

*Chief Clerk.*

# FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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GLASGOW:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
By JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS,  
At "THE CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE.

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1901.

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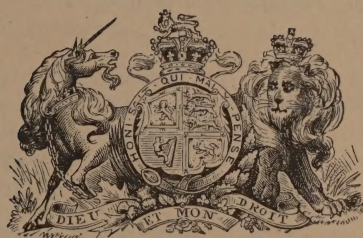
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# FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 28th February 1901.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Forty-third Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON 1st JANUARY 1901.

Number of  
Lunatics on  
1st January  
1901.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, is shown in the tabular statement on page xiii.

It appears from this statement that of the 15,899 insane persons in Scotland, of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 2395 were maintained from private sources, 13,458 by parochial rates, and 46 at the expense of the State.

In our last Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom at intervals of five years, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. We include in the present Report a statistical statement of the results of the past year, and also of those of previous years, but without special discussion of the significance of the results shown.

Quinquennial  
Retrospect.

## II. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1901.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy  
from 1858 to  
1901.

### *General Results.*

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison,

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1901.

and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, the average number in each quinquenniad from 1861 to 1880, and the number at 1st January of each subsequent year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes.

Increase of  
Number since  
1858.

Table II. of Appendix A shows that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1901, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 15,899, showing an increase of 10,075, which was distributed as follows :—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	1078
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	104
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	7639
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	885
Total, . . .	9706
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools,     and the Lunatic Department of the     General Prison, . . . . .</i>	369
<i>Total Increase, . . . . .</i>	10,075

Changes in  
Mode of  
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for since that time. The following statement shows the numbers provided for in the various ways at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1901.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal or Public Asylums, . . .	2380	4,161	1781	...	...
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	...	6,806	6806	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	126	...	619	...
„ Parochial Asylums . . . . .	576	544	...	32	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	264	1045	781	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1804	2793	989	...	...
„ H.M. General Prison, . . . . .	26	46	20	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	29	378	349	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	15,899	10,726	651	10,075

These figures show an increase under every head except private asylums, which have long ceased to receive pauper patients and are now few in number, and parochial asylums. Since 1858, the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board has



increased 173 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been 42 per cent.

The Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1901.

Table III. of Appendix A shows that at 1st January 1901 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 48 per 100,000 of population, which is the same as at 1st January of the previous year.

Proportion of Lunacy to Population.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 246, which is five above the number at the beginning of last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 62, which is one less than last year.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 308, as against the next highest, 304, which was attained last year.

### III. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Statistics of Lunacy for the Year 1900.

#### CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on page xiii, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered*\* lunatics at 1st January 1901, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1900.

In Royal Asylums there is a decrease of 4 private patients and an increase of 92 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is an increase of 19 private patients and 164 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 5 private patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 135 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 140 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 1 private patient and 34 pauper patients.

The decrease shown in the number of patients in Parochial Asylums and the increase shown in the number in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are almost wholly accounted for by the transfer from the former class of establishment to the latter of the Wards attached to the Govan Poorhouse.

Tables I., II., and III. (Appendix A) show the number of private and of pauper patients, the manner of their disposal, their proportion to population, and the proportion of pauper lunatics to ordinary paupers at 1st January 1901, as compared with previous years. In all the figures relating to private lunatics in asylums it should be kept in mind that they include a considerable number of patients drawn from England and Ireland.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
Year 1900.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

The general results during 1900, as compared with 1899, are, in regard to *registered*\* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 246, of whom 19 were private patients and 227 were pauper patients. (2) The total increase of 246 arises from an increase of the number in establishments by 281, and a decrease of the number in private dwellings by 35. (3) Of the increased number of 281 in establishments, 20 were private patients and 261 were pauper patients. As the average increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years from 1st January 1895 to 1st January 1900 was 37, and of pauper patients 303, the increase for both classes during the year 1900 has been considerably below the average increase of that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1900:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was an decrease of 6.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was an increase of 2 private inmates, and a decrease of 6 pauper inmates.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.





Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.

# CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS, AND *vice versa*.

Changes from  
Pauper to  
Private Class,  
and *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89, 1890-94, and 1895-99, and the numbers for the subsequent year:—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895-99		32	45
1900, . . . . .		28	46

Number placed on and removed from Register.

## TOTAL NUMBERS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1901, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1900, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

It will be observed that the average annual excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 348 for the quinquenniad 1895-99, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it was 246 in 1900, being thus 102 below the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1900 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population. In the case of private patients, the proportion to population remains practically the same throughout the 27 years included in the Table. In the case of pauper patients, there has been a fairly steady rise in the proportion throughout the whole period.



## PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table VI. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

## a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*(1) Direct  
Admissions.

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 543, being 20 less than in the preceding year, and 1 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2899, being 31 more than the number during the preceding year, and 160 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1900 was 558, which is 65 more than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 74 below the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1900.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 51 instances by Sheriffs, and in 507 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	18	11	182	136	..	1	...	...	14	7	52	53	30	444
Private Asylums. .	4	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Parochial Asylums, .	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . .	...	...	27	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	62
TOTALS, . .	22	14	214	180	..	1	...	...	14	7	52	54	37	521

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1900 was 84. The average number admitted for the ten years 1891-1900 was 81. The number resident at 1st January 1901 was 74.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

Discharges from Establishments.

### b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment



to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A). Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 239 private patients discharged recovered during 1900, which is 11 below the number for the preceding year, and 6 above the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1276, which is 13 below the number for the preceding year, and 67 above the average for the five years 1895-99. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the subsequent year:—

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Recovered  
Patients.

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.		
	1890-1894.	1895-1899.	1900.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	39	37	38
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	38	38	44
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	43	42	60
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	7	5	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard would require to be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual establishment, before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1900, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 131, which is 2 below the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 387, being 15 below the average for the five years 1895-99.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1900:—

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Unrecovered  
Patients.

[TABLE.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Patients  
Unrecovered.

MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1900.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- main- ed Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends, . . . . .	120	...	...	120
„ Minute of Parish Council, . . . . .	...	125	176	301
„ Escape or Absence over 28 days, . . . . .	3	1	23	27
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation, . . . . .	3	22	4	29
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . . . . .	1	...	2	3
„ Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries, . . . . .	...	...	31	31
„ Proceedings under Sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under Sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court to undergo Trial, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	2	...	2
„ Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	4	...	...	4
„ Defective admission papers, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Determination of Order under Sec. 7 of 29 & 30 Vic. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	131	150	237	518

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

### c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1900 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 170, which is 5 more than in 1899, and 25 more than the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients who died was 958, which is 24 more than in 1899, and 139 above the average of the five years 1895-99.

The following statement, derived from Table IX. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the subsequent year:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident in all Establishments.		
	1890-94.	1895-1899.	1900.
Private Patients, . . . . .	7·6	7·2	8·2
Pauper Patients, . . . . .	8·7	8·5	9·2
Both Classes, . . . . .	8·5	8·2	9·0



The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99 and for the year 1900 is shown in the following statement:—

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1900.

Deaths in Establishments.

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.
Royal and District Asylums, . . .	8·8	8·4	9·4
Private Asylums, . . . . .	6·3	9·0	7·3
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	9·6	10·5	9·9
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	4·6	4·5	4·5

Table X. (Appendix A) gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1900, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

A special discussion of the figures relating to General Paralysis of the Insane will be found on page l.

#### d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

Removals on Probation.

At 1st January 1900, 69 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 33 have been finally discharged as recovered, 10 were sent back, 25 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1900, 134 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 27 have been finally discharged as recovered; 6 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 31 have been returned to asylums, and 2 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 68.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1892, and the number so liberated for each of the subsequent eight years:—

Year.	Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72, } Average Numbers, . . . }	130
1873-82, . . . . . }	118
1883-92, . . . . . }	122
1893, . . . . .	141
1894, . . . . .	172
1895, . . . . .	138
1896, . . . . .	148
1897, . . . . .	109
1898, . . . . .	123
1899, . . . . .	136
1900, . . . . .	134

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.

Removals  
on Probation.

Of the 4798 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1031 or 21 per cent. were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1900 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	5	Westermains Private Asylum, . . . . .	0
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	5	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	5	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Road, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	23	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton-	
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	2	bar, . . . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	22	Aberdeen East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Aberdeen West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	9	Cuninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch), . . . . .	1	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
"    "    "    (Woodilee), . . . . .	0	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	4	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	17	Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	1	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	10	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	16	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	5		
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . . . .	3		
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . . . .	2		
		Total, . . . . .	134

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred from the figures given above that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum

is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1900.

Removals  
on Probation.

#### IV. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

##### THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1901, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. With very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

##### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1900. The number of orders granted during the year was 3397.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

##### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1900. The number of licences amounted to 24, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 19 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

##### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1900, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Results of  
Treatment in  
Establish-  
ments.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.



Establishments  
for Lunatics.

# CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1900, was 1044, which is 14 more than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 803.

In addition to the 803 who resigned voluntarily, 63 left on account of ill-health, 8 died during their term of service, 9 absconded, 30 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, 6 on account of services not being longer required, and 125 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes, and should endeavour to remove them by offering increased inducements to good attendants to remain, and to a better class to take service. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes no less than 77 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, the service is found on trial to be congenial to a comparatively small number. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. In the case of male attendants, the somewhat similar prison service proves more attractive than asylum employment, on account of the pensions to which prison warders become entitled after long service.

It should further be borne in mind that these figures include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum,

which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums, if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in which they re-engage.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants.

#### ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

Escapes from  
Asylums.

The whole number of escapes during 1900 was 190. Of these, 105 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 44 within a week, and 10 after a week. There were 31 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 31 patients not brought back, 3 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 20 as relieved, 6 as not improved, 1 died, and the mental state of 1 was unknown.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1891 to 1900:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1891, . . . .	194	22	7	20
1892, . . . .	176	15	1	18
1893, . . . .	201	26	4	20
1894, . . . .	236	17	4	18
1895, . . . .	196	21	...	18
1896, . . . .	180	17	2	16
1897, . . . .	177	17	3	15
1898, . . . .	217	33	2	18
1899, . . . .	186	19	...	12
1900, . . . .	190	27	3	15
Totals, . .	1,953	214	26	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1900 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1900 was 102. Of these, 13 ended fatally, death in 4 of these cases being due to suicide.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

Of the deaths by suicide, 2 were due to hanging, 2 to cutting the throat—in one case with a razor and in the other with a scythe. There were 4 cases of attempted suicide—1 by swallowing a lotion and 3 by injuries to the neck or throat. Of the 9 fatal accidents, none of which were believed to be due to suicidal intention, 1 was caused by a fall on the floor during a fit, 1 by suffocation in epilepsy, 1 by the machinery in an engine-room to which the patient had got access unobserved, 1 to getting on to a railway line with intention of reaching friends, 1 by drinking methylated spirits, 2 by drowning—one by escaping and lying down in shallow ditch, and the other by leaping into a river. In the latter case the nurse, Miss Isabella Sime, also lost her life in an heroic effort to save the life of the patient under her charge. One patient who was on parole disappeared, and the most vigilant search failed to find him. His body was found in a wood a considerable time afterwards, death being, it is supposed, due to exposure. One patient died of injuries received at the hands of his attendants. Two attendants tried at Ayr in connection with the occurrence were found guilty, and received sentences of three months' imprisonment. The circumstances of all the deaths by suicide and accident were investigated by the Crown authorities and ourselves.

In 48 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 23 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 44 cases by falls, and in 27 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients. There were reported, in addition, 14 accidental wounds, bruises, doubtful fractures, etc., 11 of which were more or less severe.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1898.

#### PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that enquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the third of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898:—



YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875

Establishments for Lunatics.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1898.

## V. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups :—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Different Classes of Establishments.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution was subsequently come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 16 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are three establishments of this class at present.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Different  
Classes of  
Establishment.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

#### (a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum,  
Aberdeen.

The number of patients in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum is steadily increasing, and the population, which in 1895 was 741, is now 879. The main asylum contains 545 patients, and the majority of the day-rooms are said to be overcrowded. The inadequacy and antiquated nature of the amusement and dining halls and of the store and kitchen accommodation, make it desirable that the reconstruction scheme which has for some time been under the consideration of the Managers should be begun at an early date. The excellence of the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick, the infirm, and the recently admitted cases in the hospital section again attracted favourable attention. The estate of Ashgrove, which adjoins the north-west portion of the asylum grounds, has been secured by purchase. It is stated that this piece of land affords a valuable addition to the resources of the asylum. It will afford additional and convenient garden ground, as well as facilities for the employment of a larger number of the male inmates.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum,  
Lochgilthead.

Plans have been sanctioned by the Board for an extension of the male side of Argyll and Bute District Asylum to contain an observation dormitory for 30 patients, 6 single rooms, and a sitting-room for attendants. The excavation of the foundations, the quarrying of the stones, and the mason work of this addition are, as in the case of other recent additions to the asylum, being done by the patients under the charge of workmen employed by the asylum. The recent addition to the female side is now in occupation. It is in the form of hospital accommodation, and consists of two large, well-

lighted, tastefully-decorated rooms, with excellent lavatory and other accommodation. The District Board have taken steps towards the effective purification of the water supply of the institution. Notwithstanding the high admission rate there is said to be a slight decrease in the number of patients resident. This is partly due to the high recovery rate, which during 1899 averaged 40 per cent. reckoned on the numbers admitted.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

The increase in the number of patients resident in the Ayr District Asylum is commented upon, and it is pointed out that, notwithstanding the recent additions, there is a danger that the asylum may in the near future again become overcrowded. In 1879 the total number of pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in the county was 419, and in 1899 it was 677. For the same years the numbers resident in the District Asylum were 262 and 492 respectively. The District Board are for this reason urged to guard against the probability of the accommodation of the asylum becoming overburdened in the near future. It is reported that the new villa for female patients is well designed both externally and internally, and that the manner of its furnishing and equipment is highly commendable. A suicide by drowning is recorded in which a male patient jumped through a window and effected his purpose by immersing his head in a ditch containing only a few inches of water. No blame has been attributed to those in charge of this patient. Attention is drawn to the number of times on which restraint has been used to prevent attempts at suicide.

Ayr District Asylum, Ayr.

It is reported that small epidemics of enteric fever continue from time to time to break out in the Banff District Asylum, attacking patients and members of the staff. As these outbreaks have persisted at irregular intervals since 1892, and as every effort had been made to ascertain the origin of the infection but without success, it was suggested that the District Board should obtain a systematic and detailed report on the whole sanitary condition of the institution from some recognised expert. The District Board accordingly asked Professor Matthew Hay, Medical Officer of Health for Aberdeen, to examine and report on the sanitary state of the institution. Professor Hay's report is exhaustive and contains numerous suggestions of importance. Contracts have been entered into and a commencement made with the erection of a villa to accommodate male patients.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The overcrowding which has for many years been an unsatisfactory feature in the male side of the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, is reported to have been relieved by the removal of 52 patients to the new farm annexe. This building is well lighted and suitably furnished, the dining hall and kitchen are well equipped, and the bathing and sanitary arrangements are excellent. It is, however, pointed out that the want of a shoe-room is a defect. The foundations of the two hospitals which are to form the nucleus of the new asylum for patients from the parishes of the southern counties are being laid. The new laundry annexe is completed except for some of the internal fittings. It is observed with

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

satisfaction that additions containing fire-escape staircases, lavatories, and water-closets are being erected in connection with the wings of the First House. Very favourable comments are passed upon the system of placing a considerable proportion (20 per cent.) of the patients in detached houses situated at varying distances from the main buildings of the asylum. Each of the 8 houses referred to is under distinct management, and its head is directly responsible to the Physician Superintendent in all that concerns the welfare of the patients and the condition of the house. No arrangement for the care of the insane could be more ideal, for it combines the largest possible degree of domesticity with the necessary amount of supervision.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum,  
Dundee.

Attention is directed to the numerous changes among attendants in the Dundee Royal Asylum, and suggestions are made regarding the erection of cottages for married male attendants and of a home for nurses with a view to improving the stability of the service. It is observed that no entries have occurred in the Register of Restraint or Seclusion for many years, a fact which is highly creditable to the administration of the Medical Superintendent. The more purely medical work of the asylum is referred to in commendatory terms, and the manner in which the Pathological Register and the case-books are kept attracted favourable attention. There are said to be 45 vacant beds in the main portion of the asylum. Satisfactory progress is being made with the erection of the new building for private patients.

Royal  
Edinburgh  
Asylum,  
Edinburgh.

There are upwards of 700 patients in the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, a number which is, unfortunately, beyond its proper capacity. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of recoveries during the preceding year amounted to 40 per cent. of the admissions, and that large numbers of patients have been sent as boarders to other asylums yet the admission rate continues so high that the number of pauper patients is steadily increasing. The evidence of overcrowding in this department of the institution is, however, limited to the male hospital divisions chiefly, because a larger proportion of men than of women suffering from general paralysis, organic disease of the nervous system, and senile affections are admitted, and because it has been found possible to board out in other asylums a larger proportion of the female patients. The comfort and general adaptability to its purpose of the accommodation for private patients at Craig House is specially commented upon in both entries. The efforts to promote recovery and to secure the physical well-being and contentment of the patients occupying it are said to be untiring, and the system of classification and the care of the sick and infirm attract, as usual, favourable attention. The general contentment of all the patients in the asylum is attributed to the amount of personal liberty which those who are fit to use it enjoy, and to the personal attention given by all the officials to the individual symptoms of each case. The intimate acquaintance shown by the medical and lay officers with the characteristics of each patient and the fulness of detail in the case-books regarding the history and the medical progress of the cases, confirm the above observation.

There are said to be several vacant beds in the Elgin District Asylum, which it is proposed to fill by receiving patients chargeable to parishes in Orkney. Attention is directed to the want of proper heating in the single rooms and to the defective water supply of the institution. The condition of the asylum as regards the care of the patients and the state of its cleanliness and good order is favourably commented upon. An increase in the staff of night attendants is recorded with approval.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

The accommodation for patients in the Fife and Kinross Asylum is, it is stated, becoming exhausted. Previous to the year 1890 the annual average number of patients admitted was 90; since then it has risen to 120. There are now only 20 vacant beds in the asylum. It is observed that in recent years the proportion of old and physically infirm patients admitted to the asylum has increased, and that the wards of the new hospital are largely devoted to their care. In view of these facts it is recommended that the District Board should again consider the question of enlarging the asylum in the manner best calculated to meet the requirements of the patients. It is recorded with approval that the District Board have acquired by purchase the farm of East Springfield, an estate extending to about 160 acres. The total amount of land in connection with the asylum is now about 268 acres. The number of night attendants has been increased by 2, which gives 4 attendants on duty to each side of the house. This change is regarded as a distinct improvement and as an important advance in the treatment of the insane. The following classes of patients are under continuous supervision at night, viz.: the recently admitted, the sick, suicidal, epileptic, the restless and excited, and those of dirty and destructive habits. The use of single rooms for these patients is being curtailed, as it is found that their behaviour and habits are improved under observation in associated dormitories.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Cupar.

The low rate of mortality in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is commented upon in both entries, but it is pointed out that it would have been still lower were it not that some cases in a precarious state of physical health are from time to time sent to the asylum. Four such cases had between the day of admission and the day of death an average duration of residence in the institution of less than 5 days. The extent to which patients in this institution consist of persons maintained at low rates of board continues to show that the charitable element in its administration is liberally considered by the Directors. Forty-seven patients pay under £40 per annum, and some of these pay less than £20. But the charity of the institution is also extended to those patients whose means have become reduced and whose present payments fall far short of the usual rate charged for the accommodation which they continue to enjoy. The accommodation, the furnishings, and the general amenities of the institution are favourably referred to.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Praiseworthy efforts are said to be made by Dr. Oswald and the parochial officials to keep down the growth of the population in the Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, by boarding out patients

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, near Glasgow.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, near Glasgow.

who have ceased to require asylum care, but notwithstanding this the number of patients is rapidly increasing. The opening of the Nurses' Home and the provision for the accommodation of unmarried male attendants in the administrative block will set free a number of beds, which it is expected will enable the present accommodation to bear the strain of the high admission rate for two or three years to come. The new Nurses' Home accommodates all the female employees of the asylum. It is a detached building situated at a convenient distance from the asylum. It contains sitting-rooms, library, writing-rooms, waiting-room, and excellent bedrooms, and is described as an admirable addition to the resources of the asylum and an arrangement which will promote the comfort and the social condition of those whose trying lot it is to wait upon and live daily in the society of the insane. The medical work of the institution and the excellent arrangements in the hospital for the nursing and the care of the sick and the infirm are as usual referred to in laudatory terms.

Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie.

The report on the Glasgow District Asylum at Woodilee states that there are only about 53 vacant beds for male patients and about 9 vacant beds for female patients. The small proportion of nurses to female patients is also commented upon, and it is inferred that if the female staff were to be increased to its full complement the small margin of vacant female beds would be exhausted. The preceding statements are commended to the early attention of the District Board, and it is suggested that, if it is decided to add to the present asylum, the addition should take the form of hospital accommodation, for the present hospitals are considered inadequate in many respects for an asylum of this size. The new villa for idiot children has been opened. It is constructed to contain 35 inmates. It is pleasantly situated immediately adjacent to the female wing of the asylum, and is built and furnished in a modern style and fitted with the newest and most substantial furnishings and sanitary arrangements. The rooms are said to be well lighted, and the internal decoration is bright and cheerful.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead, Paisley.

The large number of patients annually admitted to the Govan District Asylum and the increase which has in recent years occurred in the number of patients chargeable to the Govan Parish are referred to, and it is pointed out that the District Board ought to take into timely consideration the amount of accommodation required to meet this growth in pauper lunacy. The acquisition by the District Board of a larger share in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the gradual transference of patients to the poorhouse wards, where there is still a considerable number of vacant beds, and the judicious removal to private dwellings of patients for whom asylum care is unnecessary will only temporarily postpone the necessity of adding to the present asylum accommodation. The recovery rate during the past year has been gratifyingly high, averaging upwards of 40 per cent., calculated on the admissions. The excellence of the dietary for patients is commented on. It is recommended that, as the



observation dormitories in the hospital are too small, the adjoining apartments should also be utilised for this purpose, and that two additional night nurses should be engaged without delay.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Reference is made to the death of Mr. Mowatt, the late superintendent of the Haddington District Asylum, and to the faithful and valuable services rendered by him and by Mrs. Mowatt. The appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, from the Stirling District Asylum, to the post of superintendent and matron is recorded. The attention of the District Board is directed to the absence of any arrangement for the night nursing and supervision of the patients. It is pointed out that the supply of hot water for bathing is inadequate. A new boiler and additional hot-water cisterns are recommended for this purpose.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum,  
Haddington.

The day-room accommodation in the Inverness District Asylum is said to be capable of containing 590 patients (296 men and 294 women), and the sleeping accommodation 562 patients (279 men and 283 women). There are about 300 men and upwards of 280 women in residence, so that the day-room space for men is nearly fully occupied, and the dormitory space for that sex is now too small. It is pointed out that if the present rate of increase continues a further extension of the asylum accommodation will be necessary at an early date. The dining hall is, it is reported, so full that any further considerable increase in the numbers occupying it can only result in embarrassing the service of the meals and in producing excitement among the patients. The construction of the new male hospital is said to be admirably adapted for its purpose, and the heating, lighting, ventilating, and sanitary appliances are in every respect satisfactory. The new hospital wards on the female side are completed and ready for occupation. Their design and arrangements are also highly commended. A home capable of accommodating 23 nurses is attached to this block and is regarded as a satisfactory and highly important adjunct to the institution. It is suggested that cottages for married male attendants would be equally desirable as a means towards securing the services of a trustworthy class of men. The laundry and wash-house are at present in process of enlargement and reconstruction. It is understood that a committee of the District Board has been appointed to consider the subject of diverting the public road which passes close to the asylum building. It is earnestly hoped that this committee may be successful in their efforts to close the present road.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum,  
Inverness.

The General Board has recently sanctioned the continuance of Kirklands Asylum as accommodation for pauper patients. Negotiations are in progress for the withdrawal of the Glasgow District Board from their part ownership of the asylum, which will remain the property of the Govan and Lanark District Boards. Among the most desirable improvements required in this asylum the following are mentioned:—(1) Suitable and sufficient sick-room accommodation, and (2) a separate wash-house and laundry. The land recently acquired by the asylum affords daily outdoor

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

employment of a healthy kind to many of the male patients. It is recommended that the advantages of still further increasing the amount of land in possession of the institution should be kept steadily in view. The small number of deaths occurring from phthisis in this asylum and the fact that there is only one case at present in the asylum suspected of suffering from that disease is regarded as an excellent testimony to the health of the inmates and to their care.

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood,  
Shotts.

It is recorded with approbation that a trained pathologist has been added to the medical staff of the Lanark District Asylum. His duties, in addition to relieving the medical officers in some of their more routine work, is to perform *post mortem* examinations and to undertake the microscopic examination of the minuter changes in the nervous system which are intimately associated with nervous disease. In commending this appointment it is remarked that histological research in order to be of value requires the undivided attention of those who by training and practice have become familiar with technical methods of delicacy and precision. It is learned with satisfaction that 21 of the 34 male attendants in the asylum are married men and reside in cottages on the estate. The employment of married men not only tends towards stability of service, but it also ensures to a large extent a more judicious supervision of the patients, and is calculated to produce confidence with respect to care and treatment. The male hospital section is entirely under the charge of female nurses. From what was witnessed in this section it is stated to be abundantly evident that female nurses are not only capable of efficiently supervising infirm male wards, but that the patients under this form of care receive benefits which they could not otherwise possibly obtain. The state of cleanliness and good order of the institution are referred to in laudatory terms.

Midlothian and  
Peebles Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Rosewell,  
Roslin.

The Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum is reported to be overcrowded, and on this account and on account of the building operations in progress the work of administration is being carried on in circumstances of exceptional difficulty and inconvenience. It is suggested that the size of the kitchen should be increased, for though the institution is practically being doubled in size the area of the kitchen is not being enlarged. Among numerous changes and improvements noted are the introduction of electric light, the erection of tanks for the bacterial purification of sewage, a new system of heating and of ventilation for the wards and dormitories, and various structural alterations of magnitude and importance.

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum,  
Montrose.

In the report of the Montrose Royal Asylum it is recorded with satisfaction that the arrangements for night nursing in the male division of the main asylum have been made more efficient. In the large dormitories on the second floor 80 patients are now under continuous night supervision by two attendants. The use of single rooms for restless and noisy patients has in consequence been reduced

to a minimum. It is urged that similar arrangements should be made for the female division. It is pointed out that the main building and hospital contain 122 patients more than they can properly accommodate. The removal of 30 patients from Orkney has, in consequence of the high admission rate, not had the anticipated effect in largely reducing the numbers resident, but the new villa for 60 male patients is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped that another villa for an equal number of women will shortly be erected. The kitchen in the main building is being renovated and re-equipped with the newest kind of cooking appliances. Electric lighting has been extended to the laundry and to the corridors in the main asylum, and it is understood that the plant for its production is to be doubled in size.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums,

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

A novel feature in asylum administration is reported to have been introduced by Dr. Urquhart at the Murray's Royal Asylum. It consists in placing the staff nurses in charge of the kitchen in rotation, and so far the results are said to be very satisfactory. This arrangement gives the nurses an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of household management, and permits the matron to devote more of her time to duties in the wards. The newly constructed male ward on the ground floor is now in use, and the corresponding female ward is nearly ready for occupation. Both these wards have been refloored, panelled with wood, and very tastefully decorated, and from each apartment a door opens directly on to the lawn. Notwithstanding the additional space which these wards afford it is said to be doubtful if the asylum can continue to accommodate much longer, without further extension, the yearly increasing number of patients who are sent there for treatment.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

In the Perth District Asylum a suicide by drowning and the simultaneous death of a nurse are recorded. The patient, a woman, was taken by the nurse to the river side to gather flowers. The patient threw herself in, and the nurse, who was a swimmer, bravely attempted to rescue her. The river at the time was partially in flood and running rapidly, and although the nurse might under ordinary conditions have succeeded in her praiseworthy effort, both she and her patient were carried away and drowned. The day-rooms in the main asylum are said to be greatly overcrowded, and to contain 78 patients in excess of their proper capacity. It is observed with approval that all the nurses have their meals in a detached villa nicely furnished as a "home." Fourteen of them sleep in this villa. It is suggested that if the villa were enlarged so as to accommodate the whole female staff the present overcrowding on the female side of the asylum would be partially relieved. Commendatory recognition of the original scientific work carried on by Drs. Bruce and Alexander is expressed.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Two suicides are recorded in the Roxburgh District Asylum. The first is that of a female patient who, while doing housework under the charge of an attendant, succeeded unperceived by the latter in

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.



Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. The other, a male patient, hanged himself by a piece of rope attached to a fence, having temporarily absented himself from a working party in the grounds. The excellence of the arrangements in the hospital for the care and treatment of those labouring under physical disease or infirmity again attracted favourable notice. The enlargement of the kitchen, which has been completed, is said to constitute an important improvement, and to have made it a spacious, well-lighted, and excellently equipped department. The extension of the dining and amusement halls is completed, and they are said to be admirably lighted, well furnished, and suitably decorated. Plans for the erection of a new male hospital are being prepared, and it is hoped that they will soon be carried out, as at present the male division of the asylum contains more patients than it can properly accommodate.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

Attention is directed to the system of employing female nurses on the male side of the Stirling District Asylum. Ten nurses have 82 male patients, chiefly sick, infirm, and senile cases, under their charge during the day, and two nurses take night supervision of 23 male patients in the infirmary wards. With such a large staff of female nurses on the male side of the asylum Dr. Robertson recently considered it desirable to appoint a lady matron to the charge of the male division of the asylum. This system, which has been in force for about a year, is said to work well and to be advantageous in many respects. The motives which actuated these changes—the desire to introduce among the male insane the gentleness and tenderness which female nursing admittedly confers upon the sane inmates of other kinds of public institutions—are entirely laudable, and it is earnestly hoped that Dr. Robertson's efforts in this direction may be successful. The District Board are urged to make every effort to secure additional land if it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Private Asylums.

#### (b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

The medical work of the Mavisbank Asylum continues to be carried on with systematic regularity and success, and the institution is said to be maintained in good order. It is also reported that the patients are on the whole contented, and that they bear evidence of careful attention.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The two sections of Saughton Hall Asylum (Saughton Hall and Balgreen), are said to present all the aspects of well-appointed private mansions. The requirements of the patients appear to be liberally attended to, and their treatment bore evidence of being both skilful and kindly.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch Dumbartonshire.

Westermains Asylum was found in very good order, and all its apartments were beautifully clean and comfortably furnished. The condition of the patients is reported upon as quite satisfactory.

## (c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.Govan Parochial Asylum, *vide* Lunatic Wards, Govan Poorhouse. Parochial  
Asylums.

The day-rooms and dining hall of the Greenock Parochial Asylum are reported to be overcrowded. The recovery rate is a remarkably high one, being upwards of 60 per cent. of the admissions. The changes among the attendants are said to be numerous, and it is recommended that the conditions of service should be revised. The condition in which the patients were found is favourably commented upon. Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Greenock.

The Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, is reported to be overcrowded, and among the women there were observed more cases of an acute description and of comparatively recent admission than is desirable in a small over-crowded asylum. The wards and other apartments were found clean and in good order. The provision of a shoe-room for the male patients is recommended. Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Craw Road,  
Paisley.

The new male hospital for about 40 patients in connection with the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton, is thus described:—"It is a one-storeyed building, consisting of two large dayroom-dormitories, one of which is used for the sick and the other for feeble cases or acute cases of mental disease requiring nursing. The furnishings are modern and substantial, and the aspect of the interior of the building is bright, cheerful, and pleasing." It is understood that the reconstruction and enlargement of the female hospital is one of the next structural alterations which will be undertaken. Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Riccarton,  
Paisley.

## (d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

The lunatic wards of Aberdeen East Poorhouse are said to be maintained in good order, and the condition of the patients is reported to be satisfactory. Their clothing and dietary are favourably commented upon, and it is observed that all those capable of employment are daily engaged in useful work. Aberdeen East  
Poorhouse,  
Aberdeen.

In the report on the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen West Poorhouse, one accident, the self-mutilation of a male patient, is recorded. He was at once removed to the Royal Asylum, where he was operated on, and he is reported to have recovered from the effects of the injury. An epidemic of influenza affected the patients and the staff at the commencement of the year. With that exception the health of the inmates is said to have been good, and they are regarded as adequately provided for. Aberdeen West  
Poorhouse,  
Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the Buchan Poorhouse are reported as free from all casualties, no death, no accident of a serious kind, and no escape having taken place. The cleanliness and good order of the house, the excellent clothing of the inmates, and the good state of their physical health are referred to in commendatory terms. Buchan Poor-  
house, New  
Maud, Aber-  
deenshire.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cunninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

Govan Poorhouse, Govan, Glasgow.

Many parts of the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Poorhouse have been repainted, including the dining hall, staircases, the female sick-room, and the dormitories. Two outside iron staircases, intended for egress in case of fire, have been erected in connection with the dormitory floors at each wing of the building. Their construction and situation are regarded as satisfactory. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in good order.

The drainage of the lunatic wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse has been overhauled, new drains have been laid, and the efficiency of the whole sanitary arrangements is said to have been properly tested. Spring mattresses have been substituted for the worn-out straw palliasses in 18 beds. It is suggested that the comfort of the patients would be increased if a few more arm and easy chairs were added to the furniture of the day-rooms.

The lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were, as usual, found in excellent order, and the repainting, which has been done by the artizan attendant assisted by two patients, has greatly improved the appearance of the apartments and corridors. The floor of the female dining room is said to be unsatisfactory, and it is recommended that it should be relaid. The condition of the patients is said to be eminently satisfactory.

The lunatic wards of the West Poorhouse, Dundee, were found in good order, and the general health of the patients was regarded as satisfactory. Exception is taken to the employment of 18 men at rope teasing in a room too small for that number and for such an occupation. It is recommended that wood splitting and bundling be substituted for rope teasing as an indoor occupation for men.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, are reported to be quiet and well-behaved, and their general condition is said to be highly satisfactory. The temperature in the female dormitories in winter is said to be too low. It is recommended that a night attendant should be at once engaged for each division of the house. An extension of the wards is, it is reported, about to take place by the acquirement by the Parish Council on a ten years' lease, of the mansion house of Middleton Hall, near Uphall, as a branch of the wards. This will provide accommodation for 50 men and 10 women.

It is reported that since the lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse were last visited the conditions of its license have been altered so as to restrict it to the care of the quieter chronic class of the insane. The opening of the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead has rendered the existence of two curative institutions unnecessary. In anticipation of this step the recent extensive alterations of the wards have been so planned and executed as to meet the requirements of the class of patients referred to. These changes are very favourably commented upon, as are also the condition of the patients and the manner of their care.



The lunatic wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were closed in November, 1900. An acknowledgement of the kindly and judicious treatment of the patients by Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet during their term of office as governor and matron is recorded.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Although additional storage for water has been provided in connection with the lunatic wards of Inveresk Poorhouse, it is reported that the bathing arrangements for the patients are not yet what they should be, and that it is not yet possible to give each patient clean water when bathed. The physical condition of the patients is said to be satisfactory, and the wards were found in their usual good order and scrupulously clean throughout.

Hamilton  
Poorhouse,  
Hamilton.

Inveresk  
Poorhouse,  
Inveresk.

The frequency of the changes among the attendants in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse is commented upon, and it is remarked that the wages appear to be lower than those given in similar establishments. It is recommended that every reasonable inducement should be offered with a view to retaining the services of suitable attendants. The patients are said to be well treated and comfortably provided for.

Kincardine  
Poorhouse,  
Stonehaven.

The lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are reported to be scrupulously clean, well aired, and comfortably furnished, and the patients appeared to be happy and contented. It is understood that the two male dormitories are to be thrown into one. A similar structural alteration was effected many years ago on the female side, and has proved a success. The removal of the male attendants' bedroom from its present position is again recommended.

Linlithgow  
Poorhouse,  
Linlithgow.

It is reported that the beds in the male dormitories of the lunatic wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse have been fitted with spring mattresses, that capacious cupboards for keeping the clothes of the female patients have been erected, and that estimates have been accepted for the work of supplying the baths with hot and cold water. The excellency of the dietary and the orderly manner in which the meals are served receive notice.

Old Monkland  
Poorhouse,  
Coatbridge.

The physical health of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse is said to be satisfactory, and their appearance, clothing, and state of contentment are favourably referred to. The Committee are congratulated upon the bright appearance of the day-rooms and dormitories. It is observed with satisfaction that newspapers and illustrated magazines are regularly supplied to the patients.

Perth Poor-  
house, Perth

The state of the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse and the health of the patients are favourably commented upon. It is recommended that great care should be exercised as to the class of patients retained in the wards. The staff is a minimum one, and consequently patients who require much attention or who are suffering from serious diseases are unfit for treatment in an institution such as this.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse  
Stranraer.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

Baldovan  
Institution,  
Dundee.

(e) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The Baldovan Institution is reported to be much overcrowded, and relief from the congested condition of the day-rooms and dormitories is urgently required. The gate lodge is utilised as dormitory accommodation for 8 girls, a governess, and a nurse. It is, however, stated that good progress is being made with the building of the new institution, and it is hoped that it may be ready for occupation at an early date. In spite of the difficulties occasioned by overcrowding, the care of the children was found quite satisfactory. They were found clean in person, neat in their dress, and properly nourished. The large proportion of helpless inmates makes heavy demands upon the energies of the present nursing staff, and it is recommended that the staff should be increased. An additional night attendant is also recommended. The training of the children in industrial and domestic occupations is said to be well attended to, and a second governess has been recently appointed.

Larbert  
National  
Institution.

The Larbert Institution is reported to contain more inmates than it can properly accommodate and more than the number for which it is licensed. It is strongly urged that the Directors should take immediate steps to enlarge the institution, more especially the sections for private patients, for, as is pointed out, paying pupils are being received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and it is the duty of the management to respond in a generous manner to the confidence which is being reposed in them. The new covered playground is reported to afford the greatest possible benefit in respect of recreation and exercise to the children, especially in wet and inclement weather. This hall, which is of handsome proportions, being 170 feet long and 60 feet wide, is stated to be of pleasing design both internally and externally, and to be admirably adapted to the purpose which it is intended to serve. A block of buildings to contain the superintendent's office, a combined reception room and board room, and a sitting room for nurses has been erected. These rooms will form valuable adjuncts to the institution. The general care of the children is said to be highly satisfactory, and the management of the institution by Mr. Skene is described as successful and energetic.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
H.M. General  
Prison at Perth.

The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1900, 12 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

H.M. General Prison, Perth—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1900.

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
H.M. General  
Prison at Perth.

C/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused is Convicted.
73/1900	Dundee, . . . . .	24 Mar. 1897	J. O'H.	8 Feb. 1900	Assault on his son with intent to murder.
153/1900	Do. Prison, . . . . .	29 Jan. 1900	J. W.	19 Mar. 1900	Assault and breach of peace.
1269/1899	Main do., Perth, . . . . .	4 Jan. 1900	J. J.	26 Mar. 1900	Assault and p.c.
282/1900	Glasgow do. . . . .	24 April 1900	J. C.	26 April 1900	Assault and p.c.
487/1900	Dundee do. . . . .	20 June 1900	G. T.	27 June 1900	Drunk and incapable.
660/1900	Edinburgh do. . . . .	20 July 1900	A. W. E.	23 July 1900	Murder.
(F) 550/1900	Glasgow do. . . . .	8 Nov. 1900	S. C. or S.	4 Oct. 1900	Murder.
1185/1900	Peterhead do. . . . .	23 Jan. 1900	J. M'P.	23 Oct. 1900	Theft from the person, theft, and attempt to steal.
(F) 642/1900	Paisley . . . . .	22 June 1886	M. M'M.	1 Nov. 19 00	Murder.
1232/1900	Maybole . . . . .	26 Feb. 1895	J. K.	3 Nov. 1900	Murder.
(F) 624/1900	Glasgow Prison, . . . . .	5 Oct. 1900	H. R.	10 Nov. 1900	Cruelty to children.
1389/1900	Stornoway do. . . . .	21 Dec. 1900	A. C.	26 Dec. 1900	Perjury.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1900:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
41.0	7.0	9	3	4	—	13	1	—	—

The inmates at 31st December 1900 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	30
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . .	10
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . .	1
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, . . . . .	—
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . .	—
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	3
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	2

46

The reports on the Department state that the general physical health of the inmates is excellent, and that they exhibited in their appearance and dress every indication of good care and efficient medical supervision. The day-rooms in the male division have been greatly improved in appearance by repainting, re-flooring with pitch pine, and by laying down strips of linoleum. It is recommended that the cisterns and pipes in the water-closets should be covered in to avoid risks from suicide.



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

## VI. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

All Pauper  
Lunatics but  
not all Private  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwell-  
ings are under  
jurisdiction of  
Board.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1901, was 124. Of these, 51 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 46 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 78 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence.

Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relations of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1901 was 2669, showing a decrease of 34 compared with the preceding year.

Of these, 987 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1682 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 248. Of these 100 were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 148 were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 12 were certified sane during the year, 22 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 93 were removed to asylums, and 95 died—the death-rate being equal to 58 per 100.

The tabular statement below shows the number of private dwellings specially licensed for pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1900. It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, nearly two-thirds are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than two-thirds are females.

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1900.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.
		M.	F.	
Two Patients, . . .	341	253	393	646
Three Patients, . . .	89	65	187	252
Four Patients, . . .	43	45	121	166
Totals, . . .	473	363	701	1064

We present as usual in Appendix C the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. John Macpherson, Commissioner, visited the counties of Caithness and Sutherland and the Island of Skye. He writes as follows of the impression which his inspection left upon him:—  
 “The patients who live with relatives appear in the great majority of cases to receive not only a full share of the family life and society, but also to be the object of especial care and tenderness; and, so far as could be judged, those patients residing with strangers were also everywhere admitted as members of the family circle. No doubt in some areas within the districts visited the conditions of life are more severe, and there is less evidence of abundance and comfort, than in more favoured parts of the country, but the general health of the patients would compare

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Private Dwel-  
lings Licensed  
for the Recep-  
tion of Two or  
more Pauper  
Lunatics.

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
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Lunatics in  
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Dwellings.

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

“favourably with that of any similar class of the insane in Scotland, and there was no ground for discontent, because their food and manner of life are the same in all respects as that of their guardians.”

Dr. Sutherland, Deputy Commissioner, speaks with regret of the fall shown in the past year in the number of patients provided for in private dwellings, and of the indifference of many parishes to a mode of caring for the insane which is at once economical and productive of happiness to the great majority of the patients so provided for. He says:—  
“In examining the figures relating to boarding-out in any county, the finger cannot be laid on the weak spots in parish administration, for one finds that in the same county one set of parish officials are active in removing suitable patients from asylums to private care while another set do absolutely nothing in this direction, and it is the inaction of these which leaves certain counties in an unsatisfactory and unprogressive position. There is no good or valid reason why matters should remain so, for it may be accepted without question, as justified by long experience, that, given a large number of insane, a certain proportion, varying from 20 to 40 per cent., are to be met with whose mental condition and conduct fit them for private care.”

The remainder of his report consists of a useful record of facts with regard to the number of patients boarded in certain villages and districts in which houses containing patients are not far distant from each other. They do not, in any case, indicate an unduly high percentage of patients to the general population.

Dr. Charles Macpherson, Deputy Commissioner, in speaking of the personal advantage which suitable patients derive from being removed from asylums and placed under private care, says:—“We have the testimony of the patients themselves—when they are capable of giving it—in at least 90 per cent. of the cases, that they much prefer their life in the country, and we have the evidence, all through these years, of the Deputy Commissioners whose duty it was to visit them, testifying to marked physical and mental improvement in many cases, even in cases boarded in very humble homes, where the dietary was inferior to that of the asylum. The freedom from irksome discipline, and the social advantages of mixing with sane people of their own rank in life, and on a footing of equality, has a wonderfully beneficial effect, and has resulted in not a few cases in complete recovery.”

He shows fully and convincingly that the objections to this mode of care, often made by persons who have little or no personal acquaintance with its working, have no foundation in fact. He gives an interesting account of the patients boarded in a rural district not far from Inverness. There are 22 houses in this district, which contain 34 patients. Each house is separately described, and the history and condition of every patient is adverted to. The chief interest of this account lies in the fact that it gives a picture of the boarded-out insane in a semi-Highland district which is based upon the entire body of facts observed. There is no selection of



households, and the worst things seen as well as the best are equally set down. The general impression left upon the mind after perusal of this exhaustive description is highly satisfactory.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

## VII. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts:—

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geographically.	Position of Districts, List of Dis- tricts and Counties which form them.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland District.	
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.	
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.	
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.	
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.	
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Kincardine District.	
Perth, . . . . .	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan, . . . . .	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.	
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Perth District.	
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Stirling do.	
Haddington, . . . . .	14. Fife and Kinross District.	
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, . . . . .	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.	
	16. Leith District, consisting of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston.	
	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.	
	18. Haddington District.	
	19. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark, . . . . .	20. Glasgow do.	Consisting respectively of the parishes of the same names.
	21. Govan do.	
	22. Lanark do.	
Renfrew, . . . . .	23. Renfrew do.	Consisting of remaining parishes of Lanarkshire.
Argyll, . . . . .	24. Argyll do.	
Bute, . . . . .	25. Bute do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	26. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	27. Dumfries do.	

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Shetland Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.  
No formal agreement with that asylum exists at present, but such an agreement is under consideration.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District who require removal from home are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. Orkney District.  
A considerable number of lunatics from parishes in Orkney who cannot at present be received into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum

Position of Districts. are temporarily accommodated in other asylums, but not under formal agreement.

Caithness District. Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment. A fresh agreement with the Montrose Asylum is under consideration.

Inverness District. The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness.

Elgin District. The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

Banff District. The pauper lunatics of the Banff District are accommodated in the asylum at Ladysbridge. A plan of a new separate building to accommodate 50 male patients has been approved of.

Aberdeen County Lunacy District. The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which now consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.

Aberdeen City Lunacy District. The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Aberdeen Poorhouses. The District Board have entered into an agreement with the Directors of the Royal Asylum for the temporary accommodation of their lunatics until the completion of a District Asylum, to which eventually all their patients, both in the Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses, will be removed. We have approved generally of plans for a District Asylum at Kingseat,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from Aberdeen, and its erection is now being proceeded with.

Kincardine District. The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum remains in force. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in that Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. A fresh agreement with the Montrose Asylum is under consideration.

Forfar District. The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Montrose and Dundee. On 21st March 1900, notice was given by us of the termination of the existing agreements within twelve months. A difference which arose in this District with regard to the rate of board in the Dundee Asylum was referred to us for decision, and we have fixed the rate at £32 10s.

The pauper lunatics of the Dundee Lunacy District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. On 21st March 1900, notice was given by us of the termination of the existing agreements within twelve months. A difference which arose in the District with regard to the rate of board in the Dundee Asylum was referred to us for decision, and we have fixed the rate at £32 10s.

Position of  
Districts.  

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Dundee  
District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are adequately accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

Stirling  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for adequately in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. The District Board has, with our approval, purchased 160 acres of additional farm land.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District.

The Edinburgh District is at present supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, which have been extended by our licensing in connection with them the house known as Middleton Hall, near Uphall, for 50 men and 10 women. In consequence of the overcrowded condition of the Royal Asylum pauper lunatics of the District are also boarded in the Lanark and Stirling District Asylums. The District Board are about to proceed with the erection of a District Asylum of the village type on the lands of West Bangour, in the parish of Ecclesmachan and county of Linlithgow, about fourteen miles to the west of Edinburgh, and some of the plans for it have been submitted to us by the District Board, and have been to some extent approved of. A private Act has been obtained for the construction of a railway line to the asylum grounds and for other purposes. In view of the serious risk that all available accommodation will soon be exhausted, we earnestly hope that no delay will occur in proceeding with the erection of the new asylum.

Edinburgh  
District.

Leith District is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Leith District.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum is overcrowded, and a considerable addition to the accommodation is in course of construction.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

Haddington  
District.



Position of  
Districts.  
—  
Roxburgh  
District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The male side is becoming overcrowded, and an extension similar to what has been carried out on the female side will probably be required.

Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of the parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lenzie (formerly the Barony Parochial Asylum) and in the District Asylum at Gartloch. The District Board has sold its interest in the Kirklands Asylum to the Lanark and Govan District Boards for a sum of £8500.

Govan District

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse.

Lanark  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland. The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were closed during the year.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated chiefly in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley, at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. As these Asylums were full and the question of providing further accommodation required immediate consideration, we resolved to invite all the public bodies concerned to a conference, which was held at Paisley on 26th November 1900. We subsequently resolved to revive the Renfrew District Lunacy Board, which, in consequence of having no duties to perform, had been permitted to dissolve in 1888, and we determined that the parishes of Paisley and Greenock should not be liable to be assessed for lunacy purposes, so long as they continued as heretofore to provide asylum accommodation for their pauper lunatics to our satisfaction. We have at present under consideration a draft Order and Regulations fixing the boundaries of the Renfrew Lunacy District, and providing for the election of a District Lunacy Board.

Argyll and  
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is inadequate for an asylum of its size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. The Directors of the Institution have taken steps to provide new accommodation of a hospital character for the pauper patients who are provided for in the Second House, the male division of which does not afford accommodation of a satisfactory kind.

Position of  
Districts.  
—  
Dumfries  
District.

#### VIII.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Want of Accommodation  
for the Poorer  
Class of Private  
Patients.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

#### IX. USE OF RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

Use of  
Restraint and  
Seclusion.  
—

In a Circular issued in 1895 to superintendents of asylums we called for the quarterly transmission to us of copies of all entries made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These entries are required to be made daily in regard to each person restrained or secluded. Restraint is defined in our Circular of 20th September, 1889, as follows—"Whenever a patient is made to wear an article of dress or is placed in any apparatus which is fastened so as to prevent the patient from putting it off without assistance, and which restricts the movements of the patient or the use of hands or feet, the case should be recorded as one of restraint, irrespective altogether either of the reasons which may have led to the use of such restraint or of its having been used in accordance with, or contrary to, the wish of the patient"; and seclusion is defined as follows—"Whenever a patient is placed by day in any room or locality alone, and with the door of exit either locked or fastened, or held in such a way as to prevent the egress of the patient, the case should be recorded as one of seclusion, irrespective altogether either of the reasons which may have led to the use of such seclusion or of its having been used in accordance with, or contrary to, the wish of the patient."

The following Table has been prepared from the returns of the use of restraint and seclusion made to us during the past five years. It shows for each asylum the actual yearly number restrained and secluded on an average of the five years, the proportion which such numbers bear to the number of patients resident, and the average yearly number of hours of restraint and seclusion for each person restrained or secluded:—

[TABLE.]

Asylums.	Average Yearly Number of Patients Resident during the five years 1896-1900.	Restraint.			Seclusion.				
		Average Yearly Number of Individuals subjected to Restraint.	Average Yearly Number of Individuals subjected to Restraint in every 100 Patients Resident.	Average Yearly Number of Hours in which Restraint was employed.	Average Yearly Number of Hours of Restraint per Individual restrained.	Average Yearly Number of Individuals subjected to Seclusion.	Average Yearly Number of Individuals subjected to Seclusion in every 100 Patients Resident.	Average Yearly Number of Hours in which Seclusion was employed.	Average Yearly Number of Hours of Seclusion per Individual secluded.
1. Aberdeen Royal	800	4.8	0.60	5657	1179	3.8	0.47	47	13
2. Crichton	784	2.4	0.31	66	28	1.8	0.23	9	5
3. Dundee	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Edinburgh	911	2.6	0.20	629	242	15.8	1.73	654	41
5. Glasgow	416	4.0	0.96	864	216	3.6	0.86	112	31
6. Montrose	632	5.0	0.79	512	102	1.0	0.16	28	29
7. Murray's	116	1.8	1.56	666	370	0.4	0.35	164	411
8. Argyll District	429	2.8	0.65	465	166	2.4	0.56	23	10
9. Ayr	476	7.0	1.47	700	100	6.2	1.30	176	29
10. Banff	152	1.2	0.79	246	205	...	...	...	...
11. Elgin	157	1.2	0.76	18	15	0.6	0.38	6	10
12. Fife	500	1.6	0.32	183	96	4.2	0.84	48	12
13. Glasgow	358	0.2	0.06	1	5	2.4	0.67	37	16
14. Govan	732	3.2	0.94	...	...	10.6	1.45	165	16
15. Haddington District	340	0.6	0.32	417	130	6.0	1.76	102	17
16. Inverness	544	4.8	0.88	14	23	3.2	2.24	116	36
17. Kirklands	200	2.4	1.20	274	57	4.4	0.81	67	15
18. Lanark	521	0.4	0.08	228	92	1.6	0.80	7	15
19. Midlothian	239	0.2	0.08	33	221	15.2	2.92	168	11
20. Perth	352	0.2	0.06	33	163	14.2	5.93	294	21
21. Roxburgh	283	0.2	0.07	19	96	1.4	0.40	9	7
22. Stirling	615	0.8	0.13	1	12	1.2	0.42	19	16
23. Mavisbank Private	43	3.0	7.04	993	331	5.2	0.85	160	31
24. Saughton Hall Private	65	2.2	3.40	133	60	1.8	4.23	412	229
25. Westernhills	15	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.62	6	16
26. Greenock Parochial	239	4.6	1.93	425	...	...	...	...	...
27. (Craw Road), Paisley	107	1.8	1.88	121	68	5.0	2.09	29	6
28. " " (Riccarton),	205	0.2	0.10	4	21	1.6	1.50	53	33
29. " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10,805	59.2	0.55	12,816	217	114.0	1.05	2911	26

1902-1905

12.250

56.4

2076

166

153

1.25

4.20

31



The publication of this Table has made it possible for the first time to form an estimate of the extent to which, under modern methods of treatment, the use of restraint and seclusion is employed in the management of the insane in Scotland.

Use of  
Restraint and  
Seclusion.

It will be seen from the Table that, on an average of the five years dealt with, 59 patients in all the asylums of Scotland were subjected to restraint and 114 to seclusion during the course of each year. This gives the number of patients restrained in each year per 100 patients resident in asylums in Scotland as 0.55, and the number of patients secluded per 100 patients resident as 1.05.

It is a matter for congratulation that the number of patients subjected either to restraint or seclusion is shown by the Table to be so small; and small as the number is it must be kept in view that many cases of restraint merely refer to the use of locked gloves or other contrivances to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and that seclusion often does not mean more than relegation, for a short time it may be, to a lighted and comfortable bedroom. On the other hand, an examination of the returns discloses some facts which the Table cannot show, as, for instance, the occasional application to the same person at one time of a form of restraint such as the strait-jacket, combined with confinement alone in a dark room. We do not regard such methods of treatment as consonant with the humane and enlightened views of the present day, and we have taken means to make the authorities concerned aware of our disapproval. We are glad to say that the occurrence of such cases is extremely rare.

The Table discloses marked differences in the practice of one superintendent as compared with that of another, as might be expected in regard to a matter which is left so completely to be decided in accordance with individual medical discretion and opinion. It is remarkable that Dr. Rorie, superintendent of the Dundee Royal Asylum, did not find it necessary to resort to either restraint or seclusion in any one instance during the five years to which the returns refer.

The columns of the Table which refer to the average number of hours during which restraint or seclusion was employed for each person restrained or secluded are not to be understood as meaning that each person was restrained or secluded on an average for the number of hours named. The figures relating to this are in many cases ruled by the fact that out of several persons restrained or secluded there may be one for whom these measures are taken, not, as is generally the case, for short periods, but almost continuously throughout many months. This greatly heightens the average number of hours of restraint or seclusion when the results are apportioned among all to whom these measures were applied.

Since these returns were first called for, a change has taken place through a wider and fuller recognition of the advantages in many directions arising from a more highly-developed system of nursing both by night and day. Several superintendents have advanced in this direction, beyond what had been previously attempted, with the most excellent and encouraging results, and it may be hoped that, as the views which inspired their efforts become more generally accepted and acted upon, coercive measures in the treatment of the insane will become even more rarely necessary than they are at present.

Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

## X. DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.

In our Reports for the years 1875 and 1895\* we presented statistics with reference to the occurrence of General Paralysis of the Insane in asylums in Scotland. We repeat certain of the figures given in these Reports along with similar figures applicable to more recent years. The following Tables I. and II. show the actual numbers and the percentage at each age-period of ten years of male and of female patients who died from general paralysis in Scottish asylums during the ten years 1865-74, and the five years 1896-1900:—

TABLE I.

SEX.		Number, Age, and Sex of those who Died of General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, and during the Five Years 1896-1900.					
		AGES.					TOTAL.
		Under 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, - -	26	164	182	63	29	424
	Females, -	8	26	31	15	15	100
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>524</b>
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, - -	36	220	213	61	19	550
	Females, -	10	46	39	20	2	117
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>667</b>

TABLE II.

SEX.		Percentage at each Age-Period of Ten Years of Male and of Female Patients who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, and during the Five Years 1896-1900.					
		AGE PERIODS.					TOTAL.
		Under 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, - -	6	39	31	15	7	100
	Females, -	8	26	31	15	15	100
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, - -	7	40	39	11	3	100
	Females, -	9	39	33	17	2	100
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

\* 18th Report, pp. xiv-xviii, and 38th Report, pp. liv-lxi.

On comparing the later period with the earlier it will be seen that, while in the earlier period 42 per cent. died at 40 years of age or less, this percentage had in the later period risen to 47 per cent. The number who died at ages between 41 and 50 rose from 31 per cent. in the earlier period to 38 in the later, while, on the contrary, at ages over 50 the percentage, which was in the earlier period 26, is found in the later to have fallen to 15. On the whole, these figures lend some support to the view that there is an increase in the number of deaths from general paralysis at the earlier periods of life, although, as the largest increase occurred between the ages 41 and 50, it might be more correct to say that the figures show rather a tendency to concentration between the ages of 31 and 50. It is possible that the larger number of deaths returned as having occurred at advanced ages in the earlier period might have been due to the inclusion of cases which would not now be regarded as cases of general paralysis.

The following Tables III. and IV. show in actual numbers and in percentages the length of residence of male and female and of private and pauper patients who died from general paralysis in asylums in Scotland during the ten years 1865-74, and during the five years 1896-1900:—

TABLE III.

		Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, and during the Five Years 1896-1900.													
		Under 1 Year.		From 1 to 2 Years.		From 2 to 3 Years.		From 3 to 5 Years.		From 5 to 10 Years.		Over 10 Years.		TOTAL.	
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Private, -	M. 36	F. 10	M. 22	F. 3	M. 9	F. 1	M. 6	F. 1	M. -	F. 1	M. -	F. 1	M. 73	F. 17
	Pauper, -	160	37	104	22	47	13	29	6	8	-	3	5	351	83
	<b>Total,</b>	196	47	126	25	56	14	35	7	8	1	3	6	424	100
		<b>243</b>		<b>151</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>524</b>	
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Private, -	41	-	32	4	14	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	91	5
	Pauper, -	224	53	132	28	58	19	39	10	5	2	1	-	459	112
	<b>Total,</b>	265	53	164	32	72	19	43	11	5	2	1	-	550	117
		<b>318</b>		<b>196</b>		<b>91</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>667</b>	



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TABLE IV.

		Table showing in Percentages the Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, and during the Five Years 1896-1900.						
		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 3 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	TOTAL.
Ten Years, 1865-74.	Males, - -	46	30	13	8	2	1	100
	Females, -	47	25	14	7	1	6	100
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
Five Years, 1896-1900.	Males, - -	48	30	13	8	1	—	100
	Females, -	45	27	16	10	2	—	100
	<b>Total,</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100</b>

These figures show that, beyond a slight increase in the percentage of those who died from general paralysis after a residence in asylums of under one year, and a diminished record of deaths from that cause of patients who had been resident for over five years, no noteworthy change has taken place between the earlier and the later period. It will be noted that 77 per cent. of the patients who died of general paralysis had been resident for less than two years, and 91 per cent. for less than three years. The number of patients who die in asylums of general paralysis may be regarded as practically equivalent to the number suffering from that disease on admission. Speaking of this in our Thirty-eighth Report, we said:—"Patients seldom, or perhaps in true cases never, recover from it, and once placed in an asylum they, speaking broadly, remain there till death takes place. In some cases the malady may not appear or may not be definitely recognised till after admission; but on the whole it may be said that the number of deaths from general paralysis is the same as the number of those who were labouring under it or who bore its seeds on admission."

The following Table V., showing the proportion of deaths from general paralysis and from other forms of cerebral and spinal disease from 1870, reproduces a Table in our Thirty-eighth Report, with the addition of the figures for the quinquenniad 1895-99:—

[TABLE.

TABLE V.

YEARS.	Proportion per Thousand of the Average Number of Patients Resident of Deaths during each Quinquenniad from 1870 to 1899.																		
	From General Paralysis.			From Apoplexy and Paralysis.			From Epilepsy and Convulsions.			From Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.			From Organic Disease of the Brain, Tumours, &c.			From all foregoing Forms of Cerebral and Spinal Disease.			
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	
Quinquennials.	1870-74,	14.6	3.7	8.9	6.9	6.4	6.6	5.6	4.1	4.8	2.1	4.9	3.6	11.1	8.1	9.6	40.3	27.2	33.5
	1875-79,	15.8	2.5	8.8	8.1	6.0	7.0	5.9	4.2	5.0	3.0	4.6	3.9	7.9	4.9	6.3	40.7	22.2	31.0
	1880-84,	13.5	2.8	7.9	8.9	5.8	7.3	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.9	3.1	8.2	7.1	7.6	38.1	22.6	30.0
	1885-89,	14.9	3.6	9.1	7.2	5.4	6.3	4.8	2.9	3.8	2.0	4.0	3.0	9.5	8.0	8.7	38.4	23.9	30.9
	1890-94,	20.0	3.8	11.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	3.7	11.5	10.6	11.0	45.3	27.4	35.9
	1895-99,	20.1	3.8	11.6	5.7	6.1	5.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.3	8.3	8.7	8.5	41.3	25.3	32.9

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In speaking in our Thirty-eighth Report of the sudden rise in the number of deaths from general paralysis which took place in the five years 1890-94, it was pointed out that this rise was shared to some extent by other forms of cerebral and spinal disease.

It will be seen, however, from the last column of this Table that the rise shown in the number of deaths from diseases of the nervous centres in 1890-94 did not continue into the next quinquenniad. In 1885-89 the death-rate per 1000 from these diseases stood at 30·9. In the quinquenniad 1890-94 it rose to 35·9, but in the quinquenniad 1895-99 it fell to 32·9. This is below what it stood at in 1870-74, when it was 33·5. This fall, which has been shared in by most forms of mental malady, has, unfortunately, not shown itself in general paralysis. All that can be said is that the deaths under this head show a very slight rise in proportion to the numbers resident during the five years 1895-99 as compared with the five years immediately preceding, the only change disclosed being an increase of 0·1 per 1000 male patients resident. The following Table shows the results as regards general paralysis for each year of the last quinquenniad and also for the year 1900 :—

TABLE VI.

YEARS.	Deaths from General Paralysis per 1000 Patients Resident.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1895, . . . . .	19·6	2·8	10·9
1896, . . . . .	21·7	4·1	12·5
1897, . . . . .	20·9	3·5	11·8
1898, . . . . .	18·3	4·3	11·1
1899, . . . . .	20·1	4·1	11·8
Average of 5 Years, .	20·1	3·8	11·6
1900, . . . . .	15·8	2·9	9·2

The results shown for the five years 1895-99 will be seen to be remarkably steady, and this makes all the more noticeable the decided fall which took place in the year 1900. This fall is confined to deaths from general paralysis, the proportion of deaths from the other forms of nervous disease showing no decrease in 1900. Though the fall shown during the last year is encouraging, it would not be prudent to found much on it, as the total number of deaths from general paralysis in the asylums of Scotland was



only 115 in 1900, which is too small a number to preclude the risk of unsteadiness attaching to all statistics not dealing with large numbers.

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As the great majority of patients suffering from general paralysis die within a year or two after admission, it may be thought that it would be more instructive to calculate the number of deaths on the number admitted rather than on the number resident, which of course includes a large number of patients suffering from non-fatal forms of disease who have been resident for long periods. The following Table accordingly shows the number of deaths from general paralysis calculated on the number of patients admitted to establishments, excluding transfers from one asylum to another:—

TABLE VII.

Quinquennial Periods.	Proportion of Deaths from General Paralysis per 1000 Admissions to Establishments, excluding Transfers, during each period.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1870-74, . . .	47·8	11·9	28·6
1875-79, . . .	48·6	8·0	27·5
1880-84, . . .	45·7	9·2	26·3
1885-89, . . .	53·9	12·5	32·0
1890-94, . . .	67·0	12·8	39·0
1895-99, . . .	68·6	13·8	40·9
YEAR 1900, . . .	56·3	10·9	33·4

Deaths from this disease, when calculated on admissions, show a more marked and steadily progressive increase than when calculated on the numbers resident, and this increase extends to an appreciable extent even into the latest quinquennial, though the increase is greatly less than that shown by preceding quinquennials. The year 1900 shows the same decided fall noted in connection with Table VI., but this decrease may prove exceptional.

The large extent to which general paralysis is a disease arising from the conditions of town life is shown by the following Table giving for the five years 1895-99 the deaths of pauper patients per 1000 patients resident in asylums serving mainly (1) large towns, (2) smaller towns and industrial counties, and (3) counties chiefly rural:—

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TABLE VIII.

	Average of Five Years 1895-99.								
	Average Number of Pauper Patients Resident.			Average Yearly Number of Deaths of Pauper Patients from General Paralysis.			Proportion of Deaths of Pauper Patients from General Paralysis per 1000 of Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
GROUP 1. Asylums serving Large Towns (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Wood- lee, Gartloch, Hawk- head, Merryflatts, and Kirklands Asylums).	1411	1597	3008	55	13	68	39·0	8·1	22·6
GROUP 2. Asylums serving districts having populations largely Urban and Industrial (Montrose, Ayr, Fife, Lanark, Midlothian, and Stirling Asylums).	1313	1371	2684	25	5	30	19·0	3·6	11·2
GROUP 3. Asylums serving districts chiefly Agricultural and Pastoral (Argyll, Banff, Dumfries, Elgin, Haddington, Inverness, Perth, and Roxburgh Asylums).	1157	1189	2346	9	3	12	7·8	2·5	5·1

It will be seen from this Table that of the male pauper patients who die of general paralysis the proportion of those coming from large towns is twice as great as that of patients from the smaller towns, and that the proportion of those coming from the smaller towns is more than twice as great as that of patients coming from the country. In the case of female pauper patients the large towns take the lead of small towns and rural districts as producers of this disease even more markedly than is the case among males; and it will be seen further that female patients coming from large towns are affected with this disease in larger proportion than males coming from country localities. The difference between the smaller towns and the rural districts is, on the other hand, less marked among females than among males.

It will be seen from Table V. that the relative frequency of occurrence of general paralysis among the two sexes may be roundly expressed by saying that the deaths of males from that cause were thirty years ago four times more numerous than the deaths of females and that at the present time they are about five times more numerous. This difference in proportion is caused by an increased death-rate from general paralysis among males. The rise in the

case of females has been comparatively insignificant when calculated on the number resident, but is somewhat more marked when the calculation is made on the number admitted. If the female patients are classified into private and pauper patients, it will be found that general paralysis is almost wholly confined to the pauper class. As a cause of death among female private patients it is all but absent. In the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Perth, having an average resident number of 411 female private patients, not one death from general paralysis occurred among them during the five years 1895-99. The following Table shows the figures relating to general paralysis, distinguishing between private and pauper patients and males and females, during the five years 1895-99 :—

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Paralysis of  
the Insane.

TABLE IX.

Private and Pauper Patients resident in Royal, District, Parochial, and Private Asylums during the Years 1895-99.

Average Yearly Number Resident.				Absolute Number of Deaths from General Paralysis during the Five Years.				Yearly Proportion of Deaths from General Paralysis per 1000 Patients Resident.			
Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
923	1062	4187	4505	96	6	461	108	20·8	1·1	22·0	4·8

It will be observed that, taking the total numbers respectively of private and of pauper male patients, the proportion of deaths from general paralysis is nearly the same for both classes, the slight difference shown being a preponderance in the proportion referring to pauper patients. If, however, we revert to Table VIII. it will be seen that the proportion of male private patients who die of general paralysis, though rather above the proportion shown for pauper patients in the smaller towns and industrial counties, is yet considerably below the proportion shown among male pauper patients drawn from large urban centres, the proportion being 20·8 per 1000 among all male private patients as against 39·0 per 1000 among pauper patients drawn from large towns. In the case of female pauper patients from large towns the proportion of deaths due to general paralysis is more than seven times greater than the proportion shown among all female private patients. The proportion among the latter class is not equal to one-half that among even those female pauper patients who are drawn from rural districts. On the whole these figures indicate that the conditions which lead to the death of male private patients from general paralysis approach in a considerable degree the conditions which lead to such death among male pauper patients drawn more or less from urban centres, while in the case of female private patients the conditions which lead to that disease are hardly ever present.



Deaths from  
General  
Paralysis of  
the Insane.

A consideration of what is shown by the analysis of the statistics here submitted, such, for instance, as the rareness of the occurrence of general paralysis among female private patients, and the fact that a larger proportion of females coming from large towns are affected with it than of males drawn from rural districts, seems to indicate that the greater prevalence of this disease among the male sex does not necessarily prove a greater inherent liability of that sex to the disease, but merely points to the fact that the male sex is much more exposed to the injurious social influences which cause it.

It is to be regretted that we are unable to make any use of the returns of the Registrar-General in connection with the examination of the statistics of this characteristic disease, as the figures relating to it are tabulated under the heading "Insanity, General Paralysis," and the inclusion of the indeterminate word "insanity" opens a wide door to the admission under the heading of deaths which are due to other causes than General Paralysis of the Insane.

Pathological  
Laboratory.

## XI. PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums, which was founded early in the year 1897, has been successfully conducted and has been productive of much scientific work of a high standard of excellence. The laboratory is supported by the voluntary combination for that purpose of 18 of the Scottish asylums. Primarily its object is the direct promotion of pathological research into the causes of insanity and the changes which occur in the nervous system in the course of mental affections. The large and varied amount of work in morbid histology, as evidenced by the various papers contributed from the laboratory to scientific societies and journals, and the text-book recently published on this subject by Dr. Ford Robertson, the superintendent of the laboratory, based, it is understood, chiefly on his practical researches within the laboratory, might alone be held to justify the expenditure of money and the great amount of care and labour which have been bestowed upon the founding and maintenance of this institute. The fear, not unnaturally expressed, that the erection of a central laboratory would have the effect of suppressing scientific research of a similar nature in the individual asylums has happily not been realised. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that the opportunities for prosecuting such work have been facilitated, and that, where an inclination exists to engage in it, the help of the central laboratory has been found of the greatest service. What may be termed the secondary object of the foundation of the laboratory, the training of the assistant medical officers of the associated asylums in pathological methods, the circulation of "demonstration sets" for comparison, instruction, and teaching purposes, and the purchase of a valuable collection of books and magazines for reference and lending purposes, show that the tendency has rather been to foster a scientific interest in pathological research throughout the associated asylums. During

the four years of the existence of the laboratory 18 assistant medical officers have received a laboratory course of instruction; 26 "demonstration sets" have been circulated 124 times; 6 doctors unconnected with asylums have carried on researches in the laboratory; 6 assistant medical officers working in their own asylums have been supplied with tissues for purposes of research; 5 separate memoranda giving definite instruction regarding the preparation of tissues for examination and other matters have been issued, and 152 issues have been made from the lending library.

Pathological  
Laboratory.

During the past year the laboratory was visited by the medical members of the Board, who expressed their approbation of the equipment of the laboratory and of the extent and thoroughness of the work carried on there. They report that the present premises are in every respect suitable for the purpose and observe that they are capable of adaptation to that extension which the necessities of a rapidly-increasing field of knowledge and experiment are certain to require in the near future. Dr. Ford Robertson has lately turned his attention to the highly-important subject of pathological chemistry, which is the direction in which modern thought in this department is now tending. It is hoped that the resources at the disposal of the Board of Management of the institute may be sufficient to enable him to do the same class of work in this important branch as he has shown himself capable of undertaking in that of morbid histology. To this end and for the assured success of this praiseworthy scheme it is desirable that as many as possible of the remaining asylums which have not yet joined the Association may find it consistent with their duty to do so.

## XII. DIETARIES IN ASYLUMS.

Dietaries in  
Asylums.

In view of the fact that there was no recognised standard of dietary in Scottish asylums which made it possible to compare the food supply of patients in one asylum with that of another, and that the diet tables in use in asylums did not permit of an accurate judgment being formed as to the adequacy or inadequacy of the dietary in these asylums, we thought it advisable to issue schedules in the early part of 1900, on which we received a return giving detailed facts as to dietaries, and a statement of the amount of food of all kinds supplied to pauper patients, exclusive of those who might be receiving a special diet on account of illness. We consulted Dr. James Craufurd Dunlop of Edinburgh with regard to the form of this return, and received from him valuable advice and assistance. As it was found that the full results which it was believed the returns were capable of yielding could not be obtained without their being dealt with by some one having a practical acquaintance with organic chemistry and an expert knowledge of dietaries, we procured through your Lordship the sanction of the Treasury to the employment in this work of Dr. Dunlop, who is a recognised expert in dietaries and whose researches into the dietary in Scottish Prisons was recently presented by command to Parliament. He has now furnished us with a Report on the Dietary of Pauper Lunatics in Scottish Asylums, which we propose to issue as a Supplement to this Report.

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

### XIII. COST PER PATIENT IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS OF LAND, BUILDING, &c.

The annual assessments for lunacy purposes have been used as the basis for the figures in the following Tables, which relate to the cost of land and building. These assessments are levied on lands and heritages within lunacy districts which possess district asylums. They include interest on all sums borrowed to purchase land, and to build or add to asylums, together with instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed (which must be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing), and also such smaller outlays in connection with the building as it is thought desirable to pay off year by year. In the following Table the amount of these assessments in all Scotland, for each year included in the Table, has been divided by the average number of patients resident during that year in district asylums, and the result shows in column 2 the average amount assessed for per occupied bed. In making the calculations in this Table no assessment of the kind made at any time has been omitted. For instance, assessments for debt incurred by the original Glasgow District Board have been included, though the money raised by them did not result in the erection of a district asylum.

TABLE I.

Showing for all District Asylums in Scotland (1) the average number of patients resident in each year named, (2) the amount of assessment for providing accommodation per head of patients resident, (3) the expenditure for the maintenance of each patient, and (4) the total cost per patient:—

Years.	Average Number of Patients Resident in District Asylums. 1.	Annual Assessment per Patient to provide Land and Buildings. 2.	Net Annual Cost per Patient of Food, Clothing, Management, &c. 3.	Total cost per Patient. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1868-1869	1132	27 8 2	...	...
1878-1879	2553	12 3 2	...	...
1888-1889	2996	10 16 2	23 10 0	34 6 2
1889-1890	3057	12 5 4	24 2 8	36 8 0
1890-1891	3148	13 4 3	23 8 8	36 12 11
1891-1892	3223	12 15 11	23 11 4	36 7 3
1892-1893	3290	13 1 9	23 14 10	36 16 7
1893-1894	3346	15 2 7	22 10 4	37 12 11
1894-1895	3462	14 5 1	23 1 10	37 6 11
1895-1896	3951	14 18 8	23 11 4	38 10 0
1896-1897	4319	14 15 8	23 7 10	38 3 6
1897-1898	4898	15 6 4	24 12 6	39 18 10
1898-1899	5304	14 15 8	25 1 10	39 17 6
1899-1900	6353	15 18 9	25 5 7	41 4 4



The first of the District Asylums which may be regarded as having been erected as an immediate consequence of the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was opened in 1863, and the last of that original group in 1874. Expenses in connection with the erection of these asylums were necessarily incurred for many years before they were ready for the reception of patients, and even after they were opened, several years would elapse during which the accommodation provided would only be partially occupied. It is therefore not surprising to find that in 1868-69, the earliest year embraced in the Table, there were only 1132 patients resident in district asylums, and that the outlay on asylum lands and buildings, when calculated on the number of patients resident, shows the high average of £27 8s. 2d. Ten years after this period the expenses connected with providing asylums had fallen to £12 3s. 2d. per head of the patients resident, and ten years subsequent to that, in 1888-89, to £10 16s. 2d., though during these periods many additions to the accommodation must have been made. Soon, however, after the last-mentioned year the figures begin to be affected by the first steps towards providing a new group of large and expensive asylums. Up to 1888, and for many years later, the patients of the populous county of Lanark, including the city of Glasgow, were provided for chiefly in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and in parochial asylums belonging to the large parishes connected with Glasgow. In 1888 the county, which until then had been one lunacy district, was divided into several districts, and expenses immediately began to be incurred through steps being taken towards the erection of district asylums. The last of the three large and costly asylums subsequently founded was only fully completed after May 1898. Many of the parts and adjuncts of these asylums will be able to provide eventually for a larger population than the buildings as at first completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, farm buildings, roads, superintendents' houses, kitchens, amusement halls, &c., will not require to be provided afresh to meet all future extensions. It may therefore be hoped that as the population grows the expense per bed will fall, as has happened in the case of the older asylums, even apart from the fall which may be expected eventually to occur to some extent through extinction of debt. The Table shows, however, that at May 1900 the pauper lunatics of Scotland maintained in district asylums were costing the country a yearly rent per bed of £15 18s. 9d., which, added to the average cost for the food, clothing, and management of the patients at that date, gives the total cost of pauper lunatics in all district asylums as £41 4s. 4d. per patient.

The Edinburgh and the Aberdeen City District Boards have taken steps towards the erection of new asylums, and assessments for preliminary expenses incurred by them are included in Table I.

The providing expenses (land, building, &c.) of most of the older district asylums for the past twenty years, as shown in the following Table, may in some respects, perhaps, convey a truer view of the facts with regard to the cost of asylums, when stated apart from the cost of the newer asylums which have not

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

yet reached the limit of their capacity. We omit from this Table the Elgin District Asylum and the Kirklands Asylum, because they were not erected by the District Boards to which they belong, and the Stirling District Asylum, because, unlike the other district asylums, the earlier debts incurred on account of it were not spread over a series of years but were paid off at once by large assessments.

ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed) per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named.

Years.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																			
	All the Asylums named.		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1869.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)		Fife. (Opened 1866.)		Haddington. (Opened 1866.)		Inverness. (Opened 1864.)		Midlothian. (Opened 1874.)		Perth. (Opened 1864.)		Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
1880-81	2295	13 3 11	340	12 10 7	273	9 3 2	116	18 3 7	326	10 2 5	93	8 12 1	418	10 11 6	240	18 15 0	249	17 13 5	240	18 5 2
1881-82	2353	10 18 5	366	8 9 5	259	9 13 1	129	12 11 0	344	8 14 5	102	7 12 11	419	7 12 9	221	20 7 3	267	11 4 9	246	16 5 2
1882-83	2301	10 17 3	351	5 11 1	280	8 18 7	122	13 16 1	327	10 7 11	98	7 13 6	421	9 10 0	207	19 6 6	253	12 13 0	241	14 10 5
1883-84	2255	11 13 1	327	13 3 0	300	8 6 8	126	13 8 3	327	10 11 0	101	7 6 6	437	9 3 1	215	18 12 1	251	10 15 2	201	15 13 5
1884-85	2368	11 8 5	341	12 0 6	301	8 6 1	129	14 15 10	349	8 11 11	103	6 12 1	433	9 4 9	230	17 7 10	266	10 7 8	206	19 8 4
1885-86	2368	11 14 9	356	11 7 6	300	11 13 4	137	10 8 4	358	8 18 9	100	7 4 0	427	8 8 7	223	17 18 9	266	12 8 1	201	19 18 0
1886-87	2377	11 6 11	381	12 4 1	286	8 14 6	136	11 7 2	362	6 18 1	102	7 1 2	431	8 14 0	205	19 10 3	272	12 2 8	202	19 16 0
1887-88	2385	10 12 8	394	10 18 3	289	8 13 0	141	8 19 2	367	6 16 3	102	6 7 5	431	8 4 9	203	19 14 1	269	11 10 6	189	18 10 4
1888-89	2428	10 18 2	365	12 6 7	297	8 8 4	143	7 18 2	378	7 18 9	106	6 2 10	450	7 4 5	204	23 0 9	285	10 10 6	200	18 15 0
1889-90	2505	10 8 9	354	12 8 7	312	6 8 2	141	7 15 11	383	7 16 8	114	6 2 8	457	7 13 1	231	19 9 7	303	10 11 3	210	17 17 2
1890-91	2590	9 14 0	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7	400	7 10 8	118	5 18 8	477	7 10 12	239	12 11 1	312	11 4 4	209	17 18 10
1891-92	2649	9 7 11	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2	426	7 0 10	126	5 11 1	486	6 10 11	235	12 15 4	315	9 16 10	210	17 17 2
1892-93	2683	9 0 10	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6	442	6 15 9	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8	233	23 12 1	310	7 1 11	227	16 10 5
1893-94	2689	9 9 4	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0	446	6 14 6	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2	231	21 12 11	316	6 19 3	237	15 16 5
1894-95	2760	9 1 4	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	3 16 5	443	9 0 7	139	5 0 0	433	6 7 0	223	19 1 2	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1895-96	2852	8 15 1	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5	448	6 13 11	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7	233	16 1 11	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1896-97	2939	8 0 3	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1	471	6 7 5	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5	236	14 16 7	333	6 0 1	259	15 8 11
1897-98	3009	8 8 7	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4	488	6 14 0	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10	229	15 5 8	342	6 8 8	264	17 19 10
1898-99	3160	8 16 10	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10	515	6 15 11	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10	234	17 1 11	362	6 1 7	286	17 9 8
1899-1900	3244	9 13 5	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10	522	7 1 9	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0	243	20 11 6	364	6 0 11	303	16 10 0
Average Assessment per Patient during 20 Years—1880-1900	..	10 3 6	..	11 7 2	..	7 4 4	..	9 3 9	..	7 17 7	..	6 2 9	..	7 14 6	..	18 7 7	..	9 12 1	..	17 3 2



Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ing, &c.

It appears from this Table that the average yearly cost per bed of all the asylums included in the Table has been, during the last twenty years, throughout which period they may all be regarded as having been in full occupation, £10 3s. 6d., and that in the case of individual asylums the average cost during that period ranges from £6 2s. 9d. in the Haddington Asylum to £18 7s. 7d. in the Midlothian Asylum.

The following Table shows for the District Asylums included in Table II. the average number of patients resident during the year 1899-1900, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient.	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	446	£ s. d. 11 12 9	£ s. d. 24 4 10	£ s. d. 35 17 7
2. Ayr, . . . . .	498	7 0 7	24 11 6	31 12 1
3. Banff, . . . . .	155	5 1 10	19 0 6	24 2 4
4. Fife, . . . . .	522	7 1 9	25 13 1	32 14 10
5. Haddington, . . . . .	143	4 17 7	19 18 9	24 16 4
6. Inverness, . . . . .	570	9 6 0	24 17 8	34 3 8
7. Midlothian, . . . . .	243	20 11 6	30 5 10	50 17 4
8. Perth, . . . . .	364	6 0 11	24 13 3	30 14 2
9. Roxburgh, . . . . .	303	16 10 0	24 18 10	41 8 10
Averages, . . . . .	..	9 13 5	24 4 11	33 18 4

It will be seen from this Table that in the group of District Asylums included in it, which have all been opened for periods ranging from 38 to 27 years, and which have all been during that period more or less extensively added to and altered, the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £9 13s. 5d., varying from £4 17s. 7d. in the Haddington Asylum to £20 11s. 6d. in the Midlothian Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £24 4s. 11d., varying from £19 0s. 6d. in the Banff Asylum to £30 5s. 10d. in the Midlothian Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £33 18s. 4d., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £24 2s. 4d. and Midlothian with a total cost of £50 17s. 4d. It will be observed that the cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it

is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made therefore include private patients.

Cost per Patient in District Asylums of Land, Building, &c.

#### XIV. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1900. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 15,735 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £326,116 was paid; of which £253,541 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £17,446 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £45,883 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9246 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £17,602 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,920 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Expenditure by Parish Councils—Increase.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1859-1863 and ending with 1895-1899, and for the year 1899-1900, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number\* of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1859-1863	2,587	£61,735	836	£14,695	1,706	£14,763	£4,031	5,129	£95,224
1864-1868	3,007	73,416	979	19,241	1,547	15,157	4,400	5,533	112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895-1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899-1900	9,295	253,541	900	17,446	2,706	45,883	9,246	12,901	326,116

\* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils—  
Increase.

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £253,541, or 55 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £17,446, or 26 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £45,883, or 103 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £326,116, or 58 per cent.

Expenditure  
per head.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 up to the quinquenniad 1890-94 was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient:—

	Expenditure per Patient.			
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1859-1863	£ s. d. 23 17 3	£ s. d. 17 11 7	£ s. d. 8 13 1	£ s. d. 48 11 6
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1895-1899	25 6 5	18 7 1	16 12 0	23 13 7
1899-1900	27 5 7	19 7 8	16 19 1	25 5 7

Summary of  
Remarks on  
Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils.

We repeat here the following summary of facts to which attention has been drawn at greater length in former Reports:—

(1) The increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor maintained in asylums, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) The rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to such causes as increased price of food, and also to



the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

(3) The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics rose until 1874-79, whence it fell until the year 1895-96, when a rise, which still continues, is again shown. The expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings has risen gradually throughout the whole period.

Summary of  
Remarks on  
Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure on the purchase of land, and the erection of asylums. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages lx-lxv. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
only slightly  
represented in  
Expenditure  
Table.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the second last column of Table XXIII. They have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £17,602 in 1899-1900.

Repayments  
by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Contributions  
from State  
Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. The State contribution for the year 1899-1900 was equal to about 3s. 9d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty-six years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following Statement:—

Contributions  
from State  
Funds.

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

For the year ending

For the year ending

14th May 1875,	£59,483	14th May 1888,	£89,072
" 1876,	62,637	" 1889,	91,335
" 1877,	65,470	" 1890,	90,474
" 1878,	68,533	" 1891,	90,450
" 1879,	71,272	" 1892,	115,574
" 1880,	73,833	" 1893,	115,717
" 1881,	76,856	" 1894,	115,789
" 1882,	79,711	" 1895,	115,407
" 1883,	81,495	15th May 1896,	115,761
" 1884,	83,089	" 1897,	115,778
" 1885,	85,111	" 1898,	115,736
" 1886,	87,164	" 1899,	115,885
" 1887,	88,258	" 1900,	115,920

Daily Cost of  
Maintenance in  
Establish-  
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1890-91 to 1899-1900 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a day, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. above that for the previous year.

Daily Cost of  
each Mode of  
provision for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1900, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 9d., which, calculated for the year, would be £19 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £31 18s. 9d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or £12 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £23 19s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or £9 10s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £20 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £33, which is the rate in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £18 5s. in the Banff Asylum to £32 in the Midlothian District Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £26 18s. 5d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road, a small establishment, to £28 2s. 3d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15 17s. 5d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £27 1s. 8d. in the Govan Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1899-1900, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.\* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1899-1900 for land, building, and furnishings, &c., was £182,695.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1900, was £1,144,100; and Column 13 shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1900 to £101,250.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1899-1900, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1899-1900 is £25 19s. 0d., and after a deduction of farm profits the average net cost is £25 4s. 11d.,† which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 3s. 5d. per patient, clothing, salaries and wages, and miscellaneous expenses all contributing to this rise. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the

\* See pages lx-lxv of this Report.

† These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.



Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients  
in District  
Asylums.

value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1899-1900, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

No.	YEAR 1899-1900.  DISTRICT ASYLUM.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.*
1	Argyll,	£ s. d. 10 18 6	£ s. d. 0 10 7	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ s. d. 1 10 1	£ s. d. 6 16 2	£ s. d. 4 17 0	£ s. d. 24 9 10
2	Ayr,	10 0 4	0 11 5	0 7 3	1 14 4	6 6 4	7 6 10	26 0 1
3	Banff,	9 5 11	0 9 9	0 4 3	1 14 10	5 4 0	5 7 0	22 0 9
4	Elgin,	9 11 2	0 12 8	0 6 2	1 12 2	5 9 11	5 8 2	22 12 11
5	Fife,	11 1 9	0 9 5	0 4 0	2 9 0	5 15 3	6 9 11	26 4 4
6	Glasgow	10 3 11	0 7 11	0 1 11	1 1 3	7 16 4	7 9 11	26 17 4
	(Gartloch),							
7	Glasgow	9 12 10	0 10 2	0 1 8	1 10 1	7 7 5	5 3 2	24 0 0
	(Woodilee),							
8	Govan,	11 8 11	0 11 1	0 0 10	0 12 9	9 10 5	8 14 9	30 13 3
9	Haddington,	8 17 8	0 11 4	0 7 10	1 0 5	6 15 1	4 8 8	21 14 7
10	Inverness,	10 4 0	0 12 4	0 3 9	2 9 8	6 9 9	5 18 8	25 12 0
11	Kirklands,	9 11 5	0 7 7	0 7 5	1 6 1	7 12 4	5 2 4	24 3 7
12	Lanark,	9 0 8	0 8 11	0 2 9	2 8 8	7 3 0	5 8 9	24 8 10
13	Midlothian,	10 7 9	0 10 2	0 5 2	2 5 1	8 13 5	7 14 4	29 11 1
14	Perth,	9 7 11	0 7 0	0 3 8	2 1 8	6 10 11	6 12 11	25 0 8
15	Roxburgh,	10 3 9	0 9 0	0 4 0	1 13 0	7 6 11	6 7 0	25 18 11
16	Stirling,	11 13 7	0 12 2	0 6 2	2 1 6	7 4 8	7 8 7	29 0 8
	Average,	10 4 10	0 10 2	0 3 10	1 15 10	7 1 11	6 7 8	25 19 0

Expenditure  
on Mainte-  
nance of Patients  
in District  
Asylums dur-  
ing past  
seventeen  
years.

This statement shows that in the year 1899-1900 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £11 13s. 7d. per patient, in the Stirling Asylum; and the lowest £8 17s. 8d., in Haddington Asylum, which is £1 7s. 2d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the seventeen years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduc- tion of Profit on Farm, &c.*
1863-84	£ s. d. 11 15 0	£ s. d. 0 9 3	£ s. d. 0 5 7	£ s. d. 1 14 5	£ s. d. 6 4 0	£ s. d. 5 1 4	£ s. d. 25 4 8
1884-85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885-86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886-87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887-88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888-89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889-90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890-91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891-92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892-93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893-94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9
1894-95	9 14 6	0 9 6	0 4 6	1 15 1	6 6 5	5 15 8	24 0 11
1895-96	9 16 1	0 10 3	0 4 8	1 16 2	6 12 3	5 8 9	24 2 10
1896-97	9 11 2	0 10 1	0 4 1	1 16 3	6 11 8	5 17 1	24 5 2
1897-98	10 4 4	0 10 2	0 4 2	2 5 8	6 19 6	5 16 1	25 14 11
1898-99	10 6 2	0 10 2	0 4 1	1 15 2	7 1 9	6 4 2	25 16 6
1899-1900	10 4 10	0 10 2	0 3 10	1 15 10	7 1 11	6 7 8	25 19 0

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been a rise, the total expenses in the first year dealt with being £25 4s. 8d. per patient, and in the last £25 19s. 0d. The main decrease has occurred under the head 'Food.' 'Salaries and Wages' and unclassified expenses have risen since 1883-84.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Expenditure  
on Mainte-  
nance of Patients  
in District  
Asylums dur-  
ing past  
seventeen  
years.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1899-1900; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed in  
District  
Asylums.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farms  
and Gardens  
of District  
Asylums.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1899-1900 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts of  
District  
Asylums.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

## XV. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1891-1900, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1891,	.	.	8	1896,	.	.	10
1892,	.	.	14	1897,	.	.	13
1893,	.	.	5	1898,	.	.	5
1894,	.	.	4	1899,	.	.	8
1895,	.	.	13	1900,	.	.	1

The figures in this statement, however, do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics' do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as 'dangerous lunatics' does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Alien Lunatics.

#### XVI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1900, 31 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 11 were sent to England and 20 to Ireland.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

#### XVII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1900 there were 961 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

- 604 were in asylums in Scotland ;
- 299 were in private dwellings in Scotland ; and
- 58 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.



Of the 58 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 25 were in asylums in England, 22 were in private dwellings in England, and 2 were in private dwellings in Ireland. Of the remainder, 3 were resident in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 2 in India, and 1 in New Zealand.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

### XVIII. CIRCULAR LETTERS.

Circular  
Letters.

With a view to bring the time of election of District Boards of Lunacy, which usually took place in May, into harmony with the triennial elections of County Councils and the annual elections of Town Councils, which take place in November and December, we resolved, acting under the advice of Crown Counsel, to issue an instruction postponing the next election of District Lunacy Boards until after the time of the triennial election of County Councils, which takes place in December 1901. (See Appendix, p. 170.)

In consequence of a communication from the Postmaster-General, we thought it advisable to issue a letter to superintendents of asylums expressing the view that Government Departments should be furnished by the Medical Officers of asylums with information free of cost in regard to the condition of insane persons under their care who are or have been connected with such Departments. (See Appendix, p. 170.)

In view of reports received from time to time of injuries inflicted on patients in asylums by their attendants, and especially of the circumstances connected with the death during the past year of a patient in the Ayr District Asylum from injuries caused by the attendants in charge of him, we have thought it advisable to issue a circular to superintendents of asylums on the subject of the protection of the insane from maltreatment. (See Appendix, p. 171.)

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN CHEYNE.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

T. W. L. SPENCE,

*Secretary.*



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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1901.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years, 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
Average of the 5 Years, 1876-80.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years, 1886.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1887	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1888	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1889	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1890	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1408	2297	1767	9897	11664
Average of the 5 Years, 1891.	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
1892	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1893	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1894	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1895	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
Average of the 5 Years, 1896.	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1897	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
1898	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783
1899	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1900	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
Average of the 5 Years, 1901.	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492
	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1089	1613	2702	2180	12799	14979
	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229
	928	1077	2005	40	77	117	4681	5010	9691	1083	1602	2685	2122	12376	14498
	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1901, will be found in the Table following.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1901.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865.	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	34	6419
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870.	3824	69	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875.	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880.	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years.	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	238	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of } 5 Years.	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of } 5 Years.	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898.....	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	353	14906
1899.....	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900.....	10696	121	679	905	2828	15229	52	382	15663
Average of } 5 Years.	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901.....	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1901.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875. }		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
Average of 5 Years, 1876-1880. }		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881 .....	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882 .....	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883 .....	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884 .....	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885 .....	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886 .....	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887 .....	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888 .....	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889 .....	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890 .....	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891 .....	4,033,180	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892.....	4,063,452	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893 .....	4,093,959	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413
1894 .....	4,124,691	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455
1895 .....	4,155,654	45	3	48	214	65	279	327	1479	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	206	62	268	314	1445	18559
1896 .....	4,186,849	46	3	49	216	65	281	330	1493	18,786
1897 .....	4,218,279	46	3	49	224	64	287	336	1521	18,884
1898 .....	4,249,946	48	3	51	230	63	293	344	1533	19,121
1899 .....	4,281,850	48	3	51	233	63	301	352	1529	19,691
1900 .....	4,313,993	48	3	51	241	63	304	355	1507	20,204
Av. of 5 Yrs.		47	3	50	230	63	293	343	1517	19,337
1901 .....	4,346,378	48	3	51	246	62	308	359	1498	20,520

\* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—e.g., the calculations for 1901 are made on the Population for 1900.—The Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1901, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years.		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	333	6·9
1897	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 Years.		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901	15475							



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1900, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9.7	34.5	44.2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11.0	38.6	49.6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11.9	41.6	53.5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10.0	41.9	51.9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9.4	40.1	49.5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9.1	38.2	47.3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9.6	42.6	52.2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9.0	44.2	53.2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8.1	39.5	47.6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10.4	42.7	53.1
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9.9	40.4	50.3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8.5	39.7	48.2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9.1	37.5	46.6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9.4	38.7	48.1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10.0	40.3	50.3
1889	3,973,805	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9.7	41.1	50.8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	41.7	52.2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.4	45.1	55.5
1893	4,093,959	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10.4	45.9	56.3
1894	4,124,691	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9.6	49.7	59.3
1895	4,155,654	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10.2	45.8	56.0
1896	4,186,849	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9.6	47.6	57.2
1897	4,218,279	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	10.5	48.9	59.4
1898	4,249,946	459	11	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204	2674	11.1	51.9	63.0
1899	4,281,850	456	6	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197	2659	10.8	51.3	62.1
1900	4,313,993	442	15	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240	2697	10.6	51.9	62.5

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1900; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers thereof Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.						
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161	10	12	4	5	66	90	141
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	10	12	4	5	66	90	47	39	14	13	53	58	141
1859.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	10	12	10	12	4	5	67	95	55	59	14	14	59	63	130
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161	10	12	4	5	66	90	141
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	49	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186	16	18	168	235	44	39	186
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227	22	26	136	166	47	44	218
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235	23	21	213	215	56	43	247
1880.....	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	283	285	13	17	159	199	54	38	283
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	204	234	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280	21	11	230	241	57	43	259
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	237	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275	11	13	221	193	60	47	291
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	89	87	352	439	19	20	192	201	49	43	294	311	19	20	192	201	49	43	294
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1193	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275	20	12	174	209	53	49	303
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285	17	15	183	209	55	44	276
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306	9	19	264	242	74	43	275
1886.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	337	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288	21	23	198	188	54	45	288
1887.....	708	731	3541	3725	255	266	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	454	14	22	190	185	44	44	314	282	14	22	190	185	44	44	314
1888.....	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	74	96	356	335	14	22	190	151	52	49	296	312	14	22	190	151	52	49	296
Average of 5 Years, 1889-1893.....	759	897	3721	3879	229	276	1262	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290	9	18	172	183	56	43	303
1889.....	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	387	372	15	15	169	159	62	53	334	304	15	15	169	159	62	53	334
Average of 5 Years, 1894-1898.....	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	398	427	16	18	152	195	68	84	398	378	16	18	152	195	68	84	398
1890.....	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342	21	21	168	195	70	51	403
1891.....	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341	17	17	168	170	76	68	382
1892.....	851	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1676	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	139	228	60	46	356	356	12	19	139	228	60	46	356
Average of 5 Years, 1894-1898.....	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344	16	18	170	190	71	61	375
1895.....	915	995	4241	4575	247	301	1614	1640	94	109	550	614	86	78	605	523	18	15	385	335	66	59	424	389	18	15	385	335	66	59	424
1896.....	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	94	109	519	612	98	81	459	431	30	23	268	262	74	57	364	357	30	23	268	262	74	57	364
1897.....	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1763	1753	114	117	562	606	73	86	593	595	18	16	398	465	78	69	405	405	18	16	398	465	78	69	405
1898.....	919	1099	4700	5007	277	320	1674	1729	123	146	644	689	93	93	427	426	15	18	222	245	79	89	411	405	15	18	222	245	79	89	411
1899.....	963	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1730	1588	117	133	620	669	93	93	427	426	15	18	213	237	86	79	508	426	15	18	213	237	86	79	508
Average of 5 Years, 1899-1900.....	919	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1657	1656	110	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	287	297	75	71	422	396	21	17	287	297	75	71	422
1900.....	960	1110	5049	5282	284	296	1722	1698	103	136	622	654	84	84	476	439	22	15	280	241	98	72	466	492	22	15	280	241	98	72	466

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1900.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of } 5 Years. 1870-1874. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2137
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of } 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of } 5 Years. }	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897.....	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898.....	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899.....	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of } 5 Years. }	254	288		137	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900.....	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1900.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of } 5 Years. 1870-1874.	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879.	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years.	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years.	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of } 5 Years.	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897.....	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898.....	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899.....	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of } 5 Years.	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900.....	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161

## The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1900.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharge Recovered (including Trans f r.			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	438	947	151	186	335	129	140	289	94	203	391	33.6	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	948	149	181	335	136	109	235	107	98	203	33.9	36.6	36.1	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	50	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1870-1874.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1875-1879.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
Year 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	830	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	385	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	265	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
Year 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	284	487	33.1	32.7	32.9	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	359	359	628	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1139	1161	2299	365	468	833	300	307	607	265	245	503	33.0	34.6	33.4	36.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
Year 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	381	390	714	283	257	520	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	368	686	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	352	289	671	33.9	33.7	33.8	39.1	43.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1893.....	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0	1261	1308	2586	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	34.3	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1894.....	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1301	1306	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34.4	32.4	33.4	35.4	38.3	36.9	9.0	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3822.4	7403.8	1203	1275	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	268	630	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
Year 1895.....	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	802	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.3	38.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1896.....	4104.5	4490.0	8598.5	1406	1499	2905	482	566	1048	345	338	683	333	318	634	33.4	33.4	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	8.2	7.1	7.6
" 1897.....	4325.5	4702.5	9027.5	1601	1586	3187	539	603	1142	469	399	868	367	379	746	37.0	33.7	35.3	33.7	38.0	35.8	8.5	8.1	8.3
" 1898.....	4455.5	4926.0	9481.5	1606	1680	3286	643	664	1307	345	350	730	388	772	931	34.3	31.3	34.3	39.0	39.5	39.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
" 1899.....	5102.5	5465.5	10568.0	1807	1710	3517	655	722	1377	455	448	903	535	446	981	35.4	31.3	33.3	36.2	42.2	40.5	10.5	8.2	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	4445.0	4768.3	9184.3	1570	1590	3161	558	620	1178	416	393	809	400	369	709	35.1	33.3	34.4	35.6	39.0	37.3	9.1	7.7	8.4
Year 1900.....	5231.0	5580.5	10831.5	1803	1801	3604	662	720	1382	495	438	893	512	506	1018	34.3	32.3	33.3	36.7	40.0	38.3	9.8	9.1	9.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1900.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.						Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
YEAR 1858.....	255.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	38.4	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281		66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.2	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	79	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	97	8.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	125	8.2	9.8
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	6	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	5	12	21	8	15	13	5	3	9	35.8	22.0	26.2	52.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	4	7	12	3	12	15	8	6	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	2	2	10	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	5	8	13	5	8	12	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	3	9	13	4	9	13	4	9	13	51.2	28.9	35.5	23.8	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	12	18	4	10	18	3	7	10	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	14	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	16	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	5	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	52.2	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7
" 1894.....	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2
Average of 5 Years.....	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3
YEAR 1895.....	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	6	10	16	29.1	24.0	23.6	28.6	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8
" 1896.....	54.0	86.5	140.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	45.8	40.0	5.6	6.9	6.4
" 1897.....	51.0	88.5	139.5	15	26	41	9	13	16	7	13	5	5	10	29.4	29.4	29.4	36.7	34.6	31.7	9.8	5.6	7.2	
" 1898.....	49.0	86.5	135.5	16	21	37	6	9	15	6	10	16	6	6	12	32.7	24.3	27.3	26.7	37.5	42.9	12.2	6.9	8.9
" 1899.....	45.0	79.5	124.5	17	15	32	9	8	17	5	10	15	8	7	15	37.8	18.9	25.7	52.9	53.3	53.1	17.8	8.8	12.0
Average of 5 Years.....	51.9	85.7	137.6	15	21	36	5	8	13	8	8	16	5	7	12	28.1	25.0	26.2	35.6	39.3	37.8	10.8	7.9	9.0
YEAR 1900.....	45.5	78.0	123.5	21	20	41	5	13	18	5	4	9	8	1	9	46.2	25.6	33.2	23.8	65.0	43.9	17.6	1.3	7.3



APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1900.  
(c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
*(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recovers.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880	1870	1875	1880
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	70	58.8	67.9	40.9	43.5	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	468.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	33	64	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	18.5
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	46.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	253.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	253	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62.8	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	34.5	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	42.6	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53.9	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	42.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	43.5	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	44.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	762.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36.3	43.7	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8	11.7	7.8	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.1	42.7	42.9	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329	325	644	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	67	193	46.4	40.1	43.3	41.3	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	180	41.1	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894.....	783.0	887.0	1670.0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50.3	50.4	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years.....	722.8	835.9	1568.7	334	349	633	142	152	294	98	107	195	83	68	151	45.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
YEAR 1895.....	729.5	827.5	1670.0	350	381	711	162	171	333	108	161	329	85	96	181	44.7	42.9	43.8	46.3	44.9	45.6	10.9	8.8	10.8
" 1896.....	733.0	826.5	1659.5	353	312	665	130	142	272	172	172	344	85	73	158	48.2	37.7	42.6	36.8	45.5	45.1	11.6	8.0	10.1
" 1897.....	699.0	773.5	1472.5	348	334	682	139	107	236	168	212	370	95	67	162	49.8	45.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	34.6	13.6	8.7	11.0
" 1898.....	672.0	781.5	1403.5	278	286	564	116	118	234	106	103	209	76	76	152	41.4	39.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.5	11.3	10.4	10.8
" 1899.....	323.5	350.0	673.5	140	103	243	67	69	136	24	12	36	28	32	60	43.3	29.4	36.1	47.9	67.0	56.0	8.7	9.1	8.9
Average of 5 Years.....	642.0	713.8	1355.8	294	293	577	121	121	242	126	132	258	74	69	143	45.8	39.7	42.6	41.1	42.9	42.0	11.5	9.6	10.5
YEAR 1900.....	266.0	282.0	548.0	88	95	183	53	56	109	12	16	28	23	31	54	33.1	33.7	33.4	60.2	58.9	59.6	8.6	11.0	9.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1900.  
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	139.5	314.5	21	35	166	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	18.0	14.3	8.9	...	6.8	4.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	394.5	51	60	111	...	4	4	12	15	27	19	13	32	17.3	14.3	8.9	...	6.8	4.9	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	10.2	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	6.5	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	586.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	19.3	7.8	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	108	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	10.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	6.0	...	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	4.7	...	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	7.7	5.3	6.4
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	...	26	32	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	...	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	84.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	4.7	8.0	6.3
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	28	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	98	182	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	122	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	86	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	7.3	6.1
" 1893.....	433.5	440.5	874.0	54	89	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.5
" 1894.....	418.5	442.0	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	6.1	2.9	5.2	4.1
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6
YEAR 1895.....	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	16	35	14.9	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.9	5.7
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	67	103	4	4	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
" 1897.....	430.5	436.0	866.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20.0	27.3	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.2
" 1898.....	447.0	468.5	915.5	51	72	123	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11.4	15.3	13.4	3.9	5.6	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.3
" 1899.....	447.0	460.5	907.5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	30	43	14.8	14.3	14.5	9.1	4.5	6.8	5.1	4.3	4.7
Average of 5 Years.....	431.4	450.4	881.8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14.5	17.0	15.8	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	4.5
YEAR 1900.....	528.5	521.0	1049.5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	58	106	21	26	47	17.8	15.0	16.4	5.3	1.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.5



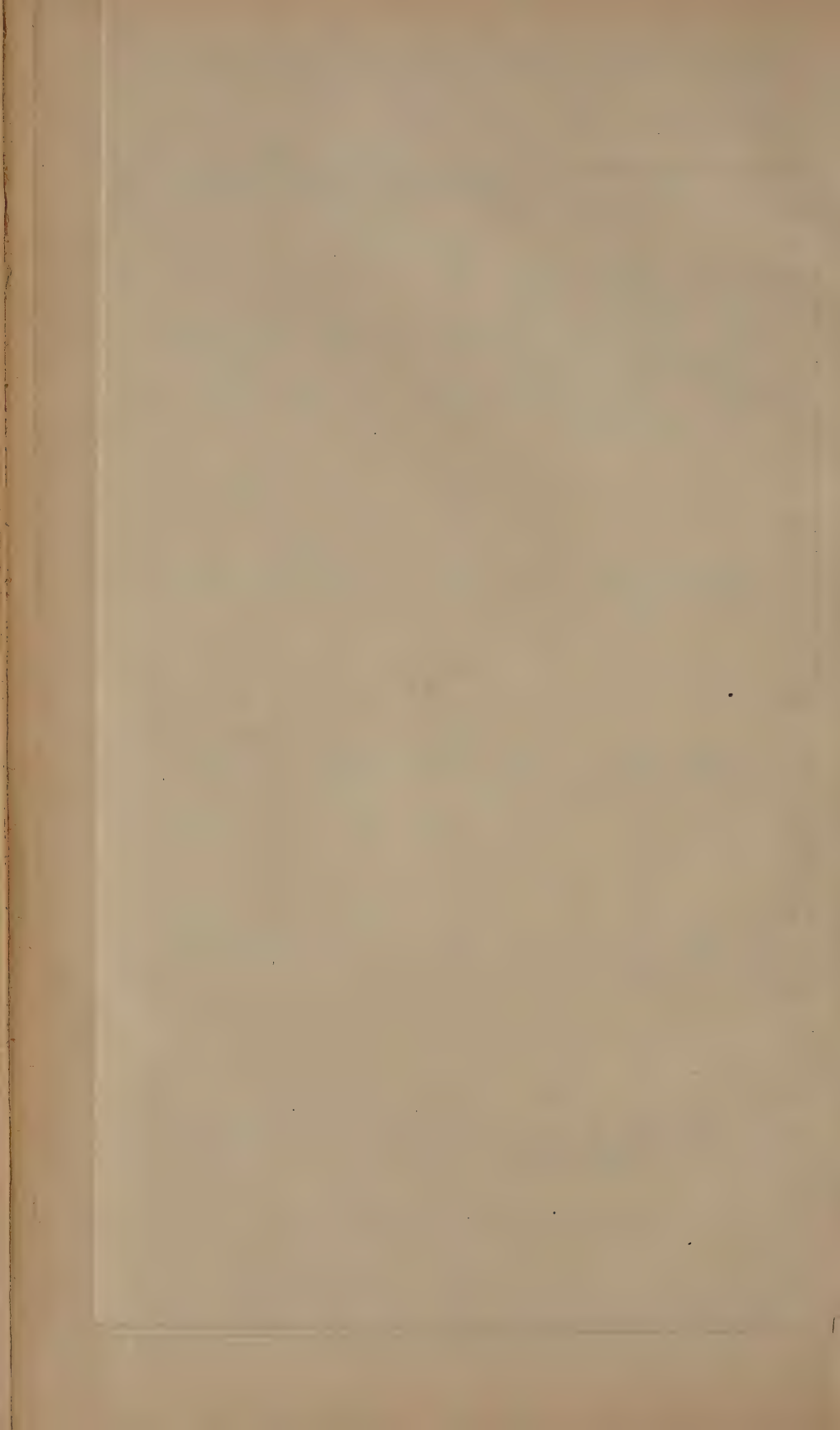
The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1900.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.										THORACIC AFFECTIONS.						ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.	
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy, and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1870 . . . . .	2816.5	3154.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	62	26	32	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3	.
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1870-1874, . . . . .	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	26.6	33.8	52.0	32.4	27.4	16.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	5.6	8.6	5.8	9.8	7.4	10.4	28.0	42.2	7.6	5.6	0.6	0.6
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5	2.3	5.9	12.3	9.8	12.8	19.2	12.2	10.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	10.6	15.6	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
1875 . . . . .	3159.5	3531.5	294	267	136	102	46.3	38.2	29	17	20	15	63	9	9	11	23	20	41	41	27	32	11	18	2	7	8	13	7	12	9	15	30	51	15	6	.	.
1876 . . . . .	3329.0	3735.0	297	288	148	118	49.8	41.0	33	25	13	15	57	11	16	17	20	20	44	47	36	1	16	27	5	14	7	3	5	7	8	14	27	53	10	4	.	.
1877 . . . . .	3422.5	3846.0	290	271	124	100	42.8	36.9	27	20	22	16	54	14	6	19	32	24	30	47	34	20	22	17	8	6	8	15	2	5	16	14	24	49	5	5	.	.
1878 . . . . .	3548.7	3974.0	295	283	146	123	49.5	43.5	22	30	12	17	56	10	11	25	27	15	37	43	34	30	26	21	9	11	6	15	4	9	12	9	33	44	6	4	.	.
1879 . . . . .	3710.5	4071.2	337	282	137	88	40.7	31.2	28	22	35	18	41	4	10	17	34	15	39	43	58	37	23	29	11	9	7	4	4	9	9	12	29	57	4	1	.	.
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	278.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	27.2	18.8	38.2	45.2	37.8	30.0	20.6	22.4	7.0	9.4	7.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	10.8	12.8	28.6	50.8	8.0	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.0	6.8	12.6	16.2	12.5	10.8	6.8	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.6	9.5	18.3	2.6	1.4	.	.
1880 . . . . .	3833.0	4167.0	287	323	119	119	41.5	36.8	31	25	19	12	47	12	5	18	30	23	29	51	36	36	27	32	13	17	7	13	5	14	12	27	22	38	4	6	.	.
1881 . . . . .	4001.1	4326.6	316	323	139	128	44.0	39.6	42	22	17	10	51	11	10	14	35	28	36	51	36	36	18	32	6	10	9	8	6	7	16	15	26	66	8	3	.	.
1882 . . . . .	4019.5	4384.5	351	322	134	121	38.2	37.6	39	29	27	14	58	13	7	16	33	27	37	65	42	32	30	25	7	11	12	8	5	6	12	21	34	55	8	.	.	
1883 . . . . .	4047.0	4429.5	343	354	150	128	43.7	36.2	39	31	21	18	58	15	7	21	31	35	42	55	52	31	24	41	9	14	7	7	2	3	10	19	31	57	10	7	.	.
1884 . . . . .	4098.0	4488.5	356	324	141	137	39.6	42.3	27	20	20	11	55	10	17	16	35	42	42	40	55	44	36	36	7	12	9	11	5	5	11	27	31	46	6	4	.	.
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2	9.2	17.0	32.8	31.0	37.2	52.4	44.2	37.6	27.0	33.2	8.4	12.8	8.8	9.4	4.6	7.0	12.2	21.8	28.8	52.4	7.2	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	9.4	11.2	15.9	13.4	11.4	8.2	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	15.9	2.2	1.2	.	.
1885 . . . . .	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14	7	18	36	29	37	43	48	35	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	23	28	52	8	1	.	.
1886 . . . . .	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10	8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	39	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	22	28	49	8	7	.	.
1887 . . . . .	4296.0	4550.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17	9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	31	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	23	18	46	7	4	.	.
1888 . . . . .	4411.5	4675.0	343	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	20	8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	49	17	9	14	14	.	1	15	21	21	52	4	6	.	.
1889 . . . . .	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	82	23	11	19	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5	.	.
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8	8.6	18.6	41.2	36.8	40.6	48.6	45.6	39.6	30.6	39.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	12.4	1.2	3.4	12.4	23.4	24.6	47.2	7.0	4.6	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9	2.4	5.5	11.7	10.8	11.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	8.7	11.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	3.5	6.9	7.0	13.9	2.0	1.3	.	.
1890 . . . . .	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	29	14	90	18	13	21	43	54	34	49	56	56	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	19	26	29	42	8	1	.	.
1891 . . . . .	4703.0	5085.0	466	462	191	133	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	28	17	18	57	55	57	71	53	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4	.	.
1892 . . . . .	4777.5	5222.5	473	393	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	26	97	12	14	21	65	47	58	59	61	53	41	49	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24	40	13	5	.	.
1893 . . . . .	4871.0	5320.5	458	409	194	148	42.4	36.2	24	30	33	22	104	22	19	22	53	58	62	51	45	50	35	44	8	18	13	6	1	1	26	27	30	54	5	4	.	.
1894 . . . . .	5039.5	5448.0	416	402	174	168	41.8	41.8	22	24	22	15	97	18	11	30	57	62	52	59	43	40	44	51	13	18	12	14	1	2	9	28	16	39	12	2	.	.
Absolute Annual Average . . . . .	4800.0	5202.7	445.8	405.6	181.6	160.8	40.7	39.6	26.4	28.0	25.0	17.4	96.0	19.6	14.8	22.4	55.0	55.2	52.6	57.8	52.6	51.6	41.4	47.0	11.4	15.2	12.6	9.8	1.8	2.6	21.2	31.2	25.6	44.6	9.4	3.2	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5																													





\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.





The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1900.









TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1901; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

[illegible]





## Return showing the Number of Paupers 1st January

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1901.				In Establishments.				In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.											
						In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.				In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.				With Relatives.				With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	
1. Aberdeen,	432	515	947		288	345	633		101	91	192		17	32	49		26	47	73		
2. Argyll, . . .	222	210	432		180	162	342		54	50	104		18	24	42		24	24	48		
3. AYR, . . .	311	358	669		227	266	493		54	50	104		17	19	36		13	23	36		
4. Banff, . . .	114	119	233		84	78	162		...	...	...		20	14	34		10	27	37		
5. Berwick, . .	52	55	107		31	39	77		...	...	...		8	9	17		6	7	13		
6. Bute, . . .	34	42	76		31	26	57		...	...	...		...	3	3		3	13	16		
7. Caithness, .	77	113	190		43	57	100		4	5	9		24	37	61		6	14	20		
8. Clackmannan,	37	42	79		29	28	57		2	3	5		1	3	4		5	8	13		
9. Clackmannan,	98	121	219		74	78	152		17	22	39		2	2	4		5	19	24		
10. Dumfriess,	95	97	192		83	87	170		...	...	...		6	6	12		6	4	10		
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist., .	{ 542	617	1,159		315	350	665		81	78	159		16	22	38		130	167	297		
Mid-Lothian Dist.,	{ 124	117	241		109	95	204		7	4	11		5	7	12		3	11	14		
Elgin (or Moray),	{ 86	105	191		70	82	152		...	...	...		11	13	24		5	10	15		
13. Fife, . . .	273	325	598		238	260	498		...	...	...		9	19	28		25	45	77		
14. Forfar, . .	432	591	1,023		286	366	652		85	95	180		14	22	36		47	108	155		
15. Haddington,	65	84	146		52	63	115		5	8	13		6	9	15		2	1	3		
16. Inverness, .	238	245	483		144	128	272		...	...	...		60	69	129		34	48	82		
17. Kincardine, .	36	47	83		27	33	60		6	11	17		1	1	2		2	2	4		
18. Kinross, . .	6	22	28		4	20	24		...	...	...		...	1	1		2	2	4		
19. Kirkcudbright,	42	69	111		38	54	92		...	...	...		4	9	13		6	6	11		
20. Lanark, . .	1,634	1,710	3,344		1,295	1,253	2,548		125	102	227		42	68	110		172	287	459		
21. Linlithgow, .	73	56	129		57	41	98		13	8	21		2	6	3		1	1	2		
22. Nairn, . . .	26	13	39		22	11	33		...	...	...		2	1	3		2	2	2		
23. Orkney, . .	50	64	114		32	42	74		...	...	...		11	14	25		7	8	15		
24. Peebles, . .	17	24	41		17	22	39		...	...	...		...	2	2		...	...	...		
25. Perth, . . .	262	233	495		185	166	351		17	15	32		17	11	28		43	41	84		
26. Renfrew, . .	300	332	632		270	283	553		...	...	...		1	3	4		29	46	75		
27. Ross and Cromarty,	245,067	189	205	394	108	114	222		...	...	...		64	70	134		17	21	38		
28. Roxburgh, .	64	101	165		60	87	147		...	...	...		...	8	10		2	6	8		
29. Selkirk, . .	30	36	66		28	31	59		...	...	...		...	4	6		...	1	1		
30. Shetland, .	27,270	30	36	66	28	31	59		...	...	...		...	2	2		...	4	6		
31. Stirling, . .	50	61	111		28	31	59		1	2	3		17	22	39		10	1	10		
32. Sutherland, .	118,021	163	328		147	128	275		3	5	8		3	8	11		10	24	34		
33. Wigtown, . .	21,896	45	60	105	31	35	66		1	1	2		8	18	28		3	7	10		
Totals, . . .	36,062	42	49	91	22	24	46		12	10	22		8	11	19		...	...	...		
	4,025,647	6,261	7,000	13,261	4,662	4,885	9,547		535	510	1,045		420	567	987		644	1,038	1,682		



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County, per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1891-1900, also of those at 1st January 1901 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1891-1900.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1901.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st Jan. 1901.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1901.	Paupers of all Classes at 15th May 1900.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	54	2	56	330	220	67	287	43	1557
2. Argyll, . . .	73	6	79	583	462	...	462	121	2297
3. Ayr, . . . .	61	2	63	296	218	46	264	32	1543
4. Banff, . . .	50	6	56	378	262	...	262	115	1861
5. Berwick, . .	37	6	43	331	238	...	238	93	1425
6. Bute, . . . .	60	1	61	413	310	...	310	103	1299
7. Caithness, .	42	15	57	511	269	24	293	218	2324
8. Clackmannan,	46	2	48	239	172	15	187	51	987
9. Dumbarton, .	52	1	53	223	155	40	195	29	1340
10. Dumfries, .	48	1	49	259	229	...	229	30	1398
11. Edinburgh, .	73	2	75	323	200	39	239	83	1407
12. Elgin, . . .	85	6	91	439	350	...	350	90	2323
13. Fife, . . . .	52	1	53	314	262	1	263	51	1207
14. Forfar, . . .	68	2	70	368	235	65	300	69	1469
15. Haddington, .	78	3	81	391	307	35	342	48	1710
16. Inverness, .	75	15	90	532	300	...	300	232	2756
17. Kincardine, .	49	...	49	255	185	52	237	18	1109
18. Kinross, . .	74	3	77	420	360	...	360	60	1154
19. Kirkcudbright,	42	2	44	278	230	...	230	48	1856
20. Lanark, . . .	67	2	69	306	233	21	254	52	1584
21. Linlithgow, .	51	...	51	241	183	39	222	19	1326
22. Nairn, . . .	87	5	92	458	388	...	388	70	2172
23. Orkney, . . .	45	13	58	374	243	...	243	131	2082
24. Peebles, . .	39	1	40	278	264	...	264	14	1057
25. Perth, . . .	65	2	67	405	287	26	33	92	1369
26. Renfrew, . .	73	...	73	258	226	...	226	32	1423
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	58	17	75	500	282	...	282	218	3102
28. Roxburgh, .	54	3	57	308	275	...	275	34	1194
29. Selkirk, . . .	53	4	57	242	216	...	216	26	994
30. Shetland, . .	48	11	59	387	206	10	216	170	2786
31. Stirling, . .	66	1	67	278	233	7	240	38	1480
32. Sutherland, .	77	7	84	480	301	5	306	174	3439
33. Wigtown, . .	41	3	44	252	128	61	189	64	2171
SCOTLAND, . .	63	3	66	329	237	26	263	66	1605

\* Calculated on Populations of 1891.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1900.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	291	295
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	3	
	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	1	
2. Argyll . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	56
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	55	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	3	138
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	133	
4. Banff . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	31
	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	30	
5. Berwick . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	8
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	6	
6. Bute . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	11
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	9	
7. Caithness . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	13	13
8. Clackmannan . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	9	9
9. Dumbarton . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	28
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	3	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	1	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	2	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	20	
10. Dumfries . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, . . . . .	105	106
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	1	
11. Edinburgh . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	488
	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	
	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	2	
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	400	
	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	2	
	Do. Midlothian . . . . .	46	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	24	
	Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	11	
12. Elgin . . . . .	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	34	34
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	1	108
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	104	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	1	
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	103	236
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	133	
Carry Forward . . . . .			1,561

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought Forward . . . . .	.	1,561
15. Haddington . . . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	36	36
16. Inverness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	87
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	85	
17. Kincardine . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	5	5
18. Kinross . . . . .	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	4	4
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	5	5
20. Lanark . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	1,053
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	96	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	2	
	Do. Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . .	202	
	Do. Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	242	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	236	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	82	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	210	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	2	
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	14	14
22. Nairn . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	12
	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	1	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	10	
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	22
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	17	
	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	2	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	1	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	1	
24. Peebles . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	11
	District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . .	10	
25. Perth . . . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	34	109
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	75	
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	5	177
	District Asylum, Govan . . . . .	2	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . . . .	80	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .	25	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . . . .	65	
27. Ross . . . . .	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	1	38
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	37	
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	50	50
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	4	4
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	9	9
31. Stirling . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	183
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	181	
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	4	4
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	13	13
	TOTAL, . . . . .	.	3,397

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1900.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	3	...	...	3
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . .	19	...	...	19
TOTAL . . . . .	24	...	...	24



Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1900.

Average Number Resident.			Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.														
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 8-9, 8-8 do. Pauper 9-7, 9-7 Total, 388-5, 388-5														
2. Argyll District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
3. Argyll District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
4. Banff District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
5. Crichton Royal Institution, { 3-6, 6-6 Dumfries, 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
8. Elgin District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
9. Fife District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
11. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
12. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
13. Govan District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
14. Haddington District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
15. Inverness District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
16. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
17. Lanark District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
18. Midlothian District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
19. Montrose Royal Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
20. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
21. Perth District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
22. Roxburgh District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
23. Stirling District Asylum, { 3-6, 6-6 do. 3-6, 6-6 Total, 230-5, 230-5														
GENERAL RESULTS.														

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1900.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	21·0	24·0	16	10	2	6	4	2	6	...	12·5	60·0	28·6	...
2. Saughton Hall,.....	22·5	42·0	5	10	3	7	1	1	2	...	60·0	70·0	8·9	...
3. Westermains,.....	2·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·3
GENERAL RESULTS,...	45·5	78·0	21	20	5	13	5	4	8	1	23·8	65·0	17·6	1·3

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Greenock,.....	112·5	119·0	44	43	23	33	6	9	9	13	63·6	76·7	8·0	10·9
2. Paisley, Craw Rd.	50·5	61·0	8	18	5	7	5	1	1	12	62·5	38·9	2·0	19·7
3. „ Riccartonbar,	103·0	102·0	36	34	20	16	1	6	13	6	55·6	47·1	12·6	5·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	266·0	282·0	88	95	53	56	12	16	23	31	60·2	58·9	8·6	11·0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1900

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (East),.....	40·5	40·0	5	3	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	2·5	2·5
2. Aberdeen (West),.....	28·5	25·0	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cunninghame (Irvine),.	47·0	46·5	5	3	...	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	4·3	6·5
5. Dumbarton,.....	24·0	26·0	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	...	12·5	7·7
6. Dundee East,.....	48·0	55·5	9	10	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	5·4
7. Dundee West, .....	38·5	37·5	4	3	1	...	3	3	1	25·0	...	...	7·8	2·7
8. Edinburgh (City),.....	77·0	71·0	18	7	...	...	13	6	3	1	...	...	3·9	1·4
9. Govan (Glasgow).....	81·0	66·0	35	24	1	1	4	6	4	...	2·9	4·2	4·9	4·5
10. *Hamilton,.....	8·0	16·5	...	2	...	...	8	18	1	2	...	...	12·5	12·1
11. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	14·5	15·0	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·0	21·0	5	7	1	...	1	2	3	5	20·0	...	15·0	23·8
13. Linlithgow,.....	17·0	17·0	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	2	100·0	...	...	11·8
14. Old Monkland, .....	24·5	24·0	2	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	50·0	...	4·1	4·2
15. Perth,.....	20·0	19·0	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10·5
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	19·0	15·0	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	528·5	521·0	94	78	5	1	48	58	21	26	5·3	1·3	4·0	5·0

\* Hamilton Poorhouse Lunatic Wards were closed on 2nd November 1900.



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1900.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	66·5	41·5	21	15	...	...	7	5	7	5
Larbert, .....	164·5	107·5	40	28	...	...	36	23	11	9
TOTAL, ...	231·0	149·0	61	43	...	...	43	33	18	14

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1900.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.										Total Number of Deaths.				Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.								F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	

\* In this case death resulted from injuries inflicted prior to admission to Asylum.

† In 3 of these cases death resulted from injuries inflicted prior to admission to Asylum.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1900.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																											
		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.			General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank . . . . .		21·0	24·0	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saughton Hall . . . . .		22·5	42·0	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westermains . . . . .		2·0	12·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		45·5	78·0	8	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i>																											
		(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																											
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS																													
Greenock . . . . .		112·5	119·0	9	13	4	2	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	3	1	4	3	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .		50·5	61·0	1	12	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Riccartonbar) . . . . .		103·0	102·0	13	6	2	4	..	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		266·0	282·0	23	31	6	14	2	3	3	6	3	2	3	4	1	4	3	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



# APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—continued.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1900.

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																											
		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysiss.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Dis- ease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, in- testines, or Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhæa.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen East	.	40.5	40.0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aberdeen West	.	28.5	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buchan	.	26.0	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cunninghame	.	47.0	46.5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	.	24.0	26.0	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dundee East	.	43.0	55.5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dundee West	.	38.5	37.5	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Edinburgh	.	77.0	71.0	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Govan	.	81.0	66.0	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
*Hamilton	.	8.0	16.5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inveresk	.	14.5	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	.	20.0	21.0	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Linlithgow	.	17.0	17.0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Old Monkland	.	24.5	24.0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Perth	.	20.0	19.0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wigtown	.	19.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS,	.	528.5	521.0	21	26	1	6	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	4	3	4	4	2	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	

\* Hamilton Poorhouse Lunatic Wards were closed on 2nd November 1900.



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# APPENDIX A.—

RETURN of Expenditure for each County on Account of

	COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.							Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			
				In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
									With Relatives.	With Strangers.				
1	Aberdeen, ... ..	M. 505	F. 600	217,313	3,144	...	69,322	2,860	17,013	30,053	339,705	65.7	20.4	13.9
2	Argyll, ... ..	250	241	27	123,288	83	...	321	16,231	17,622	162,592	79.8	...	20.2
3	Ayr, ... ..	409	432	...	181,092	131	89,380	2,869	14,426	13,379	251,267	73.3	15.7	11.0
4	Banff, ... ..	124	132	637	54,270	...	...	730	11,074	13,072	79,803	69.7	...	30.3
5	Berwick, ... ..	56	64	...	23,469	...	...	...	5,789	5,582	39,790	71.5	...	28.5
6	Bute, ... ..	44	49	...	23,830	122	21	...	755	5,618	29,346	78.2	0.1	21.7
7	Caithness, ... ..	92	122	34,937	1,863	...	2,931	...	21,173	7,633	68,542	53.7	4.3	42.0
8	Clackmannan, ... ..	43	52	...	16,162	...	1,460	139	1,640	4,946	24,346	66.9	6.0	27.1
9	Dumbarton, ... ..	137	144	...	53,265	218	16,854	730	1,651	7,395	80,113	67.7	21.0	11.3
10	Dumfries, ... ..	109	111	59,873	42	...	...	333	5,061	3,981	69,290	87.0	...	13.0
11	Edinburgh, ... ..	778	818	180,246	97,199	21	59,633	12,607	13,575	114,980	483,300	60.0	12.4	27.6
12	Elgin, ... ..	93	126	21	53,862	...	...	365	3,314	5,987	63,549	79.1	...	20.9
13	Fife, ... ..	312	375	613	177,462	...	...	3,168	9,370	26,173	216,841	83.6	...	16.4
14	Forfar, ... ..	520	709	233,639	1,329	689	64,679	11,904	15,193	57,061	384,499	64.4	16.3	18.8
15	Haddington, ... ..	76	108	119	45,259	103	4,380	950	4,745	1,095	56,651	82.0	7.7	10.3
16	Inverness, ... ..	263	276	125	96,199	4	...	752	52,329	27,407	176,316	54.9	...	45.1
17	Kincardine, ... ..	47	53	22,317	310	...	7,704	319	835	1,460	32,945	69.6	23.4	7.0
18	Kinross, ... ..	9	26	203	9,431	...	...	...	365	970	10,969	87.8	...	12.2
19	Kirkcudbright, ... ..	54	76	33,636	25	...	...	1,095	4,579	2,256	41,611	83.6	...	16.4
20	Lanark, ... ..	2,024	2,007	2,499	854,671	49,344	31,150	38,783	30,854	165,737	1,173,038	80.6	2.6	16.8
21	Linlithgow, ... ..	82	72	...	33,322	...	3,222	513	3,834	1,825	47,721	70.9	17.2	11.9
22	Nairn, ... ..	25	17	...	10,947	...	...	...	1,095	1,460	13,502	81.0	...	19.0
23	Orkney, ... ..	54	77	23,367	2,226	...	...	...	10,057	5,985	41,625	61.5	...	38.5
24	Peebles, ... ..	19	27	46	13,044	...	...	...	730	...	13,820	94.7	...	5.3
25	Porth, ... ..	304	296	703	182,981	8	11,653	2,724	10,914	30,856	189,394	71.9	6.1	22.0
26	Renfrew, ... ..	394	445	433	2,679	203,525	...	1,296	2,680	28,790	239,463	36.3	...	13.2
27	Ross, ... ..	193	223	19	73,479	...	...	194	59,229	14,169	141,080	52.2	...	47.8
28	Roxburgh, ... ..	80	99	64	48,963	...	...	14	5,243	2,765	57,057	36.0	...	14.0
29	Selkirk, ... ..	33	38	26	19,271	...	...	...	2,251	365	21,913	88.1	...	11.9
30	Shetland, ... ..	53	68	22,617	...	...	365	...	14,556	3,605	41,143	55.0	0.9	44.1
31	Stirling, ... ..	213	196	...	100,963	...	2,920	1,702	4,764	12,450	122,802	33.6	2.4	14.0
32	Sutherland, ... ..	57	65	102	24,721	...	365	...	10,660	3,285	39,133	63.5	0.9	35.6
33	Wigtown, ... ..	55	59	16,612	156	...	7,560	561	6,374	2,845	34,608	50.1	21.3	28.1
	Totals and Averages, ...	7,627	8,208	350,493	2,237,952	254,243	323,604	84,923	366,372	620,747	4,793,754	72.6	6.3	20.6

## TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1900.

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## Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.

In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.	COUNTIES.
					With Relatives.	With Strangers.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19,097 17 7	204 5 1	...	3,870 3 4	205 18 2	640 6 11	1,879 11 4	494 5 11	25,392 8 4	1,150 0 6	8,171 16 10	1. Aberdeen.
3 3 3	8,065 6 7	7 8 2	...	11 10 0	629 15 4	836 15 0	454 17 4	10,008 15 8	178 5 0	4,004 1 3	2. Argyll.
...	12,391 18 1	11 13 9	1,674 10 3	218 8 9	549 1 4	671 9 8	575 6 1	16,092 7 11	1,654 0 4	5,768 5 7	3. Ayr.
54 16 3	2,778 4 9	...	...	50 0 0	403 15 11	600 6 2	131 15 5	4,018 18 6	164 2 1	1,708 1 7	4. Banff.
...	1,957 14 8	...	...	...	187 10 6	306 14 8	65 17 7	2,517 17 5	112 14 1	947 11 11	5. Berwick.
...	1,444 2 6	13 0 3	1 17 6	...	33 12 0	294 3 10	62 17 11	1,849 14 0	197 13 10	682 17 1	6. Bute.
2,794 7 5	135 18 2	...	188 4 6	...	630 19 11	311 12 7	214 16 9	4,275 19 4	...	1,493 8 1	7. Caithness.
...	1,403 7 3	...	91 13 8	11 11 6	52 19 4	277 2 5	48 3 2	1,884 17 4	215 6 5	657 2 8	8. Clackmannan.
...	3,778 0 0	19 5 9	586 4 4	65 19 0	71 7 0	423 16 10	237 13 2	5,182 6 1	435 2 10	1,895 6 1	9. Dumbarton.
3,970 10 7	2 19 6	...	...	29 0 6	219 10 7	195 19 7	107 13 11	4,525 19 8	72 4 8	1,782 0 1	10. Dumfries.
17,994 6 5	5,503 14 11	1 17 6	3,596 13 7	987 13 4	817 12 7	6,691 17 9	841 12 10	36,435 8 11	1,716 0 5	12,084 8 9	11. Edinburgh.
1 17 0	2,960 10 11	...	...	32 4 6	308 18 6	277 18 3	110 2 1	3,691 11 3	236 7 1	1,558 8 3	12. Elgin.
46 6 2	11,681 1 3	...	...	213 18 9	486 11 11	1,358 5 7	433 6 5	14,219 10 1	1,252 11 7	5,168 13 7	13. Fife.
19,110 12 10	105 0 7	51 0 8	3,672 15 6	833 13 6	748 9 9	2,912 16 7	617 13 10	28,052 3 3	705 11 5	9,571 8 10	14. Forfar.
10 2 8	2,555 7 3	7 14 6	190 8 10	65 3 5	177 19 5	51 19 0	102 9 4	3,161 4 5	176 1 10	1,324 1 10	15. Haddington.
10 19 3	7,133 15 7	0 5 4	...	66 3 3	1,637 16 9	1,171 19 3	402 8 5	10,423 7 10	145 13 8	3,870 6 1	16. Inverness.
1,795 13 10	21 15 3	...	315 9 5	21 16 8	34 3 8	63 4 8	66 15 10	2,318 19 4	162 0 7	794 3 6	17. Kincairdine.
17 16 4	623 19 1	...	...	...	17 12 0	46 14 6	15 19 0	722 0 11	114 10 8	244 12 3	18. Kinross.
2,223 19 5	2 4 8	...	...	81 18 6	185 13 9	118 1 10	52 1 0	2,663 19 2	60 3 11	1,043 12 4	19. Kirkcudbright.
222 11 2	61,715 7 6	3,307 3 8	1,979 1 0	2,864 16 2	1,438 5 5	8,949 5 9	1,692 5 3	82,163 15 11	3,959 9 11	29,984 15 8	20. Lanark.
...	2,369 19 7	...	542 5 5	50 0 0	150 15 8	95 9 0	115 4 0	3,323 13 8	167 17 8	1,169 14 11	21. Linlithgow.
...	794 13 7	...	...	...	47 10 0	68 14 0	25 2 1	935 19 8	89 15 8	315 4 9	22. Nairn.
2,007 16 3	186 2 9	...	...	...	322 13 9	270 19 7	209 2 10	2,996 15 2	141 15 8	931 4 2	23. Orkney.
8 6 9	972 4 0	...	...	...	30 6 6	...	32 12 3	1,043 9 6	80 0 0	340 9 11	24. Peebles.
59 5 6	9,612 16 10	0 14 7	650 3 0	170 8 6	478 5 6	1,639 17 11	460 9 9	13,072 1 7	1,264 6 6	4,441 16 10	25. Perth.
44 7 10	187 12 2	13,696 15 9	...	108 10 6	122 18 10	1,630 17 4	320 9 1	16,111 11 6	1,471 3 11	5,720 1 8	26. Renfrew.
1 16 10	5,490 7 8	...	...	13 6 5	1,429 15 3	608 13 4	435 19 6	7,979 19 0	127 15 11	2,913 16 10	27. Ross.
5 12 3	3,375 5 6	...	...	1 2 0	220 3 6	158 12 7	127 8 0	3,888 3 10	475 3 4	1,372 14 10	28. Roxburgh.
2 3 10	1,341 9 5	...	...	...	93 3 11	20 11 10	30 12 9	1,438 1 9	119 6 11	530 7 9	29. Selkirk.
1,787 12 2	...	...	23 8 0	...	367 17 6	111 18 7	138 14 11	2,429 11 2	52 3 2	812 12 1	30. Shetland.
...	7,108 3 6	...	152 16 10	160 18 10	205 12 5	704 19 4	292 1 6	8,624 12 5	728 3 11	3,003 7 0	31. Stirling.
11 12 10	1,823 3 5	...	23 14 10	...	318 17 4	131 15 10	203 7 2	2,512 11 5	124 7 7	818 9 11	32. Sutherland.
1,092 12 5	11 10 0	...	386 19 2	45 1 4	307 12 11	132 18 4	126 18 7	2,103 12 9	51 6 9	789 19 6	33. Wigtown.
72,376 6 10	157,738 2 0	17,116 19 11	17,446 9 2	6,309 3 7	13,367 15 8	32,515 2 11	9,246 8 8	326,116 8 9	17,601 12 10	115,919 12 5	Totals and Averages.

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1859 to 1899–1900.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859–1863..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
Average of 5 Years .....	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869 .....	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870 .....	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871 .....	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872 .....	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873 .....	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years .....	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874–75 .....	124,663	11,758	17,098	4288	157,807
1875–76 .....	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876–77 .....	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877–78 .....	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878–79 .....	151,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years .....	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879–80 .....	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880–81 .....	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881–82 .....	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882–83 .....	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883–84 .....	166,938	14,148	26,449	6730	214,265
Average of 5 Years .....	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884–85 .....	169,681	14,641	23,184	6241	213,747
1885–86 .....	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886–87 .....	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887–88 .....	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888–89 .....	170,688	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years .....	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889–90 .....	174,671	15,962	33,256	7376	236,265
1890–91 .....	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92 .....	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93 .....	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94 .....	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years .....	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894–95 .....	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895–96 .....	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896–97 .....	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897–98 .....	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,878
1898–99 .....	237,514	17,265	44,832	9,745	309,356
Average of 5 Years .....	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899–1900 .....	253,541	17,446	45,883	9,246	326,116

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in  
each of the Ten Years 1890–91 to 1899–1900.

ASYLUMS.	1890–	1891–2	1892–3	1893–4	1894–5	1895–6	1896–7	1897–8	1898–9	1899– 1900
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles, . . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Private Dwellings,	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1900.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)		Percentage of Patients.		
	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 9	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·7	20·4	13·9				
2. Argyll, . . .	1 3	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·8	...	20·2				
3. Ayr, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	73·3	15·7	11·0				
4. Banff, . . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 10	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·7	...	30·3				
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·5	...	28·5				
6. Bute, . . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	78·2	0·1	21·7				
7. Caithness, . . .	1 7	...	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	53·7	4·3	42·0				
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	1 0	1 7	66·9	6·0	27·1				
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 5	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·7	21·0	11·3				
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4	...	0 11	1 4	87·0	...	13·0				
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·0	12·4	27·6				
12. Elgin, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·1	...	20·9				
13. Fife, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	83·6	...	16·4				
14. Forfar, . . .	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	64·4	16·8	13·8				
15. Haddington, . . .	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·0	7·7	10·3				
16. Inverness, . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	54·9	...	45·1				
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·6	23·4	7·0				
18. Kinross, . . .	1 4	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87·8	...	12·2				
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 4	...	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	83·6	...	16·4				
20. Lanark, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	80·6	2·6	16·8				
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	70·9	17·2	11·9				
22. Nairn, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 11	1 5	81·0	...	19·0				
23. Orkney, . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 9	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·5	...	38·5				
24. Peebles, . . .	1 6	...	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	94·7	...	5·3				
25. Perth, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	71·9	6·1	22·0				
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	86·8	...	13·2				
27. Ross, . . .	1 6	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	52·2	...	47·8				
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	86·0	...	14·0				
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	88·1	...	11·9				
30. Shetland, . . .	1 7	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	55·0	0·9	44·1				
31. Stirling, . . .	1 5	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	83·6	2·4	14·0				
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	63·5	0·9	35·6				
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50·1	21·8	28·1				
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	72·6	6·8	20·6				

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.		Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.*		
		From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .		32 0 0	34 0 0	...	30 0 0	
Crichton " " . . .		24 0 0	...	25 0 0	32 0 0	
Dundee " " . . .		32 10 0	...	25 0 0	40 0 0	
Edinburgh " " . . .		33 0 0	...	31 0 0	31 0 0	
Glasgow " " . . .		...	...	...	40 0 0	
Montrose " " . . .		32 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0	
Murray's " " . . .		...	...	52 0 0	60 0 0	
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.						
Argyll & Bute District Asylum,		25 2 8	...	25 2 8	39 0 0	
Ayr " " "		24 14 0	...	...	...	
Banff " " "		18 5 0	...	...	...	
Elgin " " "		20 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	
Fife " " "		23 0 0	...	...	36 0 0	
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)		26 0 0	...	...	...	
Glasgow " " (Woodilee)		26 0 0	...	...	...	
Govan " " "		31 4 0	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	
Haddington " " "		22 0 0	...	22 0 0	30 0 0	
Inverness " " "		26 0 0	...	...	35 0 0	
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,		24 14 0	32 1 4	...	...	
Lanark District Asylum,		22 15 0	32 0 0	23 9 3	32 0 0	
Midlothian " " "		32 0 0	...	32 0 0	36 8 0	
Perth " " "		26 0 0	...	...	...	
Roxburgh " " "		25 0 0	...	27 0 0	40 0 0	
Stirling " " "		27 10 0	31 10 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .		27 0 7	32 10 0	Paisley (Riccartonbar),	28 2 3	32 10 0
Paisley (Craw Road),		26 18 5	32 10 0			
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.						
Aberdeen (East), . . .		22 8 6	23 8 0	Govan, . . .	27 1 8	...
Aberdeen (West), . . .		21 4 8	23 8 0	Inveresk, . . .	21 0 4	...
Buchan, . . .		15 17 5	...	Kincaidine, . . .	17 12 1	20 0 0
Cunninghame, . . .		20 12 0	...	Linlithgow, . . .	22 12 10	22 16 3
Dumbarton, . . .		21 6 10	23 8 0	Old Monkland . . .	21 11 2	22 2 0
Dundee, East, . . .		21 10 1	...	Perth, . . .	20 13 10	22 2 0
Dundee, West, . . .		19 8 11	...	Wigtown, . . .	18 4 0	20 16 0
Edinburgh, . . .		23 4 9	...			
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.			Rates charged for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	
					£ s. d.	
Baldovan . . . . .			£20 to £25		25 0 0	
Larbert . . . . .			£27 to £30		42 0 0	

\* Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

† The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1899–1900, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1899 to 15th May 1900.											
	Land.		Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, Additions.		Expenditure on Farm (Excluding Buildings and Improvements).		Furniture and Furnishings.		Miscellaneous Expenses.		Interests on Monies Borrowed.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Lands.	* Rent or Feud-duty of Asylums Grounds.	Total.		b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen.	11,740		11,740				1,062	135	1,297	12,937	14,000	14.
2. Argyll, & Bute, &		170	170	2,399		399	456	589	4,013	157	4,450	13.
3. Argy.		151	151				48	88	136	167	4,450	£
4. Banff.		94	94	3,217		1,067	310	627	5,372	100	3,500	1,134
5. Edinburgh.	700		700				70	47	556	586	740	945
6. Elgin.		83	83	14,020	118			3,832	1,206	738	3,500	1,330
7. Forfar.		31	31	104		5	69	343	562	59	3,267	90
8. Glasgow.	6,650		6,650	2,786			584	1,292	11,262	280	8,933	833
9. (Gartloch), & (Woodlee), &		5	5	16,861		442	1,381	6,063	24,752	15,528	14,586	333
10. Govan.		17	17	6,566	4,177	193	1,429	4,217	16,599	1,326	13,572	1,441
11. Haddington.		5	5	6,274			1,155	5,206	17,657	17,239	180,157	17,846
12. Inverness.		259	259	151		12	113	240	518	107	6,563	5,982
13. Lanark.		369	369	16,205	27	618	1,277	19,054	203	18,851	46,225	306
14. Midlothian.		107	107	5,080			2,819	28,943	719	28,224	222,304	5,300
15. Perth.		171	171	27,433	25	14	490	891	584	28,327	47,484	16,500
16. Roxburgh.		15	15	3,832	5		362	1,772	1,823	1,715	23,683	8,025
17. Stirling.		110	110	762	16	230	152	1,160	5,506	6,298	5,000	3,376
Totals.	19,090	1,250	20,340	109,815	5,450	7,136	21,432	33,392	197,485	14,790	11,441,100	2,485
											101,250	49,453

\* Rents or feu-duties of farm lands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.  
 † Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.  
 ‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the new and old Asylums, and is given in the Table following.

§ The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by the District Lunacy Board, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum, under heads 1 to 6 inclusive, is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the transactions of each Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.  
 || The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards, at the time of its dissolution in 1888, had apportioned among them the Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due by the original Glasgow District Lunacy Board in 1888, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.  
 \*\* During the year a sum of £8,600 was paid in equal proportions by the Govan and Lanark District Lunacy Boards for the purchase of the share in Kirklands Asylum possessed by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board; and the transactions connected therewith are included under these headings.  
 †† In the year to 15th May 1900 the District Lunacy Boards of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark paid into the building funds a sum which was equal to or more than one-third part of their debt.





# APPENDIX A.—

## The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

### MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

		MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM																											
ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.			
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.			
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		
1. Argyll, . . .	446	£ 1327	£ s. d. 2 19 6	£ 244	£ s. d. 0 10 11	£ 740	£ s. d. 1 13 2	£ 687	£ s. d. 1 10 10	£ 1008	£ s. d. 2 5 2	£ 413	£ s. d. 0 18 6	£ 128	£ s. d. 0 5 9	£ 3	£ s. d. 0 0 2	£ 243	£ s. d. 0 10 11	£ 63	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ 80	£ s. d. 0 3 7	£ 120	£ s. d. 0 10 7	£ 93	£ s. d. 0 4 2		
2. Ayr, . . .	498	1018	2 0 11	162	0 6 6	578	1 3 3	1025	2 1 2	1195	2 8 0	504	1 0 3	115	0 4 7	24	0 1 0	288	0 11 7	180	0 7 3	77	0 3 1	132	0 11 5	72	0 2 11		
3. Banff, . . .	155	374	2 8 3	17	0 2 2	275	1 15 6	147	0 19 0	401	2 11 9	113	0 14 7	26	0 3 4	2	0 0 3	51	0 6 7	33	0 4 3	35	0 4 6	37	0 9 9	20	0 2 7		
4. Elgin, . . .	168	389	2 9 3	45	0 5 8	289	1 10 3	185	1 3 5	348	2 4 1	120	0 15 2	35	0 4 5	3	0 0 5	86	0 10 11	49	0 6 2	60	0 7 7	43	0 12 8	70	0 8 10		
5. Fife, . . .	522	1830	3 10 1	115	0 4 5	803	1 10 9	783	1 10 0	1372	2 12 7	345	0 13 3	125	0 4 9	3	0 0 1	178	0 6 10	105	0 4 0	234	0 9 0	114	0 9 5	416	0 15 11		
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	470	1357	2 17 9	242	0 10 4	723	1 10 9	544	1 3 2	922	1 19 3	388	0 16 6	135	0 5 9	8	0 0 4	268	0 11 5	46	0 1 11	204	0 8 8	93	0 7 11	184	0 7 10		
7. Glasgow (Woodlee),	736	1996	2 14 3	362	0 9 10	1347	1 16 7	823	1 2 4	1296	1 15 3	435	0 11 10	236	0 6 5	7	0 0 2	390	0 10 7	61	0 1 8	205	0 5 7	184	0 10 2	98	0 2 8		
8. Govan, . . .	467	1610	3 8 11	146	0 6 3	945	2 0 6	638	1 7 1	1126	2 8 3	326	0 14 0	164	0 7 0	7	0 0 4	230	0 9 10	20	0 0 10	157	0 6 9	128	0 11 1	204	0 8 9		
9. Haddington, . . .	143	392	2 2 3	18	0 2 6	230	1 12 2	136	0 19 0	377	2 12 9	74	0 10 4	33	0 4 7	2	0 0 3	53	0 7 5	56	0 7 10	46	0 6 5	34	0 11 4	65	0 9 1		
10. Inverness, . . .	570	1842	3 4 8	119	0 4 2	787	1 7 7	650	1 2 10	1624	2 17 0	291	0 10 3	115	0 4 0	3	0 0 1	250	0 8 9	106	0 3 9	134	0 4 8	179	0 12 4	366	0 12 10		
11. Kirklands, . . .	200	466	2 6 7	72	0 7 2	239	1 9 11	228	0 19 7	1195	1 17 8	521	0 16 5	202	0 6 4	.	.	287	0 9 1	88	0 2 9	167	0 5 3	163	0 8 11	290	0 9 2		
12. Lanark, . . .	634	1280	2 0 5	480	0 15 2	976	1 10 9	60	1 6 9	559	2 6 0	230	0 18 11	62	0 5 1	.	.	108	0 10 10	74	0 7 5	90	0 9 0	40	0 7 7	69	0 6 11		
13. Midlothian, . . .	243	592	2 8 9	90	0 7 5	464	1 18 2	323	1 3 6	856	2 7 0	277	0 15 3	66	0 3 8	.	.	106	0 8 9	63	0 5 2	96	0 7 11	64	0 10 2	128	0 10 6		
14. Perth, . . .	364	1065	2 18 6	90	0 4 11	431	1 3 8	427	1 3 6	856	2 7 0	277	0 15 3	66	0 3 8	.	.	124	0 6 10	66	0 3 8	83	0 4 7	65	0 7 0	164	0 9 0		
15. Roxburgh, . . .	303	708	2 6 9	143	0 9 5	655	2 3 3	388	1 5 7	779	2 11 5	176	0 11 7	58	0 3 10	2	0 0 2	102	0 6 9	60	0 4 0	76	0 5 0	63	0 9 0	97	0 6 5		
16. Stirling, . . .	644	2197	3 8 3	276	0 8 7	1184	1 16 9	1036	1 12 3	1419	2 4 1	524	0 16 3	203	0 6 4	34	0 1 1	366	0 11 4	199	0 6 2	278	0 8 8	200	0 12 2	535	0 16 7		
Totals and Averages,	6553	18353	2 16 0	2621	0 8 0	10676	1 12 7	8640	1 6 4	14914	2 5 6	4885	0 14 11	1769	0 5 5	98	0 0 4	3130	0 9 7	1269	0 3 10	2022	0 6 2	1649	0 10 2	2871	0 8 9		

1 GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this table are those incurred by the Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March 1907.

<sup>1</sup> GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in

(b) Fractions of  $\frac{1}{4}$  which are under  $\frac{1}{4}$  have been omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{4}$  have been reckoned

<sup>2</sup> The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1899-1900.<sup>1</sup>

15TH MAY 1899 TO 15TH MAY 1900.

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.								19.		20.		21.		22.	23.						
Laundry Requisites.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Fuel, Light, and Water.	Salaries and Wages																Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.	Furniture and Furnishings <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.	DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE:—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.	ASYLUMS.
				of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.															
				Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
79 0 5 7	671 1 10 1	107 0 4 10	1038 2 6 7	1108 2 9 8	1568 3 10 4	360 0 16 2	3036 2 8 2	429 0 19 3	415 0 18 7	10924 24 9 10	— 112	10812 24 4 10	1. Argyll.												
138 0 5 4	854 1 14 4	168 0 6 9	1933 3 17 8	1323 2 13 2	1593 3 4 0	238 0 9 2	3144 6 6 4	633 1 5	715 1 8 9	12950 26 0 1	— 712	12238 24 11 6	2. Ayr.												
43 0 5 7	270 1 14 10	60 0 7 9	419 2 14 1	390 2 10 4	388 2 10 1	28 0 3 7	806 5 4 0	141 0 18 2	146 0 18 10	2416 22 0 9	— 467	2949 19 0 6	3. Banff.												
36 0 4 7	254 1 12 2	38 0 4 10	408 2 11 8	377 2 7 9	491 3 2 2	.	868 5 9 11	159 1 0	143 0 18 1	3678 22 12 11	— 317	3261 20 12 9	4. Elgin.												
227 0 8 8	1278 2 9 0	126 0 4 10	1332 2 11 0	1117 2 2 10	1623 3 2 2	268 0 10 3	3008 6 15 3	641 1 4 7	651 1 4 11	13686 26 4 4	— 294	13392 25 13 1	5. Fife.												
124 0 5 8	500 1 1 3	135 0 5 9	1968 4 3 9	1482 3 3 1	2000 4 5 1	191 0 8 2	8673 7 16 4	913 1 18 10	190 0 8 1	12627 26 17 4	— 214	12413 26 8 3	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).												
183 0 5 0	1107 1 10 1	106 0 2 11	1890 2 9 9	2061 2 16 0	2987 4 1 2	376 0 10 3	5424 7 7 5	720 0 19 7	855 1 3 3	17665 24 0 0	— 565	17100 23 4 8	7. Glasgow (Woodilee).												
160 0 6 10	299 0 12 9	91 0 3 11	2252 4 16 5	1260 2 14 0	2400 5 2 9	786 1 13 8	4446 9 10 5	1180 2 10 6	195 0 8 4	14319 30 13 3	— 271	14048 30 1 8	8. Govan.												
27 0 3 9	146 1 0 5	26 0 3 8	229 1 12 0	595 4 3 2	871 2 11 11	.	966 6 15 1	211 1 9 6	76 0 10 8	3107 21 14 7	— 256	2851 19 18 9	9. Haddington.												
200 0 7 0	1415 2 9 8	90 0 3 2	1360 2 7 9	1395 2 8 11	2144 3 15 3	168 0 5 7	3697 6 9 9	609 1 4 3	674 1 3 8	14592 25 12 9	— 408	14184 24 17 8	10. Inverness.												
46 0 4 7	261 1 6 1	61 0 6 1	444 2 4 5	661 3 6 1	664 3 6 5	198 0 19 10	1623 7 12 4	227 1 2 8	177 0 17 8	4836 24 3 7	— 20	4816 24 1 7	11. Kirklands.												
106 0 3 4	1643 2 8 8	161 0 4 9	1816 2 17 8	1808 2 16 11	2500 3 18 10	280 0 7 3	4538 7 3 0	762 1 4 0	326 0 10 3	15496 24 8 10	— 553	14943 23 11 5	12. Lanark.												
42 0 3 5	548 2 5 1	69 0 5 8	516 2 2 6	1117 4 11 11	846 3 9 8	144 0 11 10	2107 8 13 5	649 2 13 5	472 1 18 10	7182 29 11 1	+ 179	7361 30 5 10	13. Midlothian.												
103 0 5 8	759 2 1 8	147 0 8 1	963 2 12 11	1019 2 16 0	1125 3 1 10	239 0 13 1	2388 6 10 11	554 1 10 5	489 1 6 10	9112 25 0 8	— 135	8977 24 13 3	14. Perth.												
90 0 5 11	500 1 13 0	56 0 3 8	923 3 0 11	1136 3 15 0	919 3 0 8	171 0 11 3	2226 7 6 11	446 1 9 5	313 1 0 8	7861 25 18 11	— 304	7557 24 18 10	15. Roxburgh.												
195 0 6 1	1335 2 1 6	240 0 7 5	1787 2 15 6	1355 2 2 1	2454 3 16 2	850 1 6 5	4659 7 4 8	1158 1 16 0	870 1 7 0	18698 29 0 8	— 174	18524 28 15 3	16. Stirling.												
1804 0 5 6	11740 1 15 10	1671 0 5 1	19218 2 18 8	18199 2 15 6	24073 3 13 6	4227 0 12 11	46489 7 1 11	9513 1 9 2	6707 1 0 6	170049 25 19 0	— 4623	165426 25 4 11	Totals and Averages.												

connection with land, buildings, furnishings, &amp;c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

as 1d.

rent or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

W. H. H. H. H.



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W. H. H. H. H.





# APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.				1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
					Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants.	Boards.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Argyll, .	446	55	501	112	2 5 1	3	3 0 0	12	2 14 0	(2).	.	.	25	0 12 8	40	0 19 1	44	0 0 8	.	.	17	5 5 2	6	1 6 9	7	4 11 1	11	2 0 4	.	.	318	0 10 2
2. Ayr, .	498	71	569	80	1 19 0	(2).	.	18	2 4 7	(2).	.	.	19	1 8 1	3	1 10 7	35	0 0 7	.	.	25	5 13 7	4	1 9 10	4	5 11 2	13	2 14 1	41	0 13 2	224	0 9 3
3. Banff, .	155	21	176	81	2 15 9	(2).	.	.	.	.	5	2 3 1	8	0 19 1	1	2 0 4	38	0 0 10	.	.	11	5 7 3	3	2 18 4	4	2 16 0	7	1 14 11	397	0 8 9	8	0 11 6
4. Elgin, .	168	24	182	78	2 17 7	2	5 1 7	.	.	.	.	.	19	0 14 2	6	1 7 5	34	0 0 9	3	0 0 4	12	5 5 1	5	2 6 8	5	2 15 3	13	1 19 2	325	0 8 10	19	0 19 11
5. Fife, .	622	71	693	118	2 12 1	(2).	.	12	2 18 2	1	2 18 1	19	0 12 2	10	0 19 8	36	0 0 9	.	.	15	4 18 1	4	1 7 7	6	3 10 7	19	2 9 5	396	0 8 9	29	0 9 5	
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	470	83	553	112	2 2 2	2	2 16 4	13	2 0 10	1	2 10 4	40	0 19 4	9	1 4 11	35	0 0 9	.	.	25	3 3 6	.	.	6	3 6 2	5	2 13 0	312	0 8 6	12	0 9 0	
7. Glasgow (Woodlee),	736	110	846	84	2 14 2	4	2 17 8	12	2 2 6	(2).	.	34	0 18 11	15	1 1 1	38	0 0 10	.	.	20	3 5 10	3	1 10 10	6	3 8 4	6	2 10 2	.	.	276	0 8 1	
8. Govan, .	467	84	551	121	2 9 9	8	3 1 1	.	.	(2).	.	6	1 10 4	15	1 7 2	46	0 0 9	.	.	22	3 10 5	6	1 7 8	7	4 1 8	5	2 18 11	312	0 10 11	25	0 9 1	
9. Haddington, .	143	16	169	60	3 4 1	1	4 17 10	3	2 18 10	2	2 16 1	11	0 17 11	1	2 12 3	35	0 0 10	.	.	8	6 19 9	5	3 0 8	6	4 2 11	(2).	.	352	0 8 10	14	0 12 4	
10. Inverness, .	570	84	654	108	2 12 7	1	5 1 0	12	1 18 4	1	4 1 6	20	1 0 11	.	.	36	0 0 8	.	.	18	4 10 3	2	3 14 8	2	4 1 1	6	2 4 11	337	0 10 8	18	0 10 2	
11. Kirkcaldy, .	200	36	236	82	2 4 4	3	3 14 2	11	2 10 8	(2).	.	29	0 19 6	4	1 11 3	37	0 0 8	.	.	18	3 14 5	4	1 1 1	5	3 16 6	6	3 1 9	293	0 9 5	25	0 10 4	
12. Lanark, .	634	103	737	90	2 2 5	(2).	.	(2).	.	(2).	.	36	1 4 6	24	1 4 6	37	0 0 8	.	.	17	3 14 11	9	1 7 4	2	4 7 1	3	3 2 6	7	0 9 7	246	0 9 4	
13. Midlothian, .	243	35	278	99	2 3 5	1	4 3 0	6	2 8 5	1	2 16 0	21	1 2 11	7	1 13 0	44	0 0 9	.	.	15	5 19 9	2	2 6 8	3	4 15 3	9	2 12 0	339	0 9 1	7	0 10 3	
14. Perth, .	364	54	418	92	2 6 5	1	4 14 0	30	2 3 6	(2).	.	25	0 16 6	3	1 2 0	28	0 0 9	.	.	10	4 18 6	4	1 9 8	11	3 5 6	13	1 17 4	346	0 8 6	19	0 10 9	
15. Roxburgh, .	303	37	340	96	2 4 7	(2).	.	7	2 5 2	(2).	.	42	1 1 10	1	1 7 0	49	0 0 10	.	.	14	5 6 5	2	1 12 3	6	3 12 0	10	2 19 3	323	0 10 3	12	0 10 5	
16. Stirling, .	644	107	751	91	2 13 7	2	5 5 5	27	2 6 7	2	3 2 8	34	1 2 1	2	1 13 7	40	0 0 9	.	.	21	4 3 6	5	1 9 10	12	3 12 11	7	2 10 4	.	.	329	0 8 9	
Totals & Averages,	6553	991	7544	94	2 9 2	3	4 1 1	14	2 7 8	2	2 18 0	25	1 0 1	9	1 8 11	38	0 0 9	3	0 0 4	17	4 14 3	4	1 18 0	6	3 17 1	9	2 9 10	(1)339 24	0 9 8	(1)279 17	0 10 7	

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1899-1900, and the Price of each Article supplied.

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15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal		Barley.		Pease, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle		Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
83	0 9 9	16	0 9 0	8	0 10 6	17	0 11 10	348	0 3 7	400	0 5 11	3	0 16 5	4	1 0 1	42	0 13 7	1	0 11 9	7	7 16 11	5	0 14 0	2	0 1 7	49	19 6 0	47	0 13 8	1. Argyll.
110	0 11 2	8	0 9 1	41	0 11 1	27	0 11 8	339	0 4 0	114	0 5 7	2	1 6 5	2	1 6 10	32	0 14 1	4	1 5 1	7	7 18 11	11	0 18 10	.	.	54	19 0 9	96	0 9 0	2. Ayr.
114	0 10 0	11	0 7 10	19	0 9 6	10	0 12 8	211	0 2 6	134	0 6 9	12	0 18 7	3	1 12 1	23	0 14 1	3	0 8 6	4	8 8 0	4	1 1 4	8	0 0 11	44	19 13 8	31	1 0 7	3. Banff.
76	0 10 2	25	0 6 0	9	0 6 0	6	0 8 4	229	0 3 0	146	0 5 4	10	0 13 4	4	2 7 0	48	0 9 1	4	0 9 5	9	6 1 4	3	0 19 4	27	0 0 9	61	18 13 4	26	0 17 1	4. Elgin.
85	0 11 0	15	0 7 11	20	0 9 0	16	0 11 8	242	0 2 10	124	0 5 0	3	1 3 5	9	1 4 3	36	0 13 1	1	0 9 4	4	6 18 4	6	0 15 10	3	0 1 9	43	19 7 8	72	0 8 8	5. Fife.
53	0 11 0	6	0 2	13	0 11 9	10	0 11 3	315	0 3 6	125	0 3 8	12	0 9 8	6	1 5 7	41	0 13 4	3	0 10 11	7	7 9 3	1	0 16 7	3	0 2 3	38	18 10 11	117	0 8 6	6. Glasgow (Gartloch). 7. Glasgow (Woodlee). 8. Govan.
52	0 12 4	14	0 10 6	17	0 12 2	16	0 11 6	222	0 3 3	87	0 5 0	20	0 10 2	3	1 9 3	46	0 13 6	2	0 11 4	6	7 9 2	2	0 16 11	1	0 2 3	48	19 3 2	61	0 9 3	
50	0 10 11	7	0 9 1	19	0 9 7	15	0 9 9	190	0 3 8	70	0 8 11	2	0 14 9	2	1 13 9	53	0 12 6	3	0 10 5	6	7 7 2	1	1 0 9	.	.	53	18 15 3	113	0 9 10	
115	0 13 8	26	0 9 7	17	0 11 3	2	0 16 4	121	0 4 0	105	0 5 4	20	1 0 1	1	1 16 10	29	0 15 10	5	0 7 0	3	10 5 4	5	0 17 5	44	0 0 9	51	19 18 2	31	0 12 11	9. Haddington.
109	0 10 10	23	0 7 8	24	0 8 8	22	0 10 0	149	0 3 3	65	0 7 9	1	1 9 1	1	1 10 7	28	0 14 0	1	0 13 9	5	7 9 4	4	0 17 5	5	0 1 6	57	19 4 4	51	0 16 2	10. Inverness.
57	0 11 3	7	0 9 11	16	0 13 8	14	0 14 4	243	0 3 10	343	0 3 4	12	0 14 0	3	1 12 7	46	0 13 7	.	.	6	7 12 9	8	0 17 5	9	0 2 0	35	19 9 1	59	0 9 11	11. Kirkcaldy.
71	0 11 7	9	0 9 2	16	0 12 3	12	0 14 6	304	0 3 9	84	0 5 2	7	0 18 0	3	1 8 10	43	0 14 3	.	.	6	7 10 0	3	0 17 11	3	0 1 1	40	19 14 5	113	0 8 4	12. Lanark.
75	0 12 0	6	0 9 4	24	0 11 5	11	0 11 9	299	0 3 6	130	0 6 3	15	0 13 4	4	1 1 10	34	0 14 8	.	.	5	7 12 0	11	0 12 1	3	0 1 5	41	18 15 7	73	0 8 0	13. Midlothian.
66	0 10 10	13	0 9 0	24	0 9 3	14	0 11 10	232	0 2 7	169	0 5 3	2	1 7 2	4	1 8 10	26	0 13 5	.	.	4	7 9 4	3	0 10 11	19	0 0 10	32	19 11 10	46	0 13 10	14. Perth.
99	0 11 10	12	0 8 5	25	0 10 3	13	0 12 10	186	0 3 10	93	0 4 10	5	1 6 1	2	1 8 5	22	0 17 2	2	0 5 2	4	8 1 6	2	0 19 11	12	0 1 7	40	20 2 0	64	0 12 11	15. Roxburgh.
67	0 12 0	16	0 7 9	22	0 8 9	16	0 14 10	280	0 8 4	151	0 4 2	4	1 11 4	3	2 4 6	41	0 14 8	4	1 7 5	5	8 2 6	6	0 17 7	9	0 1 11	57	19 6 10	84	0 7 1	16. Stirling.
82	0 11 3	13	0 8 9	20	0 10 4	14	0 12 2	244	0 3 5	115	0 5 6	8	0 19 6	3	1 10 8	37	0 13 10	3	0 13 0	6	7 14 6	5	0 17 2	11	0 1 6	46	19 5 10	68	0 10 4	Totals & Averages.

flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.



Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1899-1900; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.												PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.												FARMS AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																	
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.																							
		cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per w. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.								
1. Argyll.		211	457	.	.	22157	730	.	.	88	3	254	49	338	123	373	4	92	1458	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1. Argyll.								
2. Ayr.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	521	145	250	4	.	149	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2. Ayr.								
3. Banff.		66	201	878	37	6606	275	.	.	770	19	332	42	211	71	1756	15	152	792	3	0	11	2	3	4	0	0	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	3. Banff.								
4. Elgin.		.	.	201	5	6677	239	177	7	811	20	369	55	238	63	1540	4	.	393	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4. Elgin.							
5. Fife.		48	97	.	.	21411	803	.	.	.	.	.	1255	133	654	163	1119	14	128	1383	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5. Fife.							
6. Glasgow (Gartloch).		42	101	652	15	19483	723	689	40	963	30	1305	225	580	103	3330	9	457	1703	2	8	1	2	11	6	0	9	6	10	1	3	9	9	0	3	7	0	6	0	Glasgow (Gartloch).			
7. Glasgow (Woodlee).		633	1715	316	9	32331	1347	.	.	1491	50	1188	181	650	163	15298	59	376	3900	2	14	2	3	3	10	0	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7. Glasgow (Woodlee).					
8. Govan.		.	.	46	2	25206	945	304	20	730	34	406	74	309	144	.	.	259	1468	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8. Govan.					
9. Haddington.		20	56	352	9	5516	230	.	.	913	34	107	34	145	38	3024	27	19	447	2	16	0	2	17	3	0	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9. Haddington.					
10. Inverness.		313	898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	872	143	380	147	167	1	60	1349	2	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10. Inverness.					
11. * Kirklands.		12	30	37	1	.	.	428	15	.	321	65	299	49	2442	13	.	173	210	0	3	0	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11. * Kirklands.					
12. Lanark.		10	19	127	3	27469	967	585	34	1241	48	706	117	542	140	1083	15	60	1403	1	18	0	2	12	10	0	8	6	10	2	4	6	8	0	3	4	0	5	2	1	1	0	12. Lanark.
13. Midlothian.		4	11	148	4	12313	464	.	.	647	37	740	127	289	90	3776	21	33	777	2	15	0	3	0	6	0	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13. Midlothian.			
14. Perth.		.	.	.	.	10138	359	.	.	343	9	677	83	630	165	235	3	30	649	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14. Perth.			
15. * Roxburgh.		67	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	10	278	68	1367	17	236	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15. * Roxburgh.				
16. Stirling.		39	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	2	1846	305	926	192	1546	22	131	743	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16. Stirling.			
Totals and Averages.		1465	3817	2757	65	189307	7082	2183	116	8041	266	10312	1633	7045	1864	37356	228	1797	16928	2	12	1	2	12	10	0	9	5	19	0	3	14	1	0	3	3	0	5	4	0	13	8	

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.





## APPENDIX B.

## ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
12th, 13th, and 14th March 1900.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

On the 27th July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 846 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 105 males and 143 females were private patients, 267 males and 330 females were paupers, and 1 male was a voluntary inmate. Since that date the following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . .	24	22	66	62	174
Discharged recovered	7	16	30	33	86
Discharged unrecovered	2	7	11	6	26
Died . . . .	8	4	13	15	40
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted . . . .	1	0	0	0	1
Left . . . .	2	0	0	0	2

There were on the 12th inst. 867 patients on the register of the asylum, of whom 112 males and 136 females were private patients, and 279 males and 340 females were paupers. With the exception of 4 who were absent on statutory probation, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit. In the preceding figures effect has been given to the transference of 5 men and 5 women from the private to the pauper list, and of 5 men and 3 women from the pauper to the private list.

The 26 patients discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows :—Fifteen were removed from the asylum more or less relieved after treatment, 8 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were sent to the lunatic wards of poorhouses. The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 8 cases, to general paralysis of the insane in 7 cases, to phthisis or other tubercular affections in 6 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to gross brain disease in 4 cases, to cystitis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to cancer, internal hemorrhage, exhaustion from mania, and chronic bronchitis in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 of the 40 cases of death.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents. The number of patients who escaped and were absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back is 4. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 298 entries. Of these entries 192 refer to a female patient whom it was found necessary to restrain by means of a camisole to prevent her from injuring herself or others, and 79 refer to another female patient who was made to wear locked gloves to prevent her from picking her face.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

Three hundred and eighty-seven pauper patients are industrially employed. In the main asylum there is said to be at present a difficulty in finding sufficient outdoor work for the male patients. It is understood, however, that the Board of Directors have under consideration the advisability of purchasing about 16 acres of land contiguous to the asylum boundary. In addition to many other advantages the acquisition of this land is, in the interests of the patients capable of agricultural employment, of very great importance. All the patients at Daviot were found at work when that branch of the institution was visited on the 14th inst.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 186. The number is limited owing to the small size of the present chapel, which is quite inadequate for its purpose. The rectification of this defect is provided for in the plans which have been prepared for the reconstruction of the main asylum.

The accommodation for pauper patients and for private patients paying the lower rates of board, both in the main asylum and in the two adjacent cottages, is much overcrowded. This is partly due to the increased number of patients and partly to the fact that 22 patients had to be withdrawn from the Daviot branch after the fire which occurred there last year. Notwithstanding the overcrowding and the antiquated construction of the asylum buildings, the dayrooms were clean and in good order, and the dormitories and single rooms were all comfortably heated. The bedding in the sleeping apartments was in good repair, and the bed coverings were amply sufficient. The provision for the sick, infirm, and recent cases in the male and female hospital divisions is of the best and newest description. The wards and dormitories in these blocks were beautifully clean, comfortably heated, and well lighted and ventilated. The new hospital wings for convalescent patients are rapidly approaching completion. They will prove beneficial, not only by increasing the asylum accommodation, but also by affording a more detailed classification of the patients, one advantage of which is that curable cases with short attacks of insanity may be spared the necessity of passing through the chronic wards before leaving the asylum. The accommodation for private patients in Elmhill House was found as usual in very good order. At the Daviot branch the work of restoring the building after the fire is proceeding. The opportunity has been taken to rearrange the interior of the house so as to ensure a better separation of the sexes, and to erect fireproof doors in the principal corridors.

The physical health and condition of the able-bodied patients throughout the institution, their personal clothing, and their food supply were generally very satisfactory. The arrangements for the nursing of the sick and for the care of the infirm could scarcely be seen anywhere to better advantage than in the hospitals of this asylum. A few of the patients in the wards of the main asylum were noisy and excited, but with these exceptions the inmates were as tranquil and as contented as could be expected.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
22nd, 23rd, and 24th October 1900.

There were on the 22nd instant 879 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 116 men and 135 women were private patients, and 277 men and 351 women were paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 male and 4 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 males and 7 females from the pauper to the private list. One private male and 3 private females were absent on statutory probation, and 1 private and 1 pauper female patient were absent on pass. The number resident was 873, all of whom were seen during the course of the visit.

Since 12th March, 1900, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	27	26	60	75	188
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	14	16	25	35	90
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	5	16	8	34
Died . . . . .	5	9	20	18	52



During the period to which the foregoing figures refer, the number of patients on the register has increased by 12, and the number resident by 10. There is an increase of 3 in the number of private patients on the register, and of 9 in the number of paupers.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 14 cases, to heart disease in 12 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and tubercular disease of other organs in 9 cases, to pneumonia in 8 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to erysipelas, intestinal obstruction, chronic gastritis, pulmonary and splenic gangrene, acute rheumatism, and cancer, each in 1 case. In 29 cases the causes were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination, or in 55·7 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 182 entries. Of these, 119 refer to the use of a waist-belt with straps to secure the arms above the elbows in the case of a female patient who makes sudden and dangerous attacks on her fellow-patients and the attendants, 43 refer to the use of the camisole in the case of a female patient in order to prevent her injuring herself and others, 18 refer to the use of restraint for surgical reasons, and 2 to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. One accident is recorded, a fracture of the neck of the femur, due to being pushed over by the patient who is referred to as restrained by waist-belt and straps. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The distribution of the patients among the several branches of the institution is as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Elmhill . . . . .	29	29	58
Hospital . . . . .	68	79	147
Clarkseat . . . . .	0	19	19
Gate Cottage . . . . .	0	16	16
Daviot . . . . .	52	36	88
Main Asylum . . . . .	243	302	545

Elmhill was found, as usual, in admirable order. This house is most comfortably furnished, tastefully decorated, well heated, and well ventilated. The patients resident there pay the higher rates of board, and are provided for in a very liberal manner. Two outside escape staircases have recently been erected, and both the internal and the external means for dealing with an outbreak of fire have been greatly improved.

The excellence of the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick, the infirm, and the recently admitted patients in the hospital section always attracts favourable attention. Every requirement necessary for the care and comfort of those labouring under bodily disease is provided, and in the wards for the recently admitted and curable patients the environments are bright and cheerful, and calculated to promote their recovery. The two additions to the hospital are making rapid progress, and will shortly be ready for occupation. This accommodation is intended for convalescent patients, and will therefore serve a most useful purpose in the treatment and classification of the patients.

Clarkseat and Gate Cottage afford suitable accommodation for a selected class of female patients. These houses are devoid of asylum features in their arrangements, and the segregation of the patients in this manner is beneficial in many ways.

The reconstruction of the branch establishment at Daviot is completed, and many improvements have been effected. There is now a better separation of the male and female accommodation, two sets of stairs have been provided, one for each division of the house, fireproof doors have been erected, and the heating arrangements have been extended to all the dormitories. The whole establishment has been repainted and repapered, and the work has been well done. Many sections of the house have been refurnished, and the furniture is of the best description. An additional outside coal-cellar has been built, and each division has now one for itself. The farm servants have been removed to the steading. The number of patients resident is 88, of whom 3 are private and 85 paupers. The patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint, and bore evidence of satisfactory care. All are industrially employed. The large farm in connection with the branch gives varied and

Appendix B.  
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Commissioners' Entries.

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Aberdeen Royal Asylum.



Appendix B. interesting outdoor employment to the men. This work is healthy and beneficial, and conduces largely to their contentment, good conduct, and physical well-being. The impression produced by the visit to Daviot was most satisfactory.

Commissioners' Entries. The main asylum contains 545 patients, and the majority of the dayrooms are seriously overcrowded. Elmhill Cottage, which has been thoroughly renovated, will suitably and comfortably accommodate 25 patients, and the additions to the hospital can, when completed, receive 60 patients. The population of the asylum which in 1895 was 741, has now increased to 879, an increase of 138 in less than six years. It is therefore feared that overcrowding will continue to be an unsatisfactory feature in the condition of the main building, even with the relief afforded by Elmhill Cottage and the hospital additions. For this and other reasons, such as the inadequacy and antiquated nature of the amusement, dining, store, and kitchen accommodation, it is hoped that the reconstruction scheme which has been for some time under the consideration of the Managers will be begun at an early date.

Royal and District Asylums. The Managers are to be congratulated on having secured by purchase the small estate of Ashgrove, which adjoins the north-west portion of the asylum grounds. This land is a valuable addition to the resources of the asylum, as it will afford facilities for the employment of a larger number of male patients in outdoor work. It will also afford additional and convenient garden ground, which is required. By this purchase the fear of Elmhill ever being overlooked by buildings is dispelled.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum. The general care and condition of the patients were found highly satisfactory. Everything seen during the visit disclosed the energy and ability of Dr. Reid in the management of the institution.

The registers were examined and found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th and 7th February 1900.

There are 447 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 9 men and 20 women are private patients, and 220 men and 198 women are paupers. All are resident and were seen during the visit except 2 men and 1 woman who are absent on statutory probation.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 1st August 1899 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . .	0	1	19	15	35
Discharged recovered, .	1	1	9	8	19
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	0	5	7	14
Died, . . . .	0	1	6	5	12

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to uræmia in 1 case, to Bright's disease in 1 case, and to intestinal obstruction in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The attention of the District Board is directed to the room in which the bodies of the patients lie previous to burial. It is too small, and is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Its site is unsuitable, being under one of the male dayrooms. It is not, in its present state, a fit place to which the relatives of a deceased patient should be taken. It is strongly recommended that a separate building be erected to contain a pathological laboratory and other necessary apartments.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. One accident has occurred ; it involved a fracture of the left clavicle and was due to slipping on the polished floor. The changes among the attendants continue numerous—12 have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 1 has died since 1st August 1899. If Dr. Cameron can alter or improve the conditions of service in ways which would lead to fewer changes on the staff, the comfort and happiness of the patients would undoubtedly be greatly increased. The matter is one most worthy of careful consideration.

There is a decrease of 12 in the number resident since last visit. According to a statement prepared by Dr. Cameron there will be, when a rearrangement of the rooms to be utilised as dayrooms, dormitories, and dayroom-dormitories, is made on the female side, dayroom accommodation for 254 males and 240 females, and sleeping accommodation for 211 males and 242 females. According to these calculations, there is at this date on the male side spare dayroom space for 27 men, and deficient dormitory accommodation to the extent of 16 beds, and on the female side an excess of dayroom and sleeping accommodation for 23 and 25 patients respectively. Plans have been sanctioned by the General Board for an extension of the male side to contain an observation dormitory for 30 patients, 6 single rooms, and a sitting-room for the attendants. The foundations for this new wing are at present being excavated, and the work is being done by the patients and staff. The recent addition to the female side consists of two large well lighted and tastefully decorated rooms with excellent lavatory and other accommodation. The room adjoining the infirmary ward should be converted into a dayroom-dormitory, as it is well suited for that purpose.

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A plan of the asylum as it now stands is much required, and it is recommended that one be prepared by a competent architect. The asylum was originally a small one, and it has become large by additions made to it from time to time. There is in consequence a disproportion and want of harmony in many of its arrangements—the chapel and dining-hall are too small for the present number of inmates, the waiting-room is so inadequate in size that when a large number of relatives visit the interviews with the patients have sometimes to take place out of doors, the steward's offices are too small, and the accommodation for both the official and ordinary staff is insufficient. A second oven for the baker is much required. These defects should as soon as possible receive the consideration of the District Board.

The water from the asylum reservoir has been analysed, and pronounced unsuitable for domestic purposes. The District Board are, in consequence of this report, at present negotiating with a firm of engineers for the erection of one of Reeves's Compound Gravity Filters of sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of water used daily. This system of filtration has been adopted by several towns in Scotland, and is said to be very efficient.

The land for the enlargement of the reservoir has been leased, but nothing further has as yet been done in regard to extending and heightening the embankment, required for increasing the storage of water. As the present supply has been found in times of drought dangerously deficient, it is hoped there will be no further delay in getting this work begun.

The patients were free from noisy excitement during the visit, and their condition as to personal cleanliness and clothing was very satisfactory. The sick are skilfully treated, carefully nursed, and their special requirements are liberally met. The use of single rooms for restless, dirty, and destructive patients is being gradually and successfully abolished. The service of the meals is much more orderly, but the overcrowding of the tables in the dining-hall prevents many improvements in this direction. The passage between the hall and kitchen hampers the proper service of the food, and it is recommended that the wall between the hall and passage be removed. This would result in a small but useful addition to the accommodation of the dining-hall.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The heating arrangements of the asylum are working well—the temperature in every section being what is desirable. The appearance of the rooms is kept bright and pleasant by repainting and redecoration. Two painters, attendants, and four patients are kept constantly employed in this useful work. Repairs are also well attended to by the joiner staff. The stairs of the asylum are without hand rails, and it is recommended that these be provided, as they afford great assistance to the feeble and aged in climbing a stair.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th and 7th July 1900.

There were 443 patients on the register of the asylum on the 6th inst. Of these, 9 men and 21 women were private patients, and 215 men and 198 women were paupers. With the exception of 3 men who were on statutory probation, all the patients were seen during the visit

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

On the 7th February of the present year, the date of last visit, there were 447 patients on the register. Since then the following changes in the population of the asylum have occurred :—

		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted,	4	2	10	16	32
	Discharged recovered,	1	0	9	3	13
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.	Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	0	5	5
	Died,	3	1	6	8	18

The removals have exceeded the admissions by 4, so that the numbers resident are correspondingly decreased. The statistical tables of the asylum for the year 1899 also show a decrease of 8 patients at 31st December as compared with 1st January of that year. Considering the high admission rate, which, relatively to the population of the district, is one of the highest in Scotland, it is hoped that the removals may continue in number to approximate to, if not to exceed, the admissions. The recovery rate for 1899 has been high, averaging 40 per cent. of the admissions; but the number of patients discharged recovered depends to a large extent on the nature of the cases admitted, and is apt to vary from year to year. The most reliable method of preventing the accumulation of patients in asylums is the removal of those who are judged to be incurable, harmless, and otherwise suitable to private dwellings. It is understood that there is a disinclination on the part of many of the Parish Councils in the District to board out their patients. This is unfortunate, both in the interests of the ratepayers and of many of the patients.

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular phthisis in 4 cases, to influenza in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to bronchitis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to cerebral hæmorrhage and cancer of the intestine in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 instances.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 56. These refer to the use of locked gloves in the case of a female patient to prevent self-mutilation. There is no entry in the Register of Escapes, and only one record of an unimportant injury to a patient in the Register of Accidents.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 195. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 345—184 men and 170 women. That number is equivalent to 80 per cent. of the resident population, and is a highly satisfactory proportion.

The changes among the attendants are less numerous than formerly. Nine have been engaged, 4 have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed. Of the non-nursing staff, composed chiefly of servants, 7 have been engaged and 5 have resigned. The number of night attendants has been increased to 8, and there are now 3 men and 5 women on night duty. Dr. Cameron stated that the influence upon the patients of the larger night staff has been entirely beneficial. This is in accordance with the experience of administrators in other asylums where a similar system has been instituted, and although the change necessarily involves an increased expenditure of money, there are, even on this basis of consideration, some financial compensations to be urged in its favour.

The new addition to the female hospital is now temporarily occupied, and will be put into permanent use so soon as the day-room above is ready for occupation, which it will be in a few weeks. All the new female cases will then be admitted directly into this division, where they will have the benefit of hospital treatment, and where the acute mental cases can, if so desired, be placed in bed. This is a very important provision, to which the arrangements of the reconstructed hospital lend themselves admirably. Otherwise, especially as regards its fittings, furnishings, lavatories, and other accessories, everything connected with this section of the institution is commendable.

The stones to be used in the building of the new addition to the Cowal division are at present being quarried and hewn by the patients. A new filter for the purification of the asylum water supply has been erected, and the pipes for the conveyance of the water to and from the filter are in course of being laid by the patients, under the direction of the asylum artisans.

The patients were found free from excitement, generally contented, and bearing every evidence of proper care and treatment. The wards and dormitories were clean, bright, and comfortably furnished. The dinner on the



first day of the visit consisted of broth, dried fish, and potatoes. It appeared, on the whole, to be appreciated, although a larger proportion of the fish was left uneaten than is usually the case with popular articles of diet. The provisions in the stores, which were seen and examined, were judged to be of a superior quality. The bread, which is baked at the asylum, was particularly pure and palatable.

The District Board have this year increased their maintenance charge against the parishes by one shilling and one penny per patient per week. This increase has been rendered necessary on account of the rise in the price of provisions, the larger staff of attendants, and for other reasons. Similar causes are operating in the same direction in most of the asylums throughout the country, and as the rate of board charged by this asylum has for years been considerably below the Scottish average, it will probably still be found to occupy, by comparison, a favourable position in this respect.

The case-books were examined, and were found to be kept in a very methodical manner. Immediately after admission, all the statistical particulars that can be ascertained regarding the patient are entered in these books. In ordinary cases an entry is made each week for the first four weeks, and each month for the first three months. For special cases the entries are more frequent. A systematic physical and mental examination of all the patients in the asylum is made twice each year by Dr. Cameron and his assistants, and a note of the condition of each patient inserted in the case-books.

The registers were examined, and found correct.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th February 1900.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Ayr District Asylum.

There are 514 patients—243 men and 271 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All were individually seen during the visit except 3 men and 3 women who were absent on statutory probation.

The changes in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	47	44	91
Discharged recovered . . . . .	15	12	27
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	13	10	23
Died . . . . .	13	15	28

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 8 cases, to heart disease in 9 cases, to inflammatory chest affections in 4 cases, and to cancer, Bright's disease, diarrhoea, acute gastritis, peritonitis, phthisis pulmonalis, and abscesses, each in 1 case. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in 14 instances.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 33 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the form of the camisole in the treatment of 5 patients, the object being to prevent suicide by persistent attempts at strangulation. Seclusion was also resorted to in 2 cases. Three accidents are recorded; 1 was of a trifling character, 1 was a fracture of the wrist occasioned by a fall, and 1 was a fracture of a rib due to a struggle with an attendant while attempting to escape. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff consist of 19 engagements, 13 resignations, and 1 dismissal. The female staff has been increased by 4, and the ratio on the female side is at present 1 to 10, which is a satisfactory proportion. The staff on the male side is low, being scarcely 1 attendant to 13 patients. It is recommended that one additional attendant be engaged. The night staff, which is now of adequate strength, consists of 4 male and 5 female attendants. The wages of the nurses have recently been increased, which, it is hoped, will be effective in reducing the number of changes among the female staff.

The new villa for female patients is to be occupied immediately. The ground around this building is in a very rough condition, and should, for the safety of the patients, be at once put into proper order. The villa is well designed both externally and internally, and the admirable way in which it has been furnished and equipped merits the highest commendation. The



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Royal and District Asylums.  
 Ayr District Asylum.

comforts of the patients in the two villas recently erected are all that could be desired, and the District Board are to be congratulated on having provided this additional accommodation in so liberal and enlightened a manner. The period during which the new villa for the men has been occupied has proved how well adapted it is for the class of patients it was designed to accommodate.

The steam-pipe for the boiler-house to the main asylum has for a considerable time been in an unsatisfactory condition—a large escape of steam has for many years been a prominent feature near the administrative section. New steam-pipes are in process of being laid to the asylum and laundry in a large and well-constructed underground channel. The addition to the laundry is completed, and the patients employed in this department now work in greater comfort and under healthier conditions. The kitchen is being provided with new cooking boilers, but it is to be regretted that there is not more room for their accommodation; the space between the boilers and the kitchen wall is small. The matron's store and the new vegetable scullery are useful improvements. The water supply has, since the construction of the storage tank, been much more satisfactory. A fire engine has been purchased, and it was put into operation during the visit. A good stream of water was thrown on to the roof of the asylum. The means of protection against fire has thereby been rendered more adequate.

The patients were, with one or two exceptions, quiet, orderly, and contented, and their condition generally was highly satisfactory. The personal clothing is of good quality, neat in appearance, and kept in good repair. The meals served during the visit were ample in quantity, well cooked, and evidently relished by the patients. Investigation into complaints made by a male patient showed that he had no real grounds for his discontent. Many of the inmates said they were very kindly treated and well attended to.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the appearance of the wards was one of comfort and brightness. The temperature of the dayrooms was very satisfactory.

Since last visit there has been an increase of 13 patients in the number on the register of the asylum. The opening of the villa for females will relieve the overcrowded condition of the female side, and leave spare accommodation for 26 women. On the male side there is overcrowding to the extent of 12 patients, and should the same rate of increase continue the necessity for providing another villa will be evident. The question of further male extension is therefore one calling for early consideration on the part of the District Board. The chapel has during the overcrowded condition of the female side been used as dormitory accommodation for women, and its continued use as a dormitory will now become necessary for men. There is no lavatory or sanitary accommodation in connection with this hall, which renders it unsuitable for dormitory purposes. It is understood that, on account of this hall being so utilised, associated entertainments for the patients have been discontinued. These associated gatherings, which should be frequent and varied, are necessary in order to diminish the monotony of asylum life. It is therefore hoped that some arrangements will soon be made by which these associated entertainments can be resumed.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 8th and 9th October 1900.

Since the asylum was last visited on the 27th February of the present year the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Resident at last visit, . . . .	243	271	514
Admitted since, . . . .	51	42	93
Discharged recovered, . . . .	27	23	50
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	15	7	22
Died, . . . .	17	15	32
On register at this visit, . . . .	235	268	503

Three men and 4 women were absent on statutory probation, so that the actual number resident was 496. All these were seen during the visit. Appendix B.

The assigned causes of the 32 deaths are as follows:—7 died of tubercular affections, chiefly phthisis, 5 from exhaustion subsequent to mania (3 cases puerperal mania and chorea); 3 died of heart disease, 3 of apoplexy, and 3 of bronchitis; 2 died of cerebral effusion, and 2 of inanition. In the remaining 7 cases death is attributed to each of the following causes—pneumonia, paralysis, general paralysis, Bright's disease, senile decay, fatty degeneration of abdominal organs, and suicide by drowning. *Post-mortem* examinations were only made in 8 cases. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Ayr District Asylum.

The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries. Three of these refer to fractures of bones which were not of a serious nature, and for which no blame has been attached by the asylum authorities to those in charge of the patients at the times when the accidents occurred. The fourth records a case of suicide by drowning. The patient, a man, jumped through a pane of glass in one of the dayroom windows, and disappeared from sight in the adjoining woods. Notwithstanding an immediate pursuit and careful search on the part of the attendants all traces of him were lost, until at the end of two hours his body was found in a ditch in the asylum grounds with the face covered by a few inches of water. This was manifestly one of the few cases in which a strong impulse towards self-destruction overcomes all reasonable obstacles and precautions against it. It has been thought necessary by the asylum authorities to protect the larger panes of glass in this and in similar dayrooms by putting an ornamental brass rod across the lower part of the window sashes.

There are 43 ordinary attendants on day duty in the wards—18 men and 25 women. This gives a proportion of 1 attendant to 13 patients on the male side, and 1 to 10·7 on the female side. The proportion on the male side is certainly too small, and on the female side, considering the character of many of the cases, it might with advantage be slightly increased. The number of attendants on night duty is 10—4 men and 6 women—a very large and satisfactory proportion.

There are 63 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These entries record the seclusion of 7 persons on account of excitement and violence on 23 occasions, for a total period of 238 hours, and the restraint of 7 persons, chiefly on account of suicidal tendencies, on 40 occasions, for a total period of 516 hours. Two patients were restrained, one on 3 occasions, the other on 5 occasions, for 24 hours continuously, but in each case the suicidal impulse took the form of attempts at self-mutilation, and there was probably no other recourse. All these patients were placed while in restraint in single rooms during the night. As a precaution against suicide this seems to be an unnecessarily severe measure to adopt in an asylum with a night staff of attendants which is proportionally one of the largest in Scotland. With a staff of this strength there should be little difficulty in supervising such cases as those referred to in observation dormitories.

The following table shows the manner in which the patients are employed:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Assisting attendants and housework, . . . . .	48	50	98
Gardeners, . . . . .	75	0	75
Farm servants, . . . . .	3	0	3
Storekeeper, . . . . .	1	0	1
Messenger, . . . . .	1	0	1
Stokers, . . . . .	4	0	4
Tailors, . . . . .	2	0	2
Shoemakers, . . . . .	2	0	2
Upholsterer, . . . . .	1	0	1
Joiners, . . . . .	2	0	2
Plumber, . . . . .	1	0	1
Kitchen workers, . . . . .	0	14	14
Laundry workers, . . . . .	0	38	38
Seamstresses, . . . . .	0	40	40
Knitters, . . . . .	0	46	46
	140	188	328

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

'This is a good record, the only exception that can be taken to it being the comparatively small number of men who are employed at outside work on the farm and garden. A larger vegetable garden or the arable cultivation of the fields attached to the asylum would remedy this defect and confer a benefit upon the patients which nothing else can replace.

The total number of patients on parole is 14. Of these, 3 men and 1 woman are permitted to walk beyond the asylum grounds and 10 men are restricted to the grounds. There are no women on parole within the grounds, but there must be many of the female patients by whom the privilege would be highly valued and to whom it might probably be safely accorded.

The general health of the inmates was very satisfactory. Twenty-four persons, 8 men and 16 women, were confined to bed on account of physical ailments or debility. More of these were lying in single rooms than is usually considered desirable, but all of them had every appearance of careful nursing and regular attention. The personal clothing of the patients, both male and female, was in every respect suitable. There was no noise or excitement in any of the wards, but on the contrary a prevailing appearance of placidity and contentment. The only complaint apart from the usual demands for release was made by a male patient who stated that some of his privileges had been curtailed. This patient has for years systematically tendered complaints against the management of the asylum. The appearance of the wards, especially of the sick-rooms, was very comfortable, and suggested more the interiors of private rooms than those of a public institution. There are undoubtedly other things besides the style and the arrangement of furnishings which conduce towards mitigating the unpleasantness of enforced confinement, but there is nothing which has a better influence upon the patients than a bright and comfortably furnished ward.

The statistical statement at the beginning of this report shows a decrease of 11 patients in the number resident during the past seven months, due to the fact that the removals have exceeded the admissions by the number stated. The experience of previous years is against the expectation that this fall is other than one of those oscillations in population which occur from time to time in all asylums. In 1879 the total number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of Ayr who were resident in asylums, lunatic wards of poor-houses, and in private dwellings was 419, in 1889 the number was 524, and in 1899, 677. This shows an increase in 20 years of 60 per cent. For the same years the numbers resident in the District Asylum were 262, 308, and 492 respectively, an increase of over 85 per cent. in 20 years. The population of the county is increasing, and there is every likelihood that the numbers resident in the asylum will steadily rise for some years to come. Unfortunately, notwithstanding recent additions, the accommodation of the asylum is even now apparently insufficient, for, as was pointed out in the preceding entry, the room which was formerly used as a chapel and recreation hall has been converted into accommodation for patients. Consequently the associated entertainments for the amusement of the patients have been discontinued during the past 12 months. It is understood that an effort will be made this winter to reinstitute the entertainments, but it is evident that they can only be carried on under difficulties. It is in every interest desirable to restore to its sole and original purpose a portion of the asylum which was erected and sanctioned with a specific object, for unless this is done the working equilibrium of the asylum as an equipped hospital for the treatment of mental diseases will be impaired. The attention of the District Board is therefore directed to the need that exists for early consideration of the whole subject of the asylum accommodation, which necessarily includes the question of the encroachment upon the use of the chapel and recreation hall.

The new villa for female patients is now occupied. Everything stated in last entry in praise of its fittings, furnishings, and arrangements is fully concurred in. It is suggested that both villas should be connected by telephone with the main asylum. This would facilitate administration and strengthen the central control.

If, as is understood, the contract for the supply of gas to the institution has expired or is about to expire, a new engagement should not be entered into before the District Board have considered the advisability of introducing



electric lighting. Almost all the larger asylums in Scotland have ceased to use gas in favour of electricity, and the result in every instance has been highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th January 1900.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Banff District Asylum.

There are at this date 153 patients on the registers of the asylum, of whom 76 are men and 77 are women. With the exception of 1 man who was absent on statutory probation and 1 woman who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

On the 11th July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 156 patients in the asylum—77 men and 79 women. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population :—

PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	
Admitted	9	9	18
Discharged recovered	7	6	13
Discharged unrecovered	0	1	1
Died	3	4	7

These figures show a decrease of 3 patients since the date mentioned.

The deaths are registered as due to typhoid fever in 2 cases, to erysipelas in 2 cases, and to heart disease, Bright's disease, and cancer in 1 case each. The fatal cases of typhoid and of erysipelas seem to indicate a defect in the sanitary condition of the institution. This outbreak of enteric fever, fortunately limited to 3 cases, one of them a female attendant who recovered, can scarcely be regarded as sporadic, for at intervals during the past five years both patients and attendants have suffered from attacks of this fever. As long ago as 1892, owing to the occurrence of cases of erysipelas and diphtheria, the District Board resolved to renew the whole draining system of the asylum, and the work of reconstruction was completed about 12 or 18 months afterwards. In 1895 a few cases of typhoid fever occurred among the patients at Woodpark, and since then isolated cases and small epidemics have, at longer or shorter intervals, appeared up to the present time. Every effort has been made to ascertain the origin of the infection, and on more than one occasion the assistance of the county sanitary authorities has been asked for and freely given in the work of investigation, but so far without result. Samples of the water supply have been examined by the city analyst of Aberdeen and pronounced by him to be pure. In view of this difficult and unsatisfactory position it is suggested that the District Board should obtain a systematic and detailed report on the whole sanitary condition of the institution from some recognised expert or authority.

The increased accommodation which the opening of the new building will afford to the male patients will undoubtedly help to improve the sanitary condition of the main building, but the occurrence of cases of fever has not hitherto been limited to any section of the asylum.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. An entry in the Register of Accidents records a wound which a patient received by falling on an iron spike which entered his armpit. Fortunately the wound was only a flesh one and he made a speedy recovery. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

All parts of the asylums were clean and in good order. The patients were quiet, free from excitement, and apparently contented, for no complaints of any kind were made by any of them. They were found in a satisfactory state of health, and their general appearance indicated that they are well fed and that their wants are properly attended to. Their personal clothing was suitable for the season of the year, and the beds were amply supplied with coverings. The sleeping apartments on the upper floor of the main building were very cold, and many of the patients occupying them must suffer on this account when the prevailing temperature is as low as it was at the date of the visit.

The books and registers were examined and were found carefully and correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
20th August 1900.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Banff District  
Asylum.

There are 165 patients—83 men and 82 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. With the exception of 1 woman who is under treatment in the Banff Hospital, all the patients were seen during the visit.

Since 13th January 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	10	14	24
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	4	4
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	2	3
Died, . . . . .	2	3	5

The population of the asylum has increased by 12 during the period embraced in the above figures. The increase consists of 7 men and 5 women.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 2 cases, to influenza and pneumonia in 1 case, to chronic Bright's disease and erysipelas in 1 case, and to epilepsy in 1 case. One *post-mortem* examination was made.

Two cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the asylum since last visit; one was in Woodpark and the other in the main building. The frequent recurrence of this fever indicates defects in the sewage arrangements or impurity in either the water or milk supply. The District Board have, as is pointed out in the previous entry, done all in their power to trace the source of infection, to secure a pure water supply, and to put the sanitary arrangements of the asylum in an efficient condition. They have now employed Dr. Matthew Hay, Medical Officer of Health for Aberdeen, to investigate the matter and to report on the whole sanitary arrangements of the institution. Dr. Hay has, it is understood, visited the asylum, and it is expected that his report will be shortly to hand.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

Attention is drawn to the absence of any arrangements for the night supervision of the patients. The efficient care of a large proportion of the inmates requires systematic night attendance, and it is recommended that a night attendant be appointed for each side of the house. The benefits and advantages of careful supervision during the night are considerable; the needs of the patients are properly attended to, their safety is secured, and their habits are improved.

The foundations for the new male block have been excavated, and the stones and sand have been carted. This work has been done by the patients and the asylum staff. The contracts for the erection of this extension have been accepted, and building operations are to be commenced without delay. It is understood that the construction of a storage tank for water is to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

The patients, except for the overcrowding, were found well cared for. They are comfortably clothed, well fed, and otherwise treated with liberality and kindness. The satisfactory condition of the patients and of every section of the asylum points to careful and efficient management.

The farm continues not only to afford abundant healthy and interesting outdoor work to 35 of the male patients, but is also a source of considerable profit to the asylum. The value of its produce used by and of the work done for the institution, such as carting coals, &c., was for last financial year £792 6s. 1d., and of produce sold £422 6s. 10d. The actual profit on the farm transactions for the year was £459 2s. 11d. All the milk, meal, potatoes, and eggs used in the asylum, and the butcher meat for the winter six months, are produced on the farm.

The rate of board charged for the patients is £18 5s., the lowest in Scotland, and this low rate is mainly due to the profits derived from the farm.

The registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th April 1900.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

There were on the 8th instant 740 patients on the registers of the institution, of whom 13 were voluntary inmates and 727 were certificated patients. Of the latter, 204 men and 227 women were private patients and 141 men and 155 women were paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 females from the private to the pauper list. Three male and 1 female private patients and 3 female pauper patients are absent on statutory probation. There are 733 patients resident, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 19th September 1899, the date of last entry, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted . . . . .	20	23	12	14	69
Discharged recovered . . . . .	16	11	5	6	38
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	10	5	6	4	25
Died] . . . . .	10	7	10	9	36
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted . . . . .	4	2	—	—	6
Left . . . . .	3	2	—	—	5

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 11 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 4 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to enteritis in 2 cases, and to Bright's disease, cystitis, puerperal mania, and intestinal obstruction in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

Valuable and important pathological work continues to be carried on in the asylum laboratory, and new methods of investigating the minute structure of the brain have been discovered. The careful and able manner in which the medical case-books are kept is worthy of praise. Dr. Rutherford continues to have the services of three medical officers, one of whom also acts as special pathologist. A lady graduate in medicine has recently been engaged as clinical assistant in the ladies' division of the First House. So large a medical staff is necessary for the proper care and supervision of the patients in all sections of the institution, for the medical, pathological, and administrative work to be overtaken, and for the systematic teaching by lectures and demonstrations of the nurses and attendants.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the case of 1 patient on account of epileptic excitement and violence. One accident is recorded—a fracture of the neck of the femur in the case of a female patient who was pushed off a sofa by a fellow patient. There have been 6 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Twenty-eight attendants have been engaged, 22 have resigned, and 5 have been dismissed. Three of the dismissals were due to intemperance, 1 to inefficiency, and 1 to absence without leave. It is worthy of note that of the present staff 9 have been in the service of the institution over 15 years, 5 over 10 years, and 11 over 5 years.

The overcrowding which has for many years been an unsatisfactory feature in the male side of the Second House has been relieved by the removal of 52 patients to the farm annexe. The result is, as may be expected, that patients are more easily managed, more orderly in behaviour, and more contented. The recovery of the curable is also more successfully promoted. The condition of the patients in every section was found highly satisfactory. A very favourable impression was produced by the visit as to their general care and treatment, and as to the energy and liberality which characterise the management of the institution. The dinners were seen in the main buildings and in several of the outlying sections. The food was of good quality and ample in quantity. Milk is freely given as a beverage at dinner. Every section has its own kitchen, and the meals are well cooked

Appendix B. and neatly served. All who were spoken to in reference to their dietary said they were well fed. The advantages, comfort, and freedom from irksome discipline enjoyed by the inmates of the various outlying villas were abundantly evident during the visit. These patients are as happy and as contented as their mental condition will permit. The staffs in these villas consist of experienced and most trustworthy officials and nurses.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Divine service in the Crichton Memorial Church on the 8th instant was attended by 319 patients. The service was well conducted, and the behaviour of the patients was as quiet and as orderly as that of any sane congregation. No doubt this is largely due to the influences which such a magnificent interior exercise on the minds of those present.

The various sections of the institution were as usual found in excellent order. Efforts to improve the accommodation and arrangements continue to be made. In the First House the high west gallery has been renovated in a most thorough manner, and beautifully redecorated. The billiard-room, which is of handsome proportions and contains two tables, has been repainted. It is recommended that there be no further delay in effecting a similar and much-needed improvement in the central portion and staircases on the male side of the First House. The foundations of the erection of wings to contain escape staircases and bath and lavatory accommodation are in process of excavation. In the Second House the dining-hall has been refloored and tastefully repainted, the kitchen is being completely tiled, and its ventilation has been greatly improved by means of a Blackman fan, driven by electricity, and both in the intermediate department and in the third division new sanitary arrangements of the latest design have been provided. In addition to these improvements several of the dayrooms and corridors have been repainted and repapered and rendered more cheerful in appearance. The shoeroom has been refitted, and its arrangements are now much more satisfactory.

The farm annexe is now in occupation and contains 54 patients. Its two dayrooms are well lighted and suitably furnished apartments, the dining-hall and kitchen are well equipped, and the bathing and sanitary arrangements are excellent. One defect in this house is the want of a proper shoeroom. The boots have at present to be placed in the vestibule of the back entrance—an untidy and unsightly arrangement, and one which permits the odour of shoe leather to pervade the main passage and even the nearer of the two dayrooms.

Good progress is being made with the laundry residence. Externally the building is of graceful design, and internally there will be accommodation for 50 patients, the laundry staff, and a considerable number of nurses. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation at the beginning of winter.

It is understood, with cordial approval, that the Directors have resolved to erect two infirmary blocks, one for male and one for female pauper patients. It has been pointed out in previous reports that proper and adequate hospital accommodation for sick and infirm paupers is an urgent requirement of the institution. There is a growing tendency among parochial officials to send to asylums persons of unsound mind, especially those advanced in years whose bodily infirmities or disease more than their mental condition require asylum care. Of the paupers admitted during the last three years, 41 were from 60 to over 80 years of age, the great majority of whom required hospital care and treatment. In addition to these senile cases, the number yearly sent to the asylum who require special hospital arrangements for their care is also increasing. It will therefore be evident that in resolving to build these two infirmaries for pauper patients the Directors will be providing for an increasing proportion of the sick pauper insane of the district.

The registers were examined and found to be accurately, regularly, and neatly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,  
2nd, 3rd, and 4th October 1900.

The following changes have occurred in the population since the institution was last visited :—



	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. Certified Patients :—						
Resident 8th April 1900,	204	228	141	154	727	Commissioners' Entries.
Admitted since,	22	23	14	21	80	
Discharged recovered,	12	11	7	7	37	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged unrecovered,	10	7	4	2	23	
Died,	3	6	4	5	18	
Onregister 2nd Oct. 1900,	201	227	140	161	729	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
II. Voluntary Inmates :—						
Resident at last visit,	10	3	0	0	13	
Admitted since,	6	6	0	0	12	
Left,	6	3	0	0	9	
Died,	1	0	0	0	1	
Resident at this visit,	9	6	0	0	15	

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference, since last visit, of 1 female from the private to the pauper list and of 2 females from the pauper to the private list.

There are in all 744 patients on the register, all of whom were seen during the visit, with the exception of 7 patients who were absent on probation and 2 who were out on pass.

The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 5 cases ; to heart disease and phthisis in 4 cases each ; to gross brain disease in 2 cases ; and in 1 case to each of the following affections :—cystitis, cancer, senile decay, and asphyxiation during an epileptic fit. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 of the 19 cases of death.

There are only 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of two persons for short periods. This record, considering the great variety of cases in the institution, is highly creditable to the administration.

Nine patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 317.

Two accidents are recorded—one to a patient, the other to an attendant. The first refers to an epileptic female patient who was found dead one morning in a single room by the night attendant. This patient had presumably been suffocated by the turning of her face on to the pillow during an epileptic fit. The matter was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal and was the subject of a judicial inquiry. It is explained that this patient, owing to restlessness and violence, was incapable of being supervised during the night in an observation dormitory, but it is evident that the night staff is too small to permit of such cases being watched in association in dormitories. The second accident refers to the stabbing of an attendant by a male patient. It seems that this patient had prepared and secreted a sharply-pointed piece of iron with which he attacked the attendant. The sustained wound was fortunately not of a serious nature.

The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 402. Of these, 173 were private and 229 pauper patients. The number of pauper patients engaged in useful work is as usual high, but the proportion of private patients so employed is specially deserving of commendation. In addition to the manual employment of private patients, Dr. Rutherford has engaged the services of a trained Swedish masseuse and gymnastic instructress. This lady massages such cases as require treatment of the kind, instructs the nurses in the art, and each morning conducts a class in gymnastics. The interesting and, for an asylum, novel sight was witnessed of some twenty of the lady patients in the First house performing with evident enjoyment a varied series of drill and gymnastic evolutions under the direction of the instructress. Such an innovation hardly requires comment. It is evident that it combines recreation of a healthy kind with therapeutic advantages of great value. The spirit in which it has been introduced is in keeping with many of the best qualities which mark Dr. Rutherford's administration.

The following changes have taken place in the nursing staff:—15 men and 16 women have been engaged ; 11 men and 13 women have resigned ; and 3 men and 2 women have been dismissed. The total number of nurses and



Appendix B attendants on day duty throughout the institution is 91, or 1 attendant to 7·5 patients, which is a satisfactory proportion. The number on night duty is, however, still very small, being only 7, or a proportion of 1 to upwards of 100 patients. Deducting the patients who reside in detached buildings and for whom night supervision is presumably not necessary, the number becomes 7 to 500, or 1 to 84 patients. This is below the average of Scottish asylums, where the proportion is 1 to 68.

Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums, Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The general physical health of the patients was on the whole as satisfactory as could be expected. Only 15 patients were confined to bed, and these chiefly on account of various bodily ailments. It was observed that the hospital accommodation in the Second house is too limited, and as a result many of the more feeble and aged patients are, although under treatment in the sick wards, unable to benefit by rest in bed during the day. The opening of the new hospitals which are at present in course of erection will remedy this defect, and will also, it is hoped, afford space for the bed treatment of many of the recent and asthenic forms of mental disease for whom rest in bed is now becoming recognised as an essential part of medical treatment. The personal clothing of the inmates in every part of the institution was satisfactory. All the beds which were examined were found scrupulously clean and comfortably supplied with coverings. It has again to be pointed out that no means exist for heating some of the rooms in the Second house. The dinners prepared for the patients on each of the days of the visit were seen in the various divisions of the institution. They were invariably found to be abundant in quantity and very carefully cooked. The general impression formed in regard to the great majority of the patients was that they were contented. There were several demands made for release, but the only definite complaint regarding treatment was made by a lady, who stated that her food was unwholesome, and that the lavatory arrangements in the division where she resides were insufficient. The former part of her statement was shown to be erroneous; the second part is receiving attention.

The allocation of the patients at the time of the visit in the various buildings forming the institution is given in the following Table :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First House, . . .	115	53	2	3	173
Second House, . . .	75	119	85	138	417
Living under ordinary } asylum conditions, }	190	172	87	141	590
Farm Annexe, . . .	6	0	52	2	60
Friar's Carse . . .	1	7	0	2	10
Maryfield, . . .	0	10	0	1	11
Hannahfield, . . .	11	0	0	1	12
Rosehall, . . .	0	15	0	1	16
Midpark, . . .	0	17	0	1	18
Rosebank, . . .	0	6	0	1	7
Brownhall, . . .	0	1	0	10	11
Living in detached houses,	18	56	52	19	145

From this tabular statement it will be seen that nearly 20 per cent. of the patients reside in detached houses. These houses are quite apart and at varying distances from the main asylums. Each house is under distinct and separate management, and its head is directly responsible to the Physician Superintendent in all that concerns the welfare of the patients and the condition of the house. Each housekeeper requisitions from the general asylum store the daily food supply, the necessary replacements of minor furnishings, and the personal clothing of the inmates. Each dwelling is thus a separate institution, in which, Dr. Rutherford states, the patients are maintained at a slightly less cost per head than in the main asylums. Probably the fact that the cases are specially selected operates in some measure towards reducing the cost, but were the method found to be slightly more

expensive instead of more economical, the preponderating advantages enjoyed by the patients in these villas would be a sufficient justification for their existence. No arrangement for the care of the insane could be more ideal in its aspect, for it combines the largest possible degree of domesticity with the necessary amount of supervision. Another important advantage is the comparative cheapness of the buildings, and the consequent small cost of upkeep. Although these houses, with the exception of the Farm Annexe, have not been specially built for patients, there seems no reason why their number should not be increased to meet the requirements of suitable cases when an extension of the present asylum accommodation is required. Dr. Rutherford has succeeded in systematising this form of administration to such an extent that the scheme has now passed out of the experimental stage, and its success has, in his hands, become assured.

The foundations of the hospitals which are to form the nucleus of the new asylum for patients from the parishes of the Southern Counties are being laid. The new Laundry Annexe is completed, except for some of the internal fittings, and ought to be ready for occupation early next year. It was observed with satisfaction that a new addition to one of the wings of the First House, containing an escape staircase, lavatories, and water-closets, is being erected. It is hoped that the Directors will see their way to add similar structures to each wing of the house.

The work in the pathological laboratory is being vigorously carried on by a competent pathologist. A number of new instruments and methods of research have been introduced, and an investigation into the presence of the tubercular bacillus in milk was proceeding at the time of the visit.

The case-books were examined, and were seen, as usual, to contain full and instructive reports of the cases.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
24th and 25th January 1900.

Dundee  
Royal Asylum.

There were 409 patients on the registers of the asylum on the 24th inst. Of these, 82—41 of each sex—are private patients, 326—132 men and 194 women—are paupers, and 1 lady is a voluntary inmate. With the exception of 1 man who was out on pass and 2 men and 1 woman who had escaped on the day preceding, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit. In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 3 men and 1 woman from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 man and 2 women from the pauper to the private list.

Since the 5th July 1899, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	7	3	21	27	58
Discharged recovered . . . . .	0	5	8	12	25
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	2	2	11	8	23
Died . . . . .	2	1	8	14	25

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 7 cases, to senile decay in 6 cases, to gross brain disease in 3 cases, to phthisis in 3 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, and to exhaustion, epilepsy, and empyema in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 of the cases of death. The results of the pathological researches are carefully recorded, and in some cases illustrated by photographs and micro-photographs, in a book kept for the purpose.

There are no entries in the Register of Escapes or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to (1) an injury to the face caused by falling against a pane of glass during an epileptic fit, (2) a fracture of the tibia due to the slipping of the foot on a potato paring on the floor, and (3) a fracture of the ulna sustained by falling out of bed. These occurrences were unpreventable and in no way attributable to negligence on the part of the attendants.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 167, or 40 per cent. of the inmates. A greater number might with advantage be induced to attend. There is no chapel, and the services are held in one of the female wards.

The number of patients industrially employed on the first day of the visit was 221. Fifty-six of the men were engaged in garden or field labour, and 39 of the women were working in the kitchen and laundry.

The following changes have occurred among the attendants and servants:— Engaged, 4 men and 24 women; resigned, 4 men and 23 women; dismissed, 3 women. The changes among the men are not greater than might be expected to take place, but those among the women amount to 26 out of a total staff of 46 over a period of six months. Reference was made to this subject in the previous entry, and it is again noticed here, not for the purpose of criticism, for the same regrettable state of matters prevails to a greater or less extent in many other asylums, but with the object of directing attention to the desirability of devising some means for securing and retaining the services of more suitable nurses.

The average physical condition of the patients was quite satisfactory. On the first day of the visit the dinner of the pauper patients consisted of Scotch broth, bread, and suet pudding. The meal was well cooked and distributed in sufficient quantities to the patients. The personal clothing of the patients was suitable in every respect, and no exception could be taken to its quality or state of repair. In one of the large female wards there was considerable noise and excitement, but on the whole the patients were quiet and orderly. Any complaints that were made had reference to the subject of confinement in the asylum, but most of those so complaining were, without question, properly detained. The medical treatment of the sick and of the recent and acute cases attracted special and favourable attention. At each bedside in the hospital wards there was a well-kept clinical chart, and the clinical records of the cases are systematically and carefully written.

The Case Books contain an account of the history and progress of the cases of all the patients in the asylum.

The various wards, dormitories, and single rooms inhabited by patients were in good order and very clean. The dayrooms were properly heated and ventilated, and in those of the dormitories which, owing to their large size or situations, required heating fires were burning in the afternoon. The beds were comfortable and neatly arranged, and their coverings wherever examined were found sufficient for the season of the year. The patients in Gray House were found surrounded with all the comforts and advantages of a large country house, and the state of cleanliness and good order of this branch of the institution left little to be desired. It is understood that the building of the new block for private patients is making satisfactory progress.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
17th and 18th October 1900.

There were on the 17th instant 408 patients on the registers of the asylum.

Of these, 2 women are voluntary patients, 45 men and 44 women are private patients, and 124 men and 193 women are paupers. Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference of 1 male and 1 female from the private to the pauper list. One private male patient is absent on statutory probation, 2 males and 1 female are absent on pass, and 1 female is absent by escape. There are 403 patients resident, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 24th January 1900, the date of preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . .	8	8	24	35	75
Discharged recovered, . . . .	1	2	15	16	34
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	2	1	11	10	24
Died, . . . . .	0	1	7	11	19



One lady has, since last visit, been admitted as a voluntary patient.

These statistics show an increase of 4 private males and of 3 private females, and a decrease of 8 pauper males and of 1 pauper female on the register of the asylum since last visit. The number of patients which the main building and the detached hospital can properly accommodate is 426. The number resident at this date in these buildings is 381. There is therefore vacant accommodation in these two sections of the asylum for 45 patients. Gray House contains 20 patients, the number which, according to present requirements as to floor space, it can adequately accommodate.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 7 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, and to phthisis pulmonalis, tubercular disease of hip joint and kidneys, cancer, and marasmus, each in 1 case. These causes were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examinations in 11 instances, or in 57·8 per cent. of the deaths. The Pathological Register in which the results of these examinations are recorded is kept in a manner highly creditable to the medical staff. The case books, which contain the history, the details of the mental and physical condition, and the photograph on admission of each patient, abundantly indicate the medical and scientific interest which Dr Rorie and his assistants take in the patients under their care. Classes are conducted by the medical staff during the winter months for the teaching and training of the attendants and nurses. Thirty-six members of the attendant staff have during the last eight years obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. No patient has either been restrained or secluded since 24th October 1889. Six accidents are recorded: (1) a lacerated wound of the scalp due to a fall during an epileptic seizure, (2) disarticulation of a costal cartilage due to patient throwing himself against the corner of his bed, (3) fracture of bones of forearm due to an accidental fall, (4) fracture of 8th and 9th ribs caused by patient throwing himself through a window, (5) bruises on the face due to a scuffle with an attendant, whose head was cut by the patient—no blame was on investigation attached to the attendant—and (6) fracture of ribs in the case of a recently admitted patient, the injuries being probably sustained previous to admission. Twelve escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants and servants continue numerous: 31 have since last visit resigned, 4 have been dismissed, and 30 have been engaged. There are 4 vacancies in the day and 1 in the night staff. These frequent changes make the average duration of service a short one. Cottages for married attendants have been found successful in increasing the stability of the male staff, and, if the finances of the institution would allow of the erection of a nurses' home, it would without doubt greatly tend to the securing and retaining of an intelligent and efficient class of nurses.

The behaviour of the patients was, except in a very few cases, contented and orderly, and all complaints referred to undue detention, but in no instance did the patient appear fit for discharge. The personal condition of both sexes and the tidiness of their clothing were satisfactory. The dinners served during the days of the visit were, except for the pudding, which was somewhat heavy, well-cooked and abundant meals. The industrial employment and amusement of the patients receive due attention. Fifty-nine men are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work on the farm attached to the asylum. Work of this kind is of the greatest value, as it conduces to the patients' good conduct, contentment, and physical wellbeing. It is recorded with satisfaction that 34 of the private patients are induced to daily engage themselves in useful work. The introduction of female nurses with hospital experience in the male sick ward, which has been found successful in other asylums, is a matter worthy of consideration.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and lavatories are maintained in excellent order, and were throughout scrupulously clean. The dayrooms, which are cheerful and bright in appearance, are provided with objects of interest and means of amusement. The floors of the whole establishment are varnished, waxed, and well polished, and in this way wet scrubbing is avoided. The beds and bedding were in good order. The boilers in the kitchen are getting worn out, and it would be a great improvement if the

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dividing wall between the kitchen and scullery was removed and new sets of triple cooking boilers were erected in the centre. The drying closets in the laundry are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the clothes properly dried. They take hours to do this work, when it should be efficiently done in half an hour.

The visit to Gray House always leaves most pleasant impressions. Its site and its ample and well-kept grounds, the absence of all asylum features in its arrangements, and the comforts and advantages enjoyed by the patients residing there, make it a most valuable and useful branch of the institution. The transfer of patients from the asylum to Gray House is almost invariably attended with mental improvement.

Good progress is being made with the new building for private patients. Externally, it is finished, and the internal work is proceeding rapidly. A new and doubtful feature was observed in the heating arrangements: the hot-water pipe is being carried across each room near the ceiling, instead of along the floor as is done in all other institutions for the insane. This new arrangement is not only unsightly, but is also dangerous in regard to suicidal patients. Excepting this, the house appears admirably adapted for the class of patient it is intended to accommodate.

The registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th April 1900.

On the 6th November 1899, when the asylum was last visited, there were 892 patients on the registers who were classified as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients . . .	191	182	255	253	881
Voluntary patients . . .	7	4	0	0	11
	198	186	255	253	892

Since then the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients—					
Admitted . . . . .	10	25	81	61	177
Discharged recovered . . .	5	7	17	21	50
Discharged unrecovered . .	3	5	25	18	51
Died . . . . .	8	9	14	10	41
Voluntary patients—					
Admitted . . . . .	3	2	0	0	5
Left . . . . .	1	3	0	0	4

The following statement shows the number and class of the patients on the 9th inst.:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients . . .	188	189	277	262	916
Voluntary patients . . .	9	3	0	0	12
	197	192	277	262	928

In the above figures, effect has been given to the transference of 3 males and 3 females from the pauper to the private list. With the exception of 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies who were absent on statutory probation, 1 lady and 1 gentleman who were absent on pass, and 5 ladies who were at the sea-side house at Cockenzie, all the patients were resident, and were seen during the visit.

The pauper patients have increased by 31 since last visit. The number of such patients admitted in 1899 was 340, or 64·5 per cent. of the resident pauper population. This is an enormous proportion; and although the recovery rate reached the high figure of 40 per cent. of the admissions, this and the removals from other causes would not have been sufficient to regulate the accommodation of the institution to the abnormal strain to which it is subjected had not the management adopted vigorous measures to check the consequent accumulation of chronic patients. During last year no less than 90 patients—30 men and 60 women—were transferred to other asylums as boarders, which had the effect of reducing the resident number from 554 at 31st December 1898 to 516 at the corresponding date in 1899. The number of pauper patients has since then steadily increased, and now stands at 539. It is understood that there is a prospect of a further considerable number of the Edinburgh parish patients being removed during the present year.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 7 cases, to gross brain disease in 6 cases, to cancer in 5 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 3 cases, to influenza in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, and to tubercular disease, cellulitis, acute bronchitis, peritonitis, gastric ulcer, scarlet fever, and exhaustion from senile melancholia in 1 case each. It is gratifying to observe that tuberculosis occupies such a minor position among the causes of death. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 29 out of the 40 cases of death.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 51. These refer to the restraint of 1 person, and to the seclusion of 13. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 8.

Five accidents, none of them fatal or of a very serious nature, are recorded. The number of pauper patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 345. It is understood that it is proposed during the ensuing season to employ two or more parties of the gentlemen patients at Craig House in garden work. This, besides being itself a curative and healthy exercise, will undoubtedly prove of benefit to those patients who lack the initiative to amuse or employ themselves in other ways. No fewer than 134 patients are on parole, and of these, apart from those who may from time to time get special passes, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies enjoy the privilege of going unrestrictedly beyond the grounds of the asylum.

There are upwards of 700 patients in the West House, which number is, unfortunately, beyond its proper capacity. The evidence of overcrowding was, however, limited to the male side, and was especially apparent in the hospital wards of that division. This condition in the male hospital is chiefly due to the large number of senile, demented, and prematurely broken-down cases among the admissions. The number of cases suffering from organic disease of the nervous system and from general paralysis was particularly observable, and for such cases hospital care is essential. The great stress on hospital accommodation caused by the physically diseased and debilitated state of many of the new cases received into the asylum is illustrated by the facts that last year 50 per cent. of the deaths occurred among patients who were less than six months resident, and that 57 per cent. were due to general paralysis and to organic brain disease with or without senile decay. That the female wards and hospital, though full, were less embarrassed is accounted for by the facts that last year a larger number of female than male patients were removed to other asylums, and that organic nervous diseases of the kinds mentioned have hitherto been less common among women. The patients in this department of the institution presented, as a whole, the appearance of being sufficiently well fed and carefully supervised; their personal clothing was neat, clean, and well fitting; the dress of the female patients was especially remarkable, owing to the variety of its material and colour. There was comparatively little noise or excitement in the wards with the exception of two of the female dayrooms. With two exceptions all the complaints made by patients during the visit were based upon the belief that detention in the asylum had never been necessary, or was no longer required in their cases. The otherwise general contentment of the patients with their surroundings is probably attributable to the amount of personal liberty which those of them who are fit to use it properly enjoy, and to the personal attention given by all the officials concerned to the individual symptoms of each

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Appendix B. case. The latter observation was evidenced by the intimate acquaintance shown by the medical and lay officers with the characteristics of each patient and by the fulness of detail which the case-books contain regarding the history and medical progress of the cases under care. All the wards and dormitories in the West House were in good order, and well ventilated. Many of the bedsteads in the latter are of old design; but the bed-coverings were as clean and as comfortable as could be desired.

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The accommodation for private patients paying the higher rates of board at Craig House is fully occupied by upwards of 200 patients. The adaptability of the building, not only to the requirements of patients whose diversity of means entitle them to different kinds of accommodation, but also to the necessity of a classification based upon a diversity of mental alienation, is a prominent and important feature of this department of the asylum. The substantial character of the interior decoration and of the furnishing prevents that appreciable difference, so often observed, in the surroundings of those whose more profound symptoms require their separation from others. The classification last referred to shades gradually off on both sides from the centre of the house to the wings and the outlying villas, including Old Craig House, where the social conditions approximate, as nearly as is consistent with detention in an asylum, to life outside. The advantages of this system were distinctly evident in the cheerfulness and normal appearance of the patients inhabiting the villas. In Craig House the corridors are wide, and the various rooms, which provide a maximum of floor and cubic space, are so arranged as to break up the interior of each department into a series of semi-detached yet contiguous apartments. This arrangement permits of proper supervision, and at the same time affords a certain amount of privacy to those who desire it. On this account also there was, throughout this part of the institution, a minimum of the aggregation of patients in wards or large rooms. To keep Craig House and the various annexes connected with it in the excellent state of order in which it was found, requires unremitting attention on the part of the staff, and for this all credit is due to them. But it has to be remarked that the substantial character of the workmanship, and of the material used in the construction of the interior of the building, must greatly lessen the labour and trouble of the house work. The condition of the tiling and plumber work in the bathrooms and lavatories and of the woodwork, and painting in the various rooms, has not perceptibly depreciated in appearance since the opening of the house.

The staff of nurses and attendants on day duty in Craig House is large and efficient, being in the proportion of 1 to about 2 patients. There are 3 male and 4 female night-nurses, being a proportion of 1 attendant to about 30 patients.

The nursing of the sick and infirm patients in the various hospitals of the asylum attracted very favourable attention, not alone on account of its efficiency, but because of the sympathy and kindly personal relations which appeared to subsist between nurses and patients. Everything that was seen during the visit indicated the existence of a system of individual care in which the wants and idiosyncrasies of each patient are known, and as far as possible provided for.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd November 1900.

There were on the 20th instant 986 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 9 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates, 188 males and 176 females are private patients, and 308 males and 302 females are paupers. In the foregoing figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 3 males and 3 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 5 males and 6 females from the pauper to the private list.

There are 4 males and 4 females absent on statutory probation, 1 male and 1 female absent on pass, 1 female absent by escape, and 3 ladies were resident at the seaside villa at Cockenzie. There were 972 patients resident in the asylum, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes have taken place on the asylum population since 9th April 1900:—



	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		Commissioners' Entries.
Admitted, . . . . .	23	18	131	136	308	—
Discharged recovered, . .	7	19	43	42	111	—
Discharged unrecovered, .	5	12	38	23	78	Royal and District Asylums.
Died, . . . . .	13	3	17	28	61	—
II. Voluntary Patients—						Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Admitted, . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3	—
Left, . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3	—

The number on the register of the asylum has increased by 58 since 9th April 1900. The private patients have decreased by 13, and the paupers have increased by 71. The great increase in the number of paupers is a serious feature in the statistics of the asylum.

Of the admissions since last visit, 198 were chargeable to Edinburgh, 50 to Leith, 6 to Duddingston, and 13 to Orkney parishes. Of the paupers resident at this date, 426 are chargeable to Edinburgh, 126 to Leith, 10 to Duddingston, 36 to Orkney parishes, and 3 to other parishes. The increase of paupers belonging to Edinburgh is 52 since 31st March 1900. The overcrowding of the pauper sections of the West House has therefore become intensified. The Managers have arranged with the Joint Committee of the Kirklands Asylum for the reception of 20 paupers belonging to Edinburgh, and on the 21st instant 19 were transferred to that asylum. The Edinburgh District Lunacy Board have provided accommodation for 50 males and 10 females at a mansion-house called Middleton Hall, near Uphall, and it is expected to be ready for occupation at an early date. It is, however, feared that these withdrawals will not make room for the increasing demand for pauper accommodation in the immediate future. It is difficult to see how future requirements are to be met unless the Edinburgh District Board provide accommodation as speedily as possible at Bangour.

The restriction of the admissions and the reduction in number of the private patients paying the intermediate and lowest rates of board, owing to the overcrowded condition of the West House, are facts which are greatly to be regretted. The number of private male patients paying £42 a year has had to be reduced from 73 to 54—a portion of the dormitory accommodation for this class of patients being required for paupers. Since last visit only 3 private patients at the £31 rate and 8 at the £42 rate have been admitted. This institution was originally founded for the reception of the rich and the poor. The rich have in Craig House and its adjoining villas been admirably provided for, but owing to the contracts to receive paupers there is practically no spare accommodation available for the reception of the poorer class of private patients. This class is most deserving of consideration, as such patients, for reasons which have been frequently pointed out, ought to be received into public asylums.

Of the 61 deaths, 25 are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system, 10 to general paralysis, 11 to phthisis pulmonalis or other tubercular affections, 5 to heart disease, 3 to cancer, 2 to pneumonia, and 1 to each of the following causes—kidney disease, carbuncle, intestinal obstruction, diabetes, and chronic enteritis. Fifty per cent. of the deaths were among patients admitted this year. In 42 instances, or in 70 per cent. of the deaths, the causes were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination. It is understood that an autopsy is made in every instance in which sanction is obtained. The asylum has until recently, when a sporadic case of typhoid fever occurred, remained free from zymotic disease. Diarrhoea in summer is much less frequent since the new drainage and sanitary arrangements were completed.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 55 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 18 patients. Seven casualties are recorded: 6 involved fracture of bones, due in every instance to an accidental fall, and one consisted of injuries to face and scalp caused by an assault from a fellow-patient.

There have been 8 escapes in which the patients were absent from the asylum at least one night before being brought back.

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The night staff comprises 4 male and 4 female attendants in Craig House, and 3 male and 4 female attendants in the West House. There are 2 dormitories in Craig House and 4 in the West House in which there is continuous night supervision. The ratio of night attendants to patients in the West House is a low one, and, on account of the small size of the dormitories, the number under constant night supervision is not large.

The patients in Craig House and the adjoining villas are surrounded with every comfort, and it was abundantly evident during the visit that they receive skilful medical treatment, and that their individual requirements are carefully studied and attended to. The efforts to promote recovery appear to be untiring, and everything is done to secure the contentment and physical well-being of the incurable. The patients are encouraged to engage in useful occupations, indoor amusements such as dances, concerts, readings, etc., are regularly provided, and outdoor recreations and games are well organised. Parole either in or outside the grounds is granted to every patient whose mental condition warrants the privilege. The dinners of the different classes of patients were seen, and as regards quality and quantity of the food, table equipage, and mode of service, they were highly satisfactory. No reasonable complaint was made.

The patients in the West House are efficiently cared for. The hospital sections are overcrowded on account of the large number sent to the asylum suffering from serious cerebral or bodily disease or from the infirmities of old age. The medical treatment, the nursing, and the general arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients in these sections are of the highest standard. The intimate knowledge displayed by the medical staff of the mental and bodily condition of each patient always merits the warmest recognition.

The asylum throughout is maintained in excellent order. One of the dormitories in the female hospital has been refurnished with beds of the best description, and it is understood with satisfaction that a gradual refurnishing of the dormitories is to be effected. Electric lighting has been extended to Old Craig House, and is an improvement of hygienic value. The grounds around Craig House are now in admirable order, and garden plots, to be kept by the patients, have been allocated to several of the galleries. The grounds around the West House have been greatly improved both as to order and appearance. The supply of vegetables has, since the appointment of the present gardener, been largely increased. The Managers have secured by purchase a vacant piece of ground fronting Craig House Road, and also two fens opposite the main Craig House gate. By the latter purchase the Managers will be empowered to lay down conditions as to the kind of houses to be erected there. The ground fronting Craig House Road is a suitable and convenient site for cottages for married attendants.

The evidence of the care, energy, and ability with which the the administration of the asylum is conducted by Dr. Clouston was everywhere apparent.

The case-books and registers were examined, and were found in good order and written up to date.

Elgin District Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th January 1900.

There are at this date 161 patients on the registers of the asylum, of whom 4 men and 2 women are private patients, and 66 men and 89 women are paupers. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

On the 22nd July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 153 patients—67 men and 86 women—in the asylum. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population:—

## PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	9	15	24
Discharged recovered . . . . .	5	3	8
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	1	2	3
Died . . . . .	2	3	5

These figures show an increase of 2 men and 6 women, which is chiefly due to the recent admission of some patients chargeable to parishes in Orkney.

There are still a considerable number of empty beds in the asylum, and it is understood that there is a probability of all this space being utilised for the accommodation of patients from the same district.

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 2 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to cerebral hæmorrhage in 1 case.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion nor in the Register of Escapes. The Register of Accidents contains one entry referring to the swallowing of carbolic acid by a male patient. The man was attended to immediately, and there were fortunately no serious consequences.

One hundred and eighteen patients—73 per cent. of the inmates—were found at work on the day of the visit. Of that number 33 men were employed on the asylum farm and grounds. There are 33 patients on parole, of whom 15—10 men and 5 women—are restricted to the grounds, and 18—14 men and 4 women—are allowed to go beyond the boundaries of the asylum.

With the exception of those who were ill and confined to bed, and of those who were acutely insane, the general health and state of nutrition of the inmates was very satisfactory. There was a general absence of excitement, and no complaints indicative of discontent with their treatment or surroundings were made by any of the patients. The relations existing between the superintendent and matron and their charges were apparently of a friendly and cordial nature. The dinner which was seen being partaken of, and which consisted of pea-soup, bread, and fresh fish, was well cooked and abundant in quantity. The personal clothing of the patients was in good order and of suitable material; that of the female patients especially deserves notice on account of its neatness and the variety of its colour and design.

Every part of the asylum was found in excellent order, and the general state of cleanliness of the wards and dormitories left little to be desired. The single rooms referred to in the preceding entry as requiring artificial heating are still in the same condition. At the time of the visit the weather was inclement, and the temperature of these rooms seemed lower than is compatible with the comfort of the class of patients who usually occupy such rooms during the night. The water supply of the asylum is still defective, but it is understood that the District Board are prepared to rectify this defect whenever an opportunity of securing a better supply presents itself. It must, however, again be pointed out that in the event of an outbreak of fire the consequences might be very serious.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
18th August 1900.

There are 179 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 6 men and 3 women are private patients, and 66 men and 104 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen during the visit.

Since 12th January 1900, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	0	13	28	43
Discharged recovered, .	1	0	5	4	10
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	2	2	4
Died, . . . . .	0	0	4	7	11

During the period to which these figures refer, 1 man and 1 woman have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The resident population has since last visit increased by 18. This exceptional increase is due to the reception of 19 patients chargeable to parishes in Orkney. In all likelihood the accommodation in this asylum which the District Board think proper to give to Orkney patients will soon be occupied. A number of beds on each side should, however, be reserved for the probable increase of patients from the Elgin District.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and to pneumonia,

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heart disease, and malignant goitre in 1 case each. The cause of death was ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in only 2 cases.

The Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Accidents, and of Escapes contain no entry.

The changes in the staff are as follows :—2 men and 2 women have resigned and 2 men and 4 women have been engaged. It is noted with approval that a second night attendant has been appointed for the female division. This addition to the staff makes the night nursing and supervision more thorough and efficient. One attendant is now in constant charge of the sick, the suicidal, and of those who, for their comfort or improvement in habits, require constant attention during the night. This attendant has no duties outside the dormitory containing these patients, the remaining sections of the female side being under the charge of the second attendant. With such a system of night nursing it will be possible to lessen considerably the use of single rooms for patients of bad or defective habits. The result of placing such patients in an associated dormitory under constant night supervision has been found to be most beneficial.

The condition of the patients bore evidence of good care and of kindly treatment. None made any reasonable complaint, and a general air of contentment prevailed during the visit. The clothing was in good repair and neat in appearance, and that of the women is commended for its variety and tastefulness. The dinner was well cooked, liberal in quantity, and served in a quiet and orderly manner. The employment of the inmates in useful work continues to receive every attention. Of the 179 patients, 133 are daily engaged in various occupations. The asylum farm now gives constant work to 34 men, and it is understood that the practice of sending parties of patients to work at neighbouring farms has ceased.

The asylum was throughout in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The dayrooms and dormitories, which are liberally supplied with objects of interest, presented a cheerful and comfortably furnished appearance. The state of the beds and bedding was most satisfactory. The comforts of the attendants have been increased; each attendant has now a separate and well-furnished bedroom.

It is hoped that the heating of the corridors and single rooms, the necessity for which has been frequently pointed out in previous entries, will receive the careful consideration of the District Board before the winter sets in.

The impression produced by the visit was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS ASYLUM,  
26th and 27th March 1900.

On the 27th October 1899, the date of last visit, there were 529 patients on the registers of the asylum, of whom 246 were men and 283 were women. Since then the following changes have occurred in the population :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	27	34	61
Discharged recovered . . . . .	13	13	26
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	7	5	12
Died . . . . .	9	16	25

On the 27th inst. there were 527 patients in the asylum. Of these, 7 women were private patients and 245 men and 275 women were paupers. All these patients were resident and were seen during the visit except 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who was absent by escape.

The deaths are registered as due to influenza in 9 cases, to gross diseases of the brain or spinal cord in 5 cases, to kidney disease in 4 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to tubercular affections in 2 cases, and to senile decay, caries of bone, and acute enteritis in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 21 out of the 25 cases of death, permission being refused in the remaining 4 cases. It is highly to the credit of the medical superintendent and his assistant that in addition to the care of upwards of 500 patients and the burden of much

administrative work they should so conscientiously perform the less imperative duty of investigating the causes of fatal disease among their patients. It may here also be stated that the case books were examined and were found to contain very full and admirable accounts of the history and progress of all the cases under care.

Four accidents, all of them fractures of bones, and all caused by accidental falls, are recorded. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Fourteen attendants and servants have been engaged, 8 have resigned and 2 have been dismissed. Three of those who resigned were nurses engaged on trial who, at the expiry of their period of probation, were found unsuitable and were not asked to remain in the service of the asylum. The number of ordinary attendants, male and female, on day duty is 46, being a proportion of 1 attendant to about 11 patients. The number of attendants on night duty has recently been increased by 2, which raises the number of the night staff to 8—4 on each side of the house. This is a distinct improvement and an important advance in the treatment of the insane.

Three hundred and forty-eight patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The estate of Springfield, a farm of about 160 arable acres which is contiguous to the asylum property, has been purchased by the District Board since the institution was last visited. The new farm appears to be in every respect a suitable acquisition, and in addition to many other advantages it will provide extensive and varied employment for the male patients.

The general condition of the patients was satisfactory. Their personal clothing was of suitable material and well fitting, and the beds and bed coverings in the dormitories were in good order, comfortable, and sufficiently warm. The patients were seen partaking of dinner on both days of the visit, and none of them made any complaint regarding the quantity or quality of the food. With the exception of two or three patients who were noisy and excited, the inmates as a whole were orderly and well behaved. All parts of the asylum were clean and in good order. The hospital wards, the female west wing, and the larger wards in the main building were particularly bright and cheerful, but some of the smaller wards on both sides of the main asylum were not up to the same standard, and require painting and other decoration.

The accommodation of the asylum is, owing to the steadily increasing admission rate, becoming exhausted. Previous to the year 1890 the annual number of patients admitted was under 90. Within the last five years it has risen to 120 per annum. The following statement shows the present position of the accommodation :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Number of beds . . . . .	253	292	545
Number of patients resident . . . . .	244	281	525
Number of vacant beds . . . . .	9	11	20

In addition of 24 patients in the hospitals who were confined to bed on account of illness, a very large proportion of the inmates of the hospital wards were observed to be senile and in infirm health. Dr. Turnbull stated that the proportion of such cases among the admissions is increasing year by year, and this observation is borne out by the experience of other districts throughout the country. The result of the increase in the number of old and broken-down cases admitted to the asylum is that the hospital wards are becoming more and more infirmaries for their reception and subsequent care. The above facts make it manifest that the District Board must without any great delay consider the question of again enlarging the asylum in the manner best calculated to meet the requirements of the inmates. It is understood that it is now definitely proposed to light the institution with electricity. The advantages of this form of light over all others hitherto used in asylums are now so well known that they need not be recapitulated here.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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## Appendix B.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
3rd and 4th October 1900.

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There are 532 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 7 females are private patients and 242 men and 283 women are paupers. Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference of 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Two men and 2 women are absent on pass. The number resident is 528, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since 27th March 1900, the date of preceding entry:—

## PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	29	31	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	19	11	30
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	5	10
Died, . . . . .	8	7	15

During the period to which the above figures refer, the number of patients on the register has increased by 5 and the number resident by 3. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the asylum is practically full, and that the annual admission rate is steadily increasing.

Additional accommodation will therefore be soon required.

It is understood that the District Board are carefully considering the nature of the accommodation to be provided.

The erection of an admission block, into which all patients would be received for careful observation before being sent to the wards suited to their mental condition, would be an important and valuable addition to the resources of the asylum. The offices for the medical staff could be provided in this admission block, as the present rooms now used for that purpose will sooner or later be required for an extension of the store accommodation. The kitchen in the main building would, if the cooking for the new block be done there, require extension and re-equipment with boilers, etc. By throwing the meat and crockery stores into the kitchen, ample space would be provided for new boilers and for the increase in the staff and kitchen patients which the additional work would render necessary. An outside meat store with abundant ventilation is recommended. The present board-room could be used for crockery and other stores. The site best suited for an extension of the asylum will require careful consideration.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to peritonitis in 2 cases, and to cancer and pneumonia in 1 case each. These causes were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in 14 instances, or in over 93 per cent. of the deaths—a fact which is creditable to the medical staff.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries referring to the use of restraint in the form of the camisole in order to prevent self-injury in a case of acute suicidal mania. One accident is recorded—a fracture of a rib, due, it is believed, to excited conduct. Five escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. One patient who escaped was not re-captured, but there appears to be no ground for anxiety as to his welfare.

The changes among the attendants, nurses, and servants are as follows:—29 have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 29 have been engaged. It is recorded with satisfaction that 2 attendants have been added to the night staff. The proportion of night attendants to patients is now 1 to 60 on the male side and 1 to 72 in the female divisions. The present ratio in Scottish asylums is 1 to 68. The sick, the suicidal, the epileptic, and the recently admitted patients are under continuous night supervision, and their safety and comfort are thereby secured. The restless, excitable, and those of dirty and destructive habits are systematically supervised during the night. The use of single rooms for these patients is being curtailed, as it is found that such patients are improved in habits and behave more quietly when under careful observation in associated dormitories.



The condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory. Their behaviour was, almost without exception, quiet and orderly, and any complaints that were made were of an insane character. The impression produced by the visit was that the patients were treated with much kindness and consideration. The care of the male sick inmates by female nurses continues a gratifying success. The clothing and personal neatness of both sexes were satisfactory. Of the men, 70, and of the women 68 per cent., are daily engaged in useful employment. The number of patients who attended Divine service last Sunday was 256. The supply of newspapers and periodicals was complained of as inadequate. As these assist in making the patients quiet and contented, the supply in every ward should be liberal.

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All sections of the asylum are maintained in excellent order. The whole of the hospital has been tastefully painted, and the repainting of the laundry and wash-house has been well done. Good progress is being made with the repainting of the other sections of the institution. The beds and bedding were in good order, but it is recommended that the straw palliasses, when they become worn out, be replaced by wire mattresses. This recommendation is based on sanitary grounds.

The District Board are to be congratulated on having secured by purchase the adjoining Springfield East Farm. The total amount of land now in possession of the asylum is 268 acres. Not only will this land afford abundant and healthy outdoor work for the patients—an important and valuable item in their treatment—but it will also give further facilities for disposal of the asylum sewage by irrigation, and enable the institution to supply itself with fresh meat and all the milk and potatoes it will require. By the formation of roads through the new farm, extended means of exercise can be provided for the patients.

The introduction of the electric light is under the consideration of the District Board. As this light possesses hygienic advantages of great value, its adoption as the illuminant for the asylum is strongly recommended. Its annual cost has in other institutions for the insane been found to be less than that of gas.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
30th April and 1st May 1900.

Glasgow  
Royal Asylum.

There were on 30th April 424 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 11 are voluntary inmates, 183 males and 226 females are private patients, and 2 males and 2 females are paupers. All are resident and were seen during the visit except 2 females who were absent on statutory probation and 1 male who was absent on pass.

Among the certificated private patients the following changes have taken place since 30th November 1899, the date of last visit :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	28	27	55
Discharged recovered . . . . .	5	13	18
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	9	15	24
Died . . . . .	7	5	12

In addition to the above changes, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies who were in that position have left. Three pauper male patients have been discharged unrecovered. One female patient has since last visit been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The rate of mortality continues low. The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to inflammatory disease of kidneys in 2 cases, and to congestion of the lungs, phthisis pulmonalis, and suicide by cut throat in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 39 entries. They refer to

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the use of restraint in 1 case for surgical reasons and in 2 cases to prevent destructive habits, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients who were maniacal and violent. Three accidents are recorded. One was not of a serious character, one involved the fracture of left humerus and was due to a fall, and one was the suicide of a male patient. The circumstances attending this accident have been inquired into by the Board and the Procurator-Fiscal. The Register of Escapes contains no entry showing absence from the asylum for one night.

The changes among the staff are as follows :—19 attendants and 5 servants have resigned and 20 attendants and 4 servants have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. The duration of service of the senior staff is most satisfactory and worthy of note. Of the 83 attendants, 9 have been in the service of the institution from 20 to 30 years, 3 from 10 to 15 years, and 15 from 4 to 10 years. Of those who have served from 1 to 4 years the number is 40. Of the total staff, 48, or over 57 per cent., have over 2 years' service. Only 16 attendants have a duration of service under 1 year.

The patients continue to be liberally provided for. Every inmate was given an opportunity of making any statement or complaint, and, except on the score of detention by those manifestly unfit for discharge, no complaint of a reasonable character was made. In many instances statements were volunteered appreciative of the kindness and consideration with which they were treated. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant, well cooked, and neatly served, and inquiries elicited from the patients very satisfactory comments as to their dietary. The sick are efficiently nursed, and their treatment is characterised by high professional skill. In the general care of the patients it was evident that no effort is wanting to promote contentment and physical well-being. Due attention is given to engaging them in congenial and useful work and in recreations which are beneficial, both mentally and bodily. Outdoor games, such as cricket, tennis, golf, and bowls, are well organised, and are most useful in relieving the routine of asylum life, both as regards the patients and the staff.

The extent to which patients in this institution consist of persons maintained at low rates of board continues to show that the charitable element in its administration is liberally considered by the directors. Forty-seven patients pay under £40 per annum, some of whom pay under £20. Good accommodation and treatment for the insane in such straitened circumstances must be of great service to the community in the West of Scotland. But the charity of the institution is also extended to those patients whose means have become reduced and whose present payments fall far short of the rate charged for the high-class accommodation which they continue to enjoy. In this way these patients are made happy and contented by being kept among those of their own social position.

All parts of the establishment, except those galleries which were in the hands of the painters, were found scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and well ventilated. Repainting, repapering, and repairs are regularly attended to, and the appearance of the wards was one of brightness and comfort.

Additions to the furniture and furnishings are made from time to time, and the electric light is gradually being extended to the single bedrooms.

A verandah projecting from the main building has recently been provided in the male east airing-ground, which will enable the patients to have outdoor exercise on wet days.

The cottage in the grounds serves many useful purposes; in case of any epidemic of infectious disease it can be converted into an isolation hospital; at present it affords excellent accommodation for tranquil patients, and it also serves as a convalescent home for those about to be discharged; its doors are open all day, and fitness for home life can be tested by a short residence under such conditions of liberty.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
3rd and 4th December 1900.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes in population have occurred :—

CERTIFICATED PATIENTS.				Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
On Register 30th April 1900, . . . . .	185	228	413	Commissioners' Entries.
Admitted, . . . . .	31	33	64	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	9	11	20	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	12	20	32	
Died, . . . . .	12	5	17	
On Register 3rd December 1900, . . . . .	183	225	408	Glasgow Royal Asylum.
VOLUNTARY INMATES.				
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Resident 30th April 1900, . . . . .	1	10	11	
Admitted, . . . . .	5	7	12	
Left, . . . . .	3	3	6	
Resident 3rd December 1900, . . . . .	3	14	17	

Of the certificated patients, 4 men and 2 women are paupers. There are in all 425 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date, all of whom were seen during the visit except 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are out on statutory probation, and 1 gentleman who escaped and is still absent. Since last visit one other patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 19 entries referring to the restraint of one patient to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the seclusion of 2 ladies on account of violent excitement.

The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries. Of these, three are of an unimportant nature, and the fourth relates to the death of a gentleman a few days after admission. About the time of this gentleman's arrival at the asylum, or shortly afterwards, it was discovered that at least one of his ribs was broken, but owing to his restlessness no satisfactory physical examination could be made. The death was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and an independent medical examination of the body at his instance revealed the fact that several ribs were fractured, and that the injuries must have been sustained several days prior to the patient's admission to the asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay and old age in 4 cases; to gross disease of the brain or spinal cord in 3 cases; to Bright's disease in 2 cases; to general paralysis in 2 cases; and to each of the following diseases in 1 case—maniacal excitement, anæmia, pneumonia, peritonitis, cancer, and cardiac syncope. The low death-rate in this institution has been previously commented on in these entries. The present figures form no exception, but it is interesting to observe that they might have been still lower were it not that some cases in a precarious state of physical health are from time to time sent to the asylum, presumably for treatment in respect of mental disease. Four cases had between the day of admission and the day of their death an average duration of residence in the institution of less than five days each. Similar instances are no doubt more frequently met with in asylums which draw their patients from the poorer classes of the community, but while such cases occur under obvious, though regrettable, circumstances, it is difficult to imagine the conditions which necessitate their occurrence among the more prosperous classes of society.

The useful employment of the patients continues to receive the attention which it deserves. The following statement shows the manner of the work being done at the time of the visit:—

	M.	F.
Assisting at housework, . . . . .	28	31
In garden, . . . . .	20	0
In stores, workshops, &c., . . . . .	13	0
In kitchen and laundry, . . . . .	0	23
At sewing and knitting, . . . . .	0	36
Totals, . . . . .	61	90

Manual labour is universally admitted to have a good influence upon the mental condition of the insane, conducing towards recovery where that is



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possible, and mitigating the tedium of a secluded life in the case of those whose malady is of a less hopeful kind. Dr. Yellowlees's efforts in this direction are highly commendable, for it would be detrimental to their interests if the richer classes of the insane were to be precluded, through any prejudice, from participating in a benefit which so favourably affects their less endowed fellow-sufferers. A few of the mentally superior patients are capable of occupying themselves in congenial pursuits not included in the above list of employments. No less than 70 inmates—37 gentlemen and 33 ladies—are on parole within the grounds, and several gentlemen were seen playing golf without supervision.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory state of physical health, and they appeared to be generally contented and free from excitement; except for two ladies in one of the wards in the East House, who were probably disturbed by the visit, there was no noisy excitement or undue restlessness.

Fewer patients than formerly complained of detention, and those based their claim for release upon a belief in their own sanity, and not upon any dislike to the institution or its management.

The dinner at the East House on the first day of the visit was seen. The food was abundant, suitably cooked, and sufficiently tempting in appearance; it appeared also to be generally appreciated.

Thirty-one patients were confined to bed for various reasons, and among that number were observed several cases who were being treated by rest in bed on account of recent acute or recurrent mental attacks. There can be no question as to the great value of this form of treatment in many forms of mental affection, and of its practical utility from an administrative point of view.

Every section of the asylum was found, as usual, in excellent order. The wants and requirements of the various classes of the insane which the institution accommodates are as carefully and thoughtfully provided for as their circumstances demand.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
 11th and 12th May 1900.

There were on the 11th instant 488 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 246 were men and 242 were women. One woman is absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 2 women are absent on pass. The number resident is 485, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes in the population since 5th December 1899, the date of the preceding entry, have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	38	48	87
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	16	26
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	13	19
Died, . . . . .	9	12	21

Of the 19 discharged unrecovered, 5 were sent to the care of relatives, 11 were boarded with strangers in country districts, and 3 were transferred to other asylums. Praiseworthy efforts are made by Dr. Oswald and the parochial officials to keep down the growth of the population by boarding out patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in the asylum and who can be properly and safely provided for in private dwellings.

Notwithstanding these efforts, the number of patients is rapidly increasing. There is since 5th December 1899 an increase of 21 in the number on the register, and of 17 in the number resident. The blocks in the main building are calculated to accommodate 400, and the hospital 140, a total of 540. The number resident is 485, and 25 are about to be transferred from the Kirklands Asylum, a total of 510. The opening of the Nurses' Home and the transference of a number of the male attendants to the upper storeys of the administrative block will set free a good number of beds for patients,

but even with this additional sleeping accommodation it will be evident that if the present rate of increase should continue the asylum will be full in the course of two or three years. To provide additional buildings will take as many years, and the extension of the asylum to meet future requirements is therefore a matter calling for timely consideration.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 10 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to heart disease, enteritis, septicæmia, gangrene of lung, and pneumonia in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 17 cases, or in 81 per cent. of the deaths. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 15 minutes to 3 hours in the cases of 8 patients on account of homicidal or epileptic mania. The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries. One refers to hæmorrhagic infiltration of the thigh, the cause of which could not be discovered, one to a fracture of the fibula and scalp wounds. The injuries in this case resulted in septicæmia and death, and were caused by the patient wandering on to the railway, and probably being knocked down by a passing train. The other two refer to fracture of bones due to a fall, and being pushed over by a fellow-patient. Six escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants, nurses, and servants are as follows:—19 have been engaged, 12 have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed. The ratio of attendants to patients is 1 to 11 on the male side and 1 to 10½ in the female division. This proportion indicates a staff of adequate strength. The salaries, hours of duty, and leave of absence of the attendants and nurses have recently been under consideration, and the new conditions of service appear to be satisfactory and liberal from every point of view. These, coupled with the comforts and advantages of living in a detached home, ought to secure and be instrumental in retaining the services of an intelligent and capable female staff.

The Nurses' Home is almost ready for occupation. It is a building affording accommodation for 60 nurses and servants, its site is a convenient one, and its exterior, though properly devoid of elaborate ornamentation, is pleasing in design. Internally it contains well-lighted parlours and bedrooms of good size, lavatory and bathing arrangements of the most modern type, and ample cloak and box accommodation in each section. The whole house has been brightly and tastefully painted and papered, and is being most suitably and comfortably furnished. Each nurse's bedroom is provided, in addition to the bed, with a wardrobe, chest of drawers, wash-hand stand, small table, and chairs. Altogether, this home is an admirable addition to the resources of the asylum, and the District Board have, in providing it, pursued a most beneficent policy towards those engaged in the care of the insane.

The patients continue to be well cared for and skilfully treated. In one of the dayrooms on the female side there was noise and excitement, but in the other wards the patients generally were quiet and contented. Their condition as regards clothing and personal neatness was quite satisfactory—only two women were found wearing a special form of dress. The dinners, which were abundant and well cooked, consisted of fish, potatoes, bread, butter, and tea on Friday, 11th, and of broth, mutton or pork, and potatoes on Saturday, 12th. The fish were cod of large size and of excellent quality. The variety in the dinners is a special feature in this asylum, and it is learned with regret that the killing of the meat on the asylum farm will in a measure interfere with a change in the meals. Contracts for special articles, such as tripe, etc., could be made, and permit of the varied dietary being continued. A large number of poultry is now being reared, and 100 dozens of eggs were supplied from the farm during April. Fifty eggs are daily used in the dietary of the sick, and on Easter Sunday every patient had an egg for breakfast.

The industrial employment of the patients is well attended to—180 men and 153 women are registered as daily engaged in useful occupation. Twelve female patients and two nurses are regularly employed in the garden. Fifty-two men and 28 women are on parole—a privilege which is of great benefit to them, both mentally and bodily. It was evident in several instances that the deprivation of this liberty was acutely felt, and the granting or with-

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Appendix B. holding of parole has been found to have a beneficial moral effect on the patients.

Commissioners' Entries. The establishment everywhere was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The recreation hall has been artistically decorated and the stage elegantly furnished. It is understood that contracts have been entered into for carrying out the improvements recommended in the entry of 9th May 1899, but as yet no progress has been made with the work. Fire alarms have been erected in various sections of the asylum, and, judging from the effect of sounding one of them, the risk of danger and damage from fire may be said to be reduced as far as is practicable. Escape staircases or outlets exist in every department. Two bowling-greens, one large and one small, have recently been made, and a summer-house has been erected at the loch-side in the female exercise ground.

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There is at present a vacancy in the medical staff, the junior assistant having recently resigned. In view of the large amount of medical and administrative work daily devolving on the staff, it is hoped that a second suitable assistant will be early secured.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
21st and 22nd November 1900.

The following changes in population have taken place since last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.
On register 11th May 1900, . . . . .	246	243	489
Admitted, . . . . .	75	66	141
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	15	28	43
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	23	17	40
Died, . . . . .	8	13	21
On register 21st November 1900, . . . . .	275	251	526

With the exception of 1 man and 1 woman who were absent on pass, all the patients resident were seen during the visit.

The patients discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows :—16 were transferred to other asylums, 12 were sent to the care of friends, 11 were boarded out, and 1 man escaped and remained absent for 28 days, and was consequently removed from the register.

The deaths are registered as follow :—phthisis in 7 cases, general paralysis in 4 cases, cancer in 2 cases, pericarditis in 2 cases ; and 1 death is attributed to each of the following six diseases :—heart affection, senile decay, syncope, cerebral hæmorrhage, puerperal septicæmia, and peritonitis. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 out of the 20 available opportunities, for one of the cases died while absent from the asylum on probation.

There are 36 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of one person, and the seclusion of four persons. Restraint was employed to prevent the patient from injuring himself and others. Seclusion was resorted to on account of the violence and excitement of those subjected to it. Three patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. One of the three, a male patient, remained absent for the statutory 28 days, and was consequently discharged. The same patient returned of his own accord to the asylum afterwards, but he was found to have completely recovered, and was not re-admitted.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 322. This is a very large proportion, and indicates either that the services must be attractive, or that more than ordinary pains are taken to induce the inmates to attend.

The changes among the staff have been as follows :—

	OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.		ATTENDANTS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Engaged, . . . . .	0	6	4	3
Resigned, . . . . .	0	4	3	4
Dismissed, . . . . .	0	0	1	1



These figures, especially so far as they concern the nursing staff, are highly satisfactory. The causes for leaving among the latter may be stated:—(1) Male attendants—1 man resigned because he was found fault with, one to engage in other work, and one on account of ill health; one man was dismissed for overstaying his leave. (2) Nurses—Two resigned in order to enter general hospitals, one to be matron of another asylum, and one on account of ill health; one nurse was dismissed for being absent from duty without leave. It will be seen that the causes assigned for leaving are such as must always be expected to occur in a large service. The important fact is that there is an entire absence of any indication of that capricious desire for change which has for several years existed among a large section of nurses and attendants in Scottish asylums. It would be unwise to predict anything as to the future of the service in this asylum, but there are grounds for entertaining the hope that the improvement now evident may continue. For (1) the conditions of service are rendered as light and as comfortable as the demands of duty will permit. It has been arranged that each nurse and attendant shall have one whole day a week completely off duty, and once in every six weeks a relief from duty from Saturday afternoon until the following Tuesday morning. (2) The accommodation for the nursing staff, both male and female, is now entirely separated from that of the patients. About 20 of the male unmarried attendants sleep in the administrative block, where they have all the advantages of a home, including sitting-rooms, recreation and proposed billiard room, lavatories, bathrooms, etc. The new Nurses' Home accommodates all the female employees of the asylum. It contains sitting-rooms, library, writing-room, waiting-room, and excellent bedrooms. If any criticism were to be made on this building it could not possibly take the form of an objection to the want of comfort or to a dearth of substantial and attractive fittings and furnishings. The motives which have actuated the District Board and Dr. Oswald to carry out all these arrangements for the amelioration of the social condition of those whose trying lot it is to wait upon and live daily in the society of the insane are worthy of all praise, and it is hoped that the results may not only be directly beneficial to the staff, but that they may also act indirectly for good upon the patients.

There are 23 attendants and 4 female nurses on duty in the male wards, a proportion of about 1 attendant to 10 patients, and there are 27 nurses on the female side, a proportion of 1 to 9 patients. The male side of the hospital, with the exception of the admission ward, is under the entire charge of female nurses. It is learned with approval that it is proposed to convert the two dormitories and adjoining dayrooms situated on each side of the hospital, between the sickrooms and the dining hall, into dayroom dormitories for the bed treatment of acute mental affections and certain forms of physical disease. It was gratifying to observe during the visit that several cases of acute mental disturbance were being treated by prolonged rest in bed. The adoption and further extension of this form of treatment is highly commendable from a scientific and medical point of view, and, in addition to its beneficial effect upon many of the patients, it tends to simplify several important administrative difficulties.

The hospital was found in excellent order. The patients resident there, so far as could be judged, are skilfully and kindly treated, and their surroundings—so far as comfort and modern conveniences are concerned—might be favourably compared with those existing in any general hospital of modern construction.

The patients in the asylum were, with the exception of those in one of the chronic wards on the female side, free from excitement, and generally contented. They were suitably clothed, and the food—which was seen being partaken of—was neatly served and properly cooked. The work of introducing lavatories, baths, and w.c.'s into the dormitory flats is proceeding. In those divisions into which they have already been introduced, the officials testified to the increased facilities in the working of the wards which these conveniences have afforded.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

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Glasgow District Asylum Woodilee.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
9th and 10th May 1900.

There were on 9th May 748 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 383 were men and 365 were women. All are resident and were seen during the two days over which the visit extended.

Since 28th November 1899, the date to which the statistics in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	55	43	98
Discharged recovered . . . . .	10	22	32
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	11	13	24
Died . . . . .	12	16	28

Of the 24 patients discharged unrecovered, 9 were sent to the care of relations, 7 were boarded out in rural districts, 6 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was discharged after having been absent from the asylum by escape for twenty-eight days, and 1 was removed to Ireland. Since 1885 to present date, 356 patients have been boarded out. Of these, 103 have been sent back to the asylum, 38 have been either entrusted to the care of relatives or have recovered and been sent to the poorhouse, 28 have died, and 2 have become chargeable to other parishes. Of the 356 patients, 185 are at present provided for in private dwellings. A percentage of replacements, due to relapses and other causes, may always be expected, but this fact need not have any deterrent action in giving a trial to those patients who are believed to be suitable for care in private dwellings. Great credit is due to the asylum and parochial officials for all that has been done in this direction. It will be evident that by this policy the unnecessary detention of a large number of patients has been prevented, and the population of the asylum kept at the lowest possible limit.

The number resident has since last visit increased by 14. The number of males has increased by 22, and the females have decreased by 8. The present accommodation of the asylum stands thus :—The number of empty beds on the male side is said to be 72, but as 10 are required by the staff, and as 17 male patients are about to be received from the Kirklands Asylum, there will soon be only 45 vacant beds ; on the female side there are nominally 31 empty beds, but 17 of these are occupied by nurses, and 9 female patients will shortly be transferred from Kirklands Asylum. The vacant female accommodation will soon consist of only 5 beds. The attention of the District Board is directed to these facts in view of the increasing requirements of the district. The hospital section on the male side is full ; in fact, Dr. Blair states that its accommodation is now inadequate—in other words, that there is a considerable number of patients in other sections of the asylum who should, for their proper care and treatment, be in the hospital section. The extension of the hospital accommodation is therefore one calling for careful consideration on the part of the District Board.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 14 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 4 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to kidney disease in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 17 cases, or in over 60 per cent. of the deaths. A resident pathologist has recently been appointed, and consequently increased advantage will be taken of the opportunities which these *post-mortem* examinations afford of investigating the minute morbid cerebral conditions attendant on insanity. Valuable work has already been done in the pathological laboratory of this asylum, but the appointment of a medical officer who will devote his whole time to scientific work is a step which will ensure more important results being obtained. The case-books are exceedingly well kept, and the history and condition of each patient are carefully studied.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 6 to 8 hours in the treatment of 5 patients. Two accidents are recorded—one involving fracture of the neck of the left femur, and was due to slipping on the polished floor ; and the

other was a fracture of a rib caused by the patient throwing himself in a fit of excitement against a chair. The number of patients who have escaped is 4, and in one instance the patient was absent for 28 days, and was discharged. He is reported to be doing well.

Twenty attendants and 8 servants have been engaged, 17 attendants and 4 servants have resigned, and 1 servant has been dismissed. Of the total staff of attendants 28, or 34 per cent., have completed 4 years' service; 42, or 48 per cent., exceed 2 years' service; and 63, or 73 per cent., have been in the service of the asylum over 1 year. Twenty-three, or 26 per cent., have not completed a year's service. The conditions of service have recently been carefully revised and materially improved, especially in reference to the hours of duty, and it is hoped that these new conditions will conduce to retaining permanently suitable and trustworthy persons in the service of the asylum.

The patients were, with few exceptions, free from noisy excitement, and their condition generally was highly satisfactory. The care of both male and female sick patients is under the supervision of trained hospital nurses. This arrangement on the male side is working well, and is productive of the best results. It is recommended that telephonic communication be provided between the male sick ward and the other male wards. The use of single rooms for noisy, destructive, and dirty patients is being gradually dispensed with. These patients now sleep in a dormitory under the constant supervision of two night attendants, and the improvement effected in their habits and behaviour indicates the unqualified success of this new system. Single rooms are now given as a privilege to industrious and exemplary patients. The clothing of the inmates was suitable, varied, and neat in appearance. The dinners during the visit were substantial and well cooked meals. On one day it was barley broth, fish, sauce, and potatoes, and on the other day it was broth, beef or pork, and haricot beans. The fish were of good size, of excellent quality, and universally liked by the patients. All who were competent to speak of their dietary commented favourably on the quantity and quality of their food. The farm, garden, and grounds give healthy outdoor employment to 209 men, and the industrial occupation of the patients is otherwise well organised. The number engaged at Brabazon work is gradually increasing, and the results of this scheme are both instructive and gratifying.

All sections of the asylum, except those in the hands of the painters, were found in excellent order. The effects of the oil-gas in dirtying the ceilings and walls were everywhere apparent, and it is therefore understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to introduce electric lighting. The great and many advantages of this light for asylums are now too well known to need any comment.

The house for juvenile patients will, it is expected, soon be ready for occupation. It is well designed, and admirably adapted to meet the special requirements of this class of patients. It is the first house in Scotland built in connection with an asylum for the accommodation of idiot children, and, in thus separating them from the adult insane, a great advance in their care and provision will have been attained.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
8th, 9th, and 10th November 1900.

The following changes have taken place in the population since the asylum was last visited :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register, 9th May 1900, . . . .	383	365	748
Since admitted, . . . . .	92	96	188
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	30	24	54
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	20	13	33
Died, . . . . .	24	15	39
On register, 8th November 1900, . . .	401	409	810

All the patients on the register at this date were seen during the visit.

Of the 33 patients discharged unrecovered, 11 were sent to the care of relatives, 10 were boarded out in rural districts, 10 were transferred to other

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asylums, 1 escaped and was not brought back within the statutory 28 days, and 1 was discharged owing to the expiry of the Sheriff's order.

The causes of death are registered as follows:—general paralysis, 11 cases; organic disease of the brain, 10 cases; senile decay, 6 cases; epilepsy, 2 cases; phthisis and other tubercular disease, 7 cases; cancer, bronchitis, and suicide, 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in only 15 of the 39 cases of death.

There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, recording the seclusion of 6 persons on account of maniacal excitement.

The Register of Accidents contains 6 entries. Of these, 5 refer to fractures of bones, all of which healed without complication, and 1 to the suicide of a male patient who cut his throat with a scythe while out with a working party in the grounds. It is not possible, so far as appears from the account given, to hold anyone responsible for this unfortunate occurrence. The patient was not known to have suicidal tendencies, and no previous incident in his life in the asylum suggested the impropriety of employing him at garden work.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 453. This proportion—about 56 per cent. of the inmates—is an exceptionally high one, and is creditable to the administration.

About 70 per cent. of the patients were industrially employed each day during the visit. An opportunity was afforded of seeing the employment of a number of patients at various ornamental industries included within what is known as the Brabazon system. The patients were being instructed by Miss Aikman, a member of the Asylum Committee, assisted by several ladies from Glasgow, all of whom give their services voluntarily to what can only be described as a meritorious and worthy object. The work done by the patients, some of them incapable of any other form of employment, included wood carving, poker work, embroidery, painting in oil and water colour, rugmaking, and basket work, was remarkably good, and sufficiently justifies the labour of those who so generously carry on the undertaking. Another aspect of the system to which attention may be directed is the way in which it slightly breaks through the barrier of prejudice which has hitherto rigidly divided the insane in asylums from the active sympathy of even the most charitable sections of the community.

The following changes have occurred among the employees of the asylum:—

OFFICIALS AND SERVANTS.				ATTENDANTS.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Engaged,	.	4	6	17	16
Resigned,	.	5	5	13	7
Dismissed,	.	0	0	3	3

The comparatively large proportion of changes among male attendants is remarkable, and is probably in part due to the proximity of the asylum to a large industrial centre. It is hoped that the erection of houses for married attendants may have some effect in introducing more stability into the service, not only among those who are privileged to occupy those houses, but indirectly among the junior staff as well.

The total number of nurses and attendants on day duty is 74, which gives 1 attendant to 11 patients. Excluding the outside houses and the Children's Home, the proportion of attendants and nurses to patients in the divisions of the main asylum was as follows:—

MALE DIVISION.				FEMALE DIVISION.			
ATTENDANTS.		PATIENTS.		NURSES.		PATIENTS.	
1	6	51		1	5	60	
2	10	85		2	8	72	
3	4	57		3	4	63	
4	4	65		4	4	58	
5 }	6	89		5	4	69	
6 }				6	5	67	
30		347		30		389	

The above table shows a proportion of 1 nurse to about 13 patients, and of 1 attendant to about 11·5 patients. The proportion on the male side is below the average of most modern asylums; that on the female side is lower than is, at the present time, regarded as necessary for the efficient care of the class of patients occupying the wards. In the course of a conversation with Dr. Blair on this subject it was understood that, owing to the present large population on the female side, and having regard to the kind of accommodation which is now required for asylum nurses, it is impossible for want of room to materially increase the numerical strength of the nursing staff.

The following information with regard to the vacant accommodation in the asylum was supplied by the medical officers:—

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	BEDS OCCUPIED.		BEDS VACANT.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Main Asylum, . . . . .	349	386	46	9
Farm, . . . . .	32	2	3	0
Wallflat, . . . . .	0	8	0	0
Muckcroft, . . . . .	9	2	3	0
Lodge, . . . . .	7	1	1	0
Children's Home (Adults), . . . . .	0	3	0	0
	397	402	53	9

These figures show that there are about 62 beds still unoccupied, of which, however, only 9 are on the female side. It has also to be pointed out that there is every prospect of a steady decrease in this margin of spare accommodation. When the asylum was visited in November 1898 there were 363 female patients resident; in November 1899, 373; and in November of this year, 402 (excluding children). If the staff of nurses on the female side of the main asylum were raised to its full complement it would require to be increased by at least 8 persons, which would exhaust the present number of spare beds on the female side; and if the increase which has taken place in previous years continues, the asylum will very soon be overcrowded on the female side. The above statements are commended to the early attention of the District Board. The laudable and eminently successful efforts of the Glasgow Parish in boarding out their insane and the beneficial result in reducing the asylum population were referred to in the previous entry, but it is evident that a further extension of the boarding-out system cannot now materially postpone the occupation of all the vacant space on the female side. If the District Board come to the conclusion that an addition to the present asylum is necessary, then that addition should be in the direction of providing hospital accommodation. The present hospitals are inadequate, in many respects, for the requirements of an asylum of this size.

Considering the large number of acute cases in the asylum there was less excitement in the wards than might be expected. There was no apparent discontentment among the patients, and no complaints bearing upon their care or treatment were made by any of them. The general health of the inmates appeared to be good, and only 34 individuals were confined to bed on account of physical illness, infirmity, or mental disturbance. The opinion was formed that more of the patients, especially in the infirmaries, might have benefited by rest in bed during the day, but the arrangements of the hospital do not afford facilities for a more extended system of bed treatment. The personal clothing both of the men and of the women was universally good, and the beds and their coverings, where examined, were found to be comfortable and clean.

The dinners prepared for the inmates on each of the three days of the visit were seen; the food was well cooked, palatable, and served in an orderly manner. All parts of the asylum occupied by patients were in good order.

The new villa for idiot children has been opened, and now contains 15 inmates, 7 girls and 8 boys. This building, which is constructed to accommodate 35 children, is pleasantly situated immediately adjacent to the female wing of the asylum. The staff consists of 3 day nurses, a night nurse, and a housekeeper. The assistant matron resides in the Home and has charge of its arrangements. The principal rooms on the ground floor are the dining-room, living-room, playroom, hospital, and kitchen. Only minor articles of food are cooked in the latter, but it is well provided with ovens where the

Appendix B. food sent from the main kitchen can be kept warm. The dining-room is a well lighted and very well furnished room of suitable size and proportion. Commissioners' The living-room is divided in two by folding doors, one half being intended Entries. for boys and the other for girls; in the meantime only one division is used for both sexes. This room is furnished with a piano and harmonium, and with the folding doors open can be used for musical drill and other forms of exercise. The playroom is about 45 feet long by 25 wide; it is well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and has a suitable block pine floor laid in asphalt. Royal and District Asylums. On one side are glass sliding doors which open on to the lawn. The hospital is beautifully fitted and furnished and is a model of what such a room should be. On the same floor are very elaborate lavatories, bathrooms, and w.c.s. The whole block is well built and well arranged, and there is evidence that no effort was spared to render it efficient for its purpose and as comfortable and sanitary as possible.

It is understood that estimates have been accepted for the work of lighting the asylum with electricity.

The case books, medical records, and asylum registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,  
23rd and 24th February 1900.

There are 490 patients—231 men and 259 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 3 are private patients and 487 are paupers. There is 1 man absent on statutory probation, 2 men absent on pass, and 1 man absent by escape.

Since last visit, on 14th August 1899, the movement shown in the following statement has taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	1	1	65	71	138
Discharged recovered . . . . .	2	0	30	19	51
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	0	0	27	15	42
Died . . . . .	0	0	15	8	23

Of the 138 patients admitted, 115 were admitted for the first time, 11 were re-admissions, and 12 were transferred from other asylums. Of the 42 patients discharged unrecovered, 2 were sent to the care of relatives, 4 were boarded out with strangers in rural districts, 33 were transferred to other establishments, and 3 were sent to England or Ireland.

There is, since last visit, an increase of 20 in the number on the register of the asylum. This establishment is calculated by Dr. Watson to accommodate 510 patients, and the number resident at this date is 486. Spare accommodation is at present available in the lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse for about 70 incurable and easily-managed patients, and it is understood that suitable patients are from time to time being transferred to these wards.

It is, however, necessary to direct the attention of the District Board to the great increase in the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the Govan Parish which has taken place during the last twenty years. The following Table shows the great growth and the method of disposal:—

Years.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.					
				In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1880	114	120	234	102	107	209	12	13	25
1890	229	222	451	186	177	363	43	45	88
1900	386	421	807	335	356	691	51	65	116



It will be seen from the above Table that the number in establishments has risen from 209 in 1880 to 691 in 1900, an increase amounting to over 330 per cent. During the last ten years the increase has been over 90 per cent. These facts are pointed out in order to show the necessity on the part of the District Board of timely considering the amount of accommodation required to meet this growth in pauper lunacy. It must be borne in mind that additional accommodation takes from three to four years to build and equip, and should the increase continue in the same ratio in the future as in the past, as it is feared it will, considerable extensions will be necessary to meet the requirements of the district. It will be evident that, unless these are provided within the next few years, serious and even dangerous overcrowding of this asylum will ensue.

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Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

The death are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 9 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to anæmia in 2 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to chronic pneumonia in 1 case, to ruptured aneurism in 1 case, and to cancer in 1 case. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in 11 cases, or in the proportion of nearly 50 per cent. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from three to eight hours in the treatment of 6 patients. One accident has occurred, due to a fall downstairs, but the injury was not of a serious nature. Two escapes have taken place, and one of the patients has not yet been brought back, but there appears to be no ground for anxiety as to his welfare.

The changes in the staff have been 3 resignations and 1 dismissal among the male attendants, and 15 resignations among the female attendants. Among the kitchen and house servants and laundresses, there have been 16 resignations and 3 dismissals. Of the present attendant staff, 2 have been four years in the service of the asylum, 1 has been three years, 2 have been two years, and 22 have been over a year. The conditions of service have, it is understood, been under the consideration of the District Board, and it is hoped that these conditions will be so improved as to secure and retain a staff of trustworthy and efficient attendants.

The patients were found liberally provided for, and inquiries into their care and treatment elicited from the more intelligent inmates answers of a very satisfactory character. The meals seen during the visit were abundant, palatable, and neatly and quietly served. The dinner on one of the days consisted of salt fish, sauce, potatoes, and pudding of ground rice, with milk as a beverage. The clothing is of good quality and neat in appearance. The arrangements in the hospital section for the care and treatment of the sick, the acutely insane, and the infirm again attracted favourable attention on account of their excellence and efficiency.

There are no religious services for Roman Catholic patients. The number of these inmates is considerable—50 men and 45 women. It is recommended that arrangements be made for a clergyman to attend regularly and hold a service for those belonging to the Catholic Church.

The institution was found throughout all its sections in excellent order and comfortably heated. The dayrooms presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. A large supply of newspapers and interesting periodicals in the dayrooms would be of great advantage to the patients. The stairs leading to the recreation hall are without handrails; one on each side of these stairs would afford assistance to old and infirm inmates, both in going up and coming down. The large empty room adjoining the female shoe-room would make a convenient store-room for the Matron. If used for this purpose, single rooms now utilised as store-rooms would be set free as additional accommodation for the staff. Three large greenhouses have been erected, and are now filled with plants for the decoration of the wards. The laying-out of the grounds has made satisfactory progress, and a road around the northern half of the asylum estate is almost completed. When finished, it will afford extended means of exercise for the patients. The system of sewage filtration is reported to be working satisfactorily, but it was evident that some means of breaking up the solid matter in the sewage before it reaches the filter beds is much required.

It is a matter worthy of the consideration of the District Board whether the

Appendix B. cows on the asylum farm should not be tested with tuberculin in order to ensure a pure milk supply to the institution.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and accurately kept. The case books are kept in a creditable manner.

Royal and District Asylums.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD, .  
17th and 18th July 1900.

The asylum was last visited on the 23rd February of this year, at which date there were 231 male and 259 female patients on the register. Of these 1 man and 2 women were private patients. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	48	49	97
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	22	29	51
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	26	30	56
Died, . . . . .	17	15	32

On the 17th inst. there were 213 male and 235 female patients on the register, of whom 1 man and 3 women were private patients. There is thus a decrease of 43 in the number resident, chiefly due to the transfer of patients to the lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse at Merryflatts. The acquisition by the District Board of a larger share in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell is another factor of importance in reducing the population of the asylum. The gradual transference of patients to the poorhouse wards, where there is still a considerable number of vacant beds, the judicious removal to private dwellings of patients for whom asylum care is unnecessary, and the increased accommodation at Bothwell, should, now that the diminished number of inmates has removed the immediate danger of overcrowding, check the tendency to a too rapid accumulation of patients in the asylum. In connection with the present diminution of the population, it deserves notice that the number discharged recovered during the period embraced in this report has been remarkably large, averaging upwards of 50 per cent. calculated on the admissions, and that for the year ending 14th May 1900 the recoveries, calculated in the same manner, have exceeded 40 per cent.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 8 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to senility and debility in 4 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to meningitis, disseminated sclerosis, kidney disease, and peritonitis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 24 instances, which is a large proportion, and creditable to the medical staff. The results of the pathological observations are very carefully recorded.

There are 28 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 6 persons and the restraint of 5 persons, chiefly on account of violence and excitement. There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents. Three of these are of a comparatively unimportant nature. The fourth refers to the fracture of several ribs in the case of a male patient labouring under general paralysis, who had a somewhat severe and protracted struggle with one of the night attendants. This incident took place between the hours of 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., when the day attendants were off duty, and when one of the two night attendants usually in the dormitory was, in the exercise of his duty, visiting other parts of the building. It is understood that in future one of the day attendants will always be on duty between the hours mentioned, so that his assistance may be available if required. The accident was at the time reported to the General Board and to the Procurator-Fiscal, and the latter held an inquiry. On investigation it did not appear that blame attached to the attendant.

The number of patients attending Divine Service last Sunday was 120—67 men and 53 women. It is understood that arrangements are in progress for obtaining the services of a priest to minister to the religious needs of the Roman Catholic patients. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 291—150 men and 141 women. Fourteen

attendants have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 18 have been engaged. Seven servants have resigned, and a corresponding number has been engaged. Appendix B.

The asylum was found throughout in excellent order, and it was evident that scrupulous care is bestowed on keeping all the apartments clean, bright, and attractive. The weather at the time of the visit was hot and oppressive, but every section of the asylum was thoroughly aired and ventilated. None of the wards were overcrowded, and consequently their aspect was in all respects satisfactory. The accommodation for the sick and the recently admitted cases in the hospital attracted very favourable attention. It was observed that many of the new cases are placed in bed for the first few days after admission, and that those who may for any reason require it are retained there for longer periods at the discretion of the medical officers. The therapeutic value of this method in the treatment of acute insanity is becoming every day more widely recognised, and its employment in this asylum is cordially commended. The observation dormitories in the hospital are too small for an institution with such a high admission rate. From inquiries made it was ascertained that many patients who require night supervision cannot be accommodated in the present dormitories for want of room. It is therefore recommended that the adjoining dormitories on the male and female sides respectively should be utilised as observation dormitories in addition to those at present in use, and that the services of two additional attendants (male and female) for night duty in these dormitories should be secured without delay. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Govan District Asylum.

With the exception of 3 persons who were absent on pass or probation, all the patients were individually seen during the visit, and to each the opportunity of making a statement was afforded. The appeals for release were more numerous than usual, especially in the male wards for chronic patients. The general physical condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They were neatly and suitably clothed, and they had every appearance of being well fed. The dinners on the two days of the visit were substantial and well-cooked meals, and, so far as could be ascertained or observed, were universally appreciated by the patients.

It is understood that it is proposed to add a septic tank to the sewage purification works. This will unquestionably prove advantageous, for under bacterial action the crude sewage will be liquefied and pass on to the filter beds in an inoffensive form and ready for filtration. The effluent should then be as pure as it is possible to make it, for a septic tank with a double set of filter beds is one of the latest and most efficient developments of the bacterial system of sewage purification.

The Case Books were examined and were found to be regularly kept. The new cases were entered up to the time of the visit, and the old cases, so far as observed, were commented upon in each instance within the last few months.

The registers were examined and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 5th June 1900.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum.

There are 143 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. Of these, 6 men and 10 women are private patients and 53 men and 74 women are paupers. With the exception of 1 woman who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

Since the 4th October 1899, the date of last visit, 9 men and 18 women have been admitted, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men and 9 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to gross brain disease in 4 cases, and to general paralysis, exhaustion from mania, and heart disease in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 instances.

Only one accident—a fracture of the forearm in the case of a female patient caused by slipping on the bathroom floor—is recorded.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The number of patients industrially employed at the date of the visit was 101.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

Since last visit Mr. Mowat, who was superintendent of this asylum for upwards of thirty years, has died, and Mrs. Mowat has consequently retired from the position of matron.

Their places have been filled by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, from the Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

The long service of Mr. and Mrs. Mowat was admittedly characterised by a faithful discharge of duty and by devoted attention to the interests of the patients and of the asylum, and under their management the institution was administered with a combination of efficiency and economy which has invariably elicited the commendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and, it is believed, the approbation of the District Board.

The general health of the inmates was apparently very good, and their state of nutrition indicated a liberal and properly regulated dietary. The only cases confined to bed were two female patients, who, on account of physical weakness due to old age, were unable to walk or to sit up. There was very little excitement in the wards, and no complaints were made by any of the inmates regarding the treatment or administration.

The personal clothing of the patients was, on the whole, suitable, neat, and in good repair.

The beds were comfortable and well supplied with coverings. It was, however, observed that the least comfortable bedsteads in the institution were those in the hospital wards. It is recommended that wire mattresses should be fitted into these bedsteads.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th October 1900.

There are 138 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 9 men and 10 women are private patients, and 54 men and 65 women are paupers. Effect has been given in the foregoing figures to the transference of 1 male patient from the pauper to the private list. One man and 1 woman are absent on pass. The number resident is 136, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Since 5th June 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . . . .	7	5		12
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	10		12
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	2		2
Died, . . . . .	1	2		3

The recovery rate has been very high, being 100 per cent. on the number admitted. The rate of mortality has been low. The number on the register has decreased by 5, and the number resident by 6. There are at this date vacant beds for 13 men and 8 women—21 in all. It will be evident from the decrease on the number resident that successful efforts have been made by Dr. Ronaldson to keep down the growth of the population by the discharge of patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in an asylum. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease, senile decay, and apoplexy. It is recorded with approval that the cause of death was in every instance verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entries. There have been no casualties involving injury to any patient. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff have been as follows :—2 have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 4 have been engaged. The trained hospital nurse who acted as head female attendant has been dismissed. It is recommended that one with hospital experience be appointed in her stead.

The attention of the District Board is directed to the absence of any arrangements for the night nursing and supervision of the patients. The needs and comfort of the sick require attention during the night, and efficient

night supervision is necessary to correct defective habits, and to secure the safety of the suicidal and the epileptic. The advantages and benefits of a proper system of night nursing are now universally acknowledged.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. The new dayroom on the female side requires additional furniture. The new female sickroom has been well furnished, and presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. A large proportion of the mattresses require re-teazing and new ticking, and a still larger number of the palliasses are old and in an unsatisfactory condition. These should be condemned on sanitary grounds and should be replaced by wire mattresses.

The patients were found well cared for. The dress of the women was pleasingly varied, and the clothing of the men was in good order and neat in appearance. The new store for the female clothing, which is most tidily kept, is a useful improvement. Everything that was seen reflects creditably on the present management.

The supply of hot water for bathing is quite inadequate for present requirements. On this account the patients can only be bathed once a fortnight, instead of weekly, and it sometimes happens that the hot-water supply runs out before the bathing operations are completed. The boiler was put in 34 years ago, and, as the institution has doubled in size, it is now too small for all the work it has to do. The hot-water cisterns are also too small—they should be doubled either in size or in number. A tea-infuser is required for the proper equipment of the kitchen. At present the tea is made in one of the ordinary boilers.

The registers were examined and found written up to date.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th and 10th January 1900.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum.

On the 9th inst. there were 581 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 1 woman were private patients, and 297 men and 280 women were paupers. With the exception of 12 patients—6 men and 6 women—who were absent on statutory probation all the patients were seen during the visit.

Since the 20th July 1899, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum.

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	41	25	66
Discharged recovered . . . . .	14	12	26
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	5	3	8
Died . . . . .	7	9	16

These figures show an increase of 17 patients in six months, due to an excess of admissions over discharges and deaths. The 12 patients now on probation are, however, being tested as to their suitability for living in private dwellings, and most, if not all, of them will ultimately be removed from the asylum registers. This method of systematically curtailing the accumulation of the chronic insane in the asylum cannot be too highly commended.

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular phthisis in 3 cases, to chronic Bright's disease in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to cerebral apoplexy in 2 cases, and to old age, bronchitis, cancer, heart disease, general paralysis, and exhaustion from exposure and want of food in 1 case each. The last case was that of a woman who, on the 28th August last, escaped from a walking party in the grounds and was immediately lost to sight in a plantation near the asylum. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to trace her, she was not found until 12 days afterwards in a wood five or six miles from the asylum, and was then in such a state of inanition that she died shortly afterwards. The circumstances connected with this woman's escape were carefully inquired into at the time, and the conclusion was arrived at that no blame could be attached to the nurses who were in charge of the patient at the time of her escape.

It is satisfactory to record that *post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases of death.

Appendix B.  
—  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
—  
Royal and  
District  
Asylums.  
—  
Haddington  
District  
Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 2 persons on account of violence and excitement.

Ten patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There is only one entry in the Register of Accidents descriptive of a slight scald sustained by a female patient owing to the accidental overturning of a vessel containing hot water.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 360.

Four hundred and forty-four patients—78 per cent. of the inmates—were found working on the first day of the visit. The larger proportion was employed as follows:—164 men on the farm, garden, and grounds; 127 women in knitting, sewing, spinning, &c.; 50 women in the laundry and kitchen. The remaining portion was employed in household work and the various trades.

Twenty-five attendants and servants have been engaged, 27 have resigned, and 1 has been dismissed. As is usually the case, the greater proportion of these changes (over 70 per cent.) has been among the female nursing staff.

The physical condition of the patients was on the whole very good. They had every appearance of being sufficiently fed, and their personal clothing was of suitable material, warm, and in excellent order. About 50 of the women were wearing good tweed dresses, the material of which had been spun and woven at the asylum. The dinner on the first day of the visit consisted of rice soup and suet pudding, and on the second day of broth and meat pies. The food, which was well cooked and palatable, was distributed in sufficient quantity to each patient. There was very little excitement among the patients, and no evidence of discontentment with their care or treatment. With the exception of two or three patients who demanded release and who were manifestly insane, the only complaint made was by a man who stated that he was unjustly prohibited from attending the asylum entertainments. From his own confessions, however, it was evident that his conduct had on one or two occasions been so uncontrolled as to make it undesirable that in the meantime his privileges should be restored to him.

The dining hall was quite full during the meal hours, and in some parts there was an appearance of overcrowding. Any further considerable increase in the numbers occupying the hall can only result in embarrassing the service of the tables and in producing excitement among the patients. The wards and sitting-rooms throughout the institution were clean, well heated, and in good order. On the female side especially most of the rooms had a bright and cheerful appearance, largely due to the decorations and furnishings. Some of the female wards were overcrowded, but this is only a temporary condition, due to the work of reconstructing portions of the house connected with the new hospital. The dormitories and single rooms on the upper floor were extremely cold, and, notwithstanding the fact that the beds are well supplied with coverings, many of the patients must suffer during the winter and early spring months from the low temperature prevailing in these sleeping apartments and corridors, which are unheated.

The patients in the new male hospital were found surrounded with those comforts and requirements which are now regarded as necessary for the proper treatment of the sick insane. The construction of the building is admirably adapted for its purpose, and the heating, lighting, ventilating, and sanitary arrangements are in every respect satisfactory. The female hospital and nurses' home are gradually approaching completion, and there also the construction and fittings of the building promise to be of an equally advanced and satisfactory kind. The electric lighting installation has been so far completed that at the date of the visit the whole asylum was lighted directly off the engines. It is understood that the interior of the laundry is about to be repaired and partially refitted, and that the ironing-room is to be enlarged by including within it the adjoining workshops. A great amount of painting, papering, and decoration is at present being carried out by the asylum employees and patients under Dr. Keay's personal direction. Apart from other considerations, work of this kind was evidently much required for the proper preservation of the interior of the building.

The case books are well kept and contain very full records of the various cases. The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.



INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th and 17th August 1900.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Inverness District Asylum.

There were 595 patients on the register of the asylum on the 16th instant. Of these, 2 men and 1 woman are private patients and 302 men and 290 women are paupers. Four men and 8 women are absent on statutory probation. One female has been transferred from the pauper to the private list. All resident patients were seen during the two days of the visit.

The following changes have taken place since 9th January 1900, the date of the preceding entry :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	40	59	99
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	25	43
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	4	8
Died, . . . . .	14	20	34

During the period to which these figures refer the number on the register of the asylum has increased by 14. The number resident at this date is 300 males and 283 females, or 583 in all. According to a statement prepared by Dr. Keay, the asylum has, when the new female hospital is taken into account, dayroom accommodation for 590 patients (296 men and 294 women), and sleeping accommodation for 562 (279 men and 283 women). The day-rooms can only properly provide for 7 more patients, and the number resident is 21 in excess of the dormitory accommodation. This deficiency is on the male side. In view of all that has recently been done by the District Board with so much liberality and enlightenment, it is regretted that it has become necessary to point out that the asylum is full as to dayroom space, and that overcrowding has begun in the dormitories—in other words, that there is no margin of accommodation to meet the future growth in the asylum population. The number resident on 15th May 1890 was 482, and at this date it is 583, an increase of 101 patients in the ten years. It will be evident that if this growth continues, as in all likelihood it will, a further extension of the accommodation will be necessary at an early date. It must be borne in mind that it will take at least two or three years to provide additional buildings.

The rate of mortality has been high. Influenza, with its severe debilitating effects on the aged and on those suffering from chest and other diseases, prevailed in the asylum during the spring months and proved fatal in 11 cases. The remaining deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis in 8 cases, to heart affections in 5 cases, to brain disease in 4 cases, to kidney disease in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to pneumonia and erysipelas in 1 case each. In 29 cases, or in 85 per cent., of the deaths the assigned cause was verified by *post mortem* examination—a fact which is highly creditable to the medical staff.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries, referring to the use of restraint in 2 cases for surgical reasons. One accident is recorded, a fracture of the tibia which the patient sustained while absent from the asylum by escape. There have been 10 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants and servants are as follows:—17 have resigned, 5 have been dismissed, and 29 have been engaged. The causes of dismissal were either neglect of duty or unsuitability. The staff of attendants comprises 23 men and 3 nurses for the male wards, and 30 nurses for the female side. There is thus a day attendant to 11½ male and 1 to 9½ female patients, constituting a staff of adequate strength. For night duty there are 3 men and 3 women, or 1 to about 97 patients. This ratio is a low one, but it is understood that an additional attendant is to be engaged for each side.

The new hospital wards on the female side, which will accommodate 87 patients, are completed and ready for occupation. Their design and arrangements are similar to those on the male side, and are in every way admirably adapted for the efficient care and treatment of the sick, the acutely insane, and the infirm. In the basement of this extension is a home for nurses, consisting of 23 bedrooms, parlours, recreation room, and other apartments.

Appendix B. The nurses will be most comfortably provided for in this home. It is, however, equally desirable that the married members of the male staff should be suitably accommodated. There are 25 married attendants and artisans in the service of the institution, of whom only 6 are provided with cottages on the asylum estate, the others having late and early to walk to and from Inverness. It has been abundantly proved in other asylums that the provision of suitable cottages has secured the permanent services of efficient and trustworthy attendants, and it is therefore recommended that the District Board give early consideration to this matter.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylum.

Inverness District Asylum.

The laundry and wash-house are at present in process of enlargement and reconstruction. All the work, except the erection of the fan for the drying closets, is being done by the asylum staff and the patients. The electric light is an improvement of great importance; the institution is throughout well lighted, and the patients can now see to read or sew in any part of the day-rooms, which was far from being the case when gas was in use. The dining hall is overcrowded; the service of the meals was in consequence not so orderly as is desirable, and a considerable amount of excitement prevailed among the patients. Relief to this congested condition of the dining hall will, it is evident, soon become most necessary.

The male wards stand greatly in need of complete renovation, as the present condition of their walls and ceilings can hardly be said to be safe from a sanitary point of view. It is therefore hoped that there will be no further delay in carrying out this work. The remodelling of the lavatories and bathrooms continues to make good progress; two have recently been re-tiled and excellently equipped, and another lavatory on the male side is now in hand. The wards on the female side were in excellent order, and presented a cheerful and comfortably furnished appearance. Attention is again drawn to the absence of any heating arrangements for the dormitories, single rooms, and corridors on the upper floor.

It is understood that a Committee of the District Board has been appointed to consider the subject of diverting the public road which passes close to the asylum buildings. It has been often pointed out in previous entries how desirable this divergence is in the interests of the patients. Crowds loiter about this road on Sundays, and consequently the patients have to be confined indoors, and complain of being deprived of exercise on these days. It is therefore earnestly hoped that the Committee will be successful in carrying out this divergence of the road to the lower border of the grounds, and closing the present road to the public.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. There were many evidences of kindly care and skilful treatment. The management of the asylum is conducted with great energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
5th April 1900.

There are 106 men and 96 women—202 patients in all—on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

Since 24th October 1899, the date of last entry, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	19	8	27
Discharged recovered . . . . .	8	5	13
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	5	2	7
Died . . . . .	6	1	7

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to pleurisy and pneumonia in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, to cancer in 1 case, to influenza and heart disease in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

An epidemic of influenza, mainly of the gastric type, has recently occurred in the asylum. Fifty patients and the majority of the official and attendant staff were attacked. Temporary attendants had to be engaged to replace those

unfitted for duty by the malady. One female patient died, the influenza in her case being complicated with heart disease. All who were attacked have, with the exception of two or three patients, made satisfactory recoveries. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident, and no escape has occurred.

Seven attendants have been engaged, 5 have resigned, and 1 has been dismissed. The cause of dismissal was a breach of the rules of the asylum. It is satisfactory to find that 33 per cent. of the present staff have been in the asylum service for four years and upwards, and that 50 per cent. have served over two years. Of the asylum staff 66 per cent. have a record of over four years' service. Twenty-one, or 70 per cent., of the 30 attendants, artisans, and servants have served over two years. The stability of the staff, as shown by the above percentages, indicates tact and ability on the part of Dr. Skeen in the management of the establishment.

The patients were, with one exception, free from noisy excitement, and there was generally a gratifying absence of discontent. Any complaints were manifestly the outcome of delusions. The more intelligent patients spoke freely of their good care and considerate treatment. The dress of both sexes is of excellent quality, that of the men attracting special attention on account of its neat and tidy appearance. The dinner at this date consisted of potato soup, bread, and pudding. The soup was most palatable, and the suet pudding was well made and universally liked. The service of the dinner continues to deserve commendation for its complete orderliness.

The land recently acquired daily affords outdoor employment of a healthy kind to 22 male patients, and it yielded last year a crop of potatoes sufficient to supply the asylum to present date. The many advantages of still further increasing the amount of land in possession of the institution should be kept steadily in view.

Forty-eight men and 45 women attended Divine service last Sunday, and a larger number are present at morning prayers in the dining-hall. It is understood that there are about 30 Roman Catholic patients in the asylum, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for an occasional service by a clergyman of their own communion.

All sections of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in good order. The appearance of the wards has been greatly improved by repainting and repapering. Among the most desirable improvements to be effected in this establishment are (1) suitable and sufficient sickroom accommodation and (2) a separate wash-house and laundry. It may be said that there are at present no proper sickrooms, a section of the first floor being used as hospital accommodation. The present laundry is too small, badly situated, and insufficiently ventilated. It is recommended that early consideration be given to these requirements.

The General Board have recently sanctioned the continuance of this establishment as accommodation for pauper patients. Negotiations are, it is understood, in progress for the withdrawal of the Glasgow District Board from their part-ownership of the asylum, and for the accommodation to be vacated by the Glasgow patients becoming the property of the remaining two District Boards, Lanark and Govan, who are at present, in conjunction with the Glasgow District Board, owners of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
5th November 1900.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the asylum was last visited are shown in the following statement :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On the register, 5th April 1900, . . . . .	106	96	202
Admitted since, . . . . .	26	35	61
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	11	17
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	41	21	62
Died, . . . . .	1	3	4
On register at this date, . . . . .	84	96	180



Appendix B. All the patients on the register, with the exception of 1 man absent on Commissioners' pass, and 1 woman absent on statutory probation, were seen during the visit. Entries. The number of patients removed from the asylum during the past seven months has exceeded the number admitted by 22. This is due to the retirement of the parish of Glasgow from its share in the asylum, and the consequent withdrawal of the Glasgow patients. It will be observed, however, that the admissions to the asylum during the period mentioned have been unusually numerous. The assigned causes of the 4 deaths are cancer of the rectum, heart disease, general paralysis of the insane, and cerebral hæmorrhage. The rate of mortality indicated by the above figures has been exceptionally low, and there is nothing in the causes of death which calls for comment.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Kirklands  
District  
Asylum.

There are 42 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons on 31 and 11 occasions respectively, and to the seclusion of 1 person for 2 hours on 1 occasion. Restraint was employed in the two cases mentioned solely on medical grounds. A female patient labouring under gross disease of the brain was so restless and delirious that restraint was required to prevent her from throwing off the bedclothes and her personal clothing. Another female patient was restrained to prevent her from removing surgical dressings.

One escape and one accident are recorded since last visit. The accident, a fracture of the humerus in the case of a male patient, was caused by slipping and falling on the staircase leading to the dormitories.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 74—25 men and 49 women. The attendance of male patients was so small that an effort ought to be made to increase it. The recommendation in last entry relative to the engagement of a Roman Catholic chaplain has been given effect to, and a priest now conducts regular services at the asylum.

He was seen visiting the patients belonging to the Church to-day.

The following tabular statement shows the manner in which the patients were employed at the time of the visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Assisting attendants in housework, etc., . . . . .	19	29	48
Garden and field labourers, . . . . .	24	0	24
Clerks, storekeepers, messengers, . . . . .	3	0	3
Artisans, . . . . .	5	0	5
In kitchen and laundry, . . . . .	0	20	20
At needlework and knitting, . . . . .	0	19	19

Exclusive of head attendants, the number of ordinary attendants on day duty is 15—8 men and 7 women. This gives only a proportion of 1 attendant to about 12 patients, but the regular employment of the tradesmen as male attendants and of the laundresses as female attendants raises the proportion of attendants to patients very considerably.

There is 1 male night attendant and 1 female night attendant on duty.

Since last visit 5 attendants—1 man and 4 women—have resigned, and a corresponding number have been engaged.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health. Only 2 men and 3 women were confined to bed. Some of the patients seen in the hospital dayroom might, it was considered, have benefited by rest in bed during the day, but the present inadequate hospital accommodation prevents any extended scheme of bed treatment being put into effect.

The fact that there is only one case in the asylum suspected of suffering from phthisis, and that the disease, if it exists in that case, is subsequent to an attack of pneumonia, is an excellent testimony to the health and nutrition of the inmates. The personal clothing worn by the patients was universally suitable, that of the women being particularly neat and varied in texture. The beds were clean and comfortably supplied with coverings.

There was no noise or excitement in the wards during the visit, and no complaints of any kind were made by the patients.

The dinner this day consisted of boiled beef, broth, and potatoes. The meal was served in a tasteful and expeditious manner. Great attention is paid to the amusements for the patients by Dr. Skeen and Miss Keaton. In addition to the usual weekly entertainments, dances and concerts are frequently held in the wards, and a varied assortment of light and illustrated

literature is distributed on the tables of the dayrooms. The game of Badminton is regularly played in one of the female wards, and it is understood that some of the patients thoroughly enjoy the exercise and have become expert at the game. The introduction of this form of recreation for female patients, for whom as a rule no regular form of amusement is provided in asylums, cannot be too highly commended.

The wards, dormitories, corridors, and accessory rooms were found clean and in good order. The ventilation by natural means was good throughout, and there was no perceptible closeness in any of the apartments. It is understood that plans are being prepared for the erection of a new laundry as recommended in last entry.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
23rd and 24th April 1900.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

There are 669 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 18 men and 25 women are private patients, and 347 men and 279 women are paupers. All are resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 27th August 1899, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	12	11	105	61	189
Discharged recovered . . . . .	1	2	35	23	61
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	3	2	8	15	28
Died . . . . .	6	0	25	13	44

The increase in the number of patients on the register is 56, 7 of whom are private patients and 47 are paupers. Of these 47 paupers, it is right to point out that only 16 are due to an increase in the number chargeable to parishes of the Lanark Lunacy District. Among the admissions since last visit are 20 patients chargeable to Edinburgh from the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, 7 chargeable to Cathcart from the Greenock Parochial Asylum, and 4 chargeable to Orkney parishes from Montrose Royal Asylum. The existence of spare accommodation in this asylum is thus proving a boon to these parishes, while at the same time it is profitable to the finances of the asylum, the rates charged for these boarders being remunerative. The asylum is also doing a great service to the public in receiving private patients at moderate rates of board, as accommodation for private patients in straitened circumstances is very limited in Scotland. It will be evident that the District Board pursued a wise policy in providing additional accommodation; it is now, and will be, of great service to Scotland until it is wholly required to meet the wants of the Lanark Lunacy District.

The rate of mortality has been high. Influenza has again been prevalent in the asylum, and there has been a great amount of sickness among the patients and attendants. Though no death is recorded as due directly to this malady, yet its effect in largely increasing the death-rate in an institution for the insane is well known. The prostration which follows leads to diseases of the heart and respiratory organs, not only among the delicate, aged, and infirm, but sometimes even among the robust. Of the 44 deaths, 13 are registered as due to inflammatory lung affections, 12 to heart disease, 15 to diseases of the brain and nervous system, 1 to tuberculosis, 1 to acute cystitis, 1 to kidney disease, and 1 to ulcer of the stomach. The assigned causes of death were verified by *post-mortem* examination in 27 cases. The Pathological Register contains careful records of these examinations. Two rooms have been added to the mortuary, one for microscopic work and one for photography. The illustration of the case records by photographs of the patients is of the greatest value. It is understood with cordial approval that the District Board have sanctioned the appointment of a third assistant medical officer, who will also act as pathologist. Scientific investigation into morbid cerebral conditions is now one of the recognised duties of the medical

Appendix B. staff of an institution for the insane, and the appointment of an additional  
Commissioners' assistant will enable Dr. Clark to have this valuable work carried on in a  
Entries. systematic manner.

Royal and The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 19 entries. They refer  
District to the use of seclusion for periods varying from two to eight hours in the  
Asylums. treatment of 12 patients. One accident is recorded—a fracture of the right  
humerus. There has been no escape.

Lanark Twenty-eight attendants and 9 servants have been engaged, 15 attendants  
District and 4 servants have resigned, and 4 attendants and 1 servant have been  
Asylum, dismissed. Two attendants were dismissed for insubordination, 1 for  
Hartwood. inefficiency, and 1 for fomenting unrest. Nine attendants and 4 servants have  
been added to the staff in consequence of the opening of the new blocks.  
The staff is maintained at adequate strength, the ratio of attendants to  
patients being 1 to 11. It is noted with satisfaction that a bonus of £2 is  
given to every attendant who obtains the certificate in mental nursing, and  
bonuses are also given for length of service. The conditions of service are  
liberal and satisfactory, and these, coupled with special teaching and training,  
show that nothing is left undone to secure an efficient and stable staff.

Everything seen during the visit indicated that the asylum is managed by  
Dr. Clark with great administrative ability, and that the patients are well  
and liberally provided for. Every detail in the care and requirements of the  
inmates is conscientiously considered, and no effort is spared to secure their  
mental and physical well-being. Their clothing is of good quality and neat  
in appearance; their food is ample, well cooked, and served in so orderly a  
manner as to merit unstinted praise. The arrangements in the hospital  
sections for the nursing of the sick are efficient, and the care of the male sick  
and infirm by female nurses has proved an undoubted success.

The industrial employment of the inmates receives careful attention,  
every patient mentally and physically able to work being encouraged to  
engage in some suitable outdoor or indoor occupation. The number  
registered as daily employed is 269 males and 209 females, being 73 per cent.  
of the men and 68 per cent. of the women. The commercial value of the  
outdoor work done by the male patients must be considerable. Besides the  
work on the farm and garden, which of itself employs a large number of  
hands, a road about 1200 yards in extent has recently been made by the  
patients. This road leads from the front gate to the village of Liquo, and  
intersects the Liquo portion of the asylum estate. The ground at one part  
had a wide dip through which a stream flowed. This dip has been bridged  
by an embankment of iron-stone debris, and a good serviceable road between  
the village and the asylum is the result.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean, bright and  
pleasant in appearance, and comfortably furnished. The wards and dining-  
hall are now well supplied with decorative plants from the greenhouse. The  
corridors, having been found too cold in winter, have been provided with an  
additional hot-water pipe. The cooking arrangements in the kitchen have  
been increased to meet the requirements of the two new blocks. The road  
to the farm steading has been provided with electric lamps, and it is under-  
stood that a contract has been entered into for the fencing of each side of the  
deep railway cutting to the north of the male block.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately  
kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,  
27th and 28th November 1900.

The changes in population since the date of last visit are given in the  
following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register on 23rd April 1900,	18	25	347	279	669
Admitted, . . . . .	7	10	70	65	152
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	2	36	24	67
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	4	10	8	23
Died, . . . . .	2	2	26	12	42
On Register 28th November 1900,	17	27	345	300	689



All the patients on the register, with the exception of 1 woman who was absent on pass, were seen during the visit. Appendix B.

There are 27 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 13 persons on account of violence or excitement or both. One patient escaped and was not brought back prior to the expiry of the statutory period of 28 days; the name of this patient was accordingly removed from the register. The Register of Accidents contains 6 entries, three of which are of a serious nature, while three are less important. The three more serious accidents were, briefly, as follows:—(1) A male patient was seized with an epileptic fit in one of the lavatories, and fell backwards, striking the tiled floor violently with his head: he died  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours afterwards; (2) a female patient sustained a compound fracture of the forearm by attempting to escape through a dormitory window; (3) a male patient was killed by coming into contact with the fly-wheel of the engine of the threshing mill in the farm steading. This patient wandered, unnoticed, from his work in the straw shed and entered the engine-room, the key of which, in the temporary absence of the farm steward, was unfortunately left in the door. It is supposed that the patient, in entering this room, was actuated by curiosity and not by suicidal intent. The remaining three accidents were simple fractures of bones, one caused by falling during an epileptic fit, and two by being pushed over by other patients.

The deaths are registered as due to each of the following diseases in one case—Gangrene, diabetes, heart affection, necrosis of jaw, strangulated hernia, fracture of the skull, and kidney disease; to epilepsy in 2 cases; to ulceration of the stomach or intestines in 3 cases; to general paralysis in 5 cases; to phthisis or tuberculosis in 7 cases; to pneumonia or pulmonary congestion in 8 cases; and to gross disease of the brain or spinal cord in 10 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 27 instances. A pathologist has now been added to the staff, whose duty, in addition to relieving the medical officers in some of their more routine work, is to perform *post-mortem* examinations and to undertake the microscopic examination of the minuter changes in the nervous system which are intimately associated with mental disease. Such an appointment is highly commendable, for histological research, to be of value, requires the undivided attention of those who by training and practice are familiar with technical methods of great delicacy and precision.

The number of patients industrially employed and the manner of their employment at the time of the visit was as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Assisting at housework, . . .	45	71	116
Farm and garden labourers, . .	199	0	199
In stores, workshops, &c., . .	11	0	11
In kitchen and laundry, . . .	0	57	57
At sewing and knitting, . . .	0	90	90
Total, . . . . .	255	218	473

These figures show that about 70 per cent. of the men and about 67 per cent. of the women are at present engaged in useful work.

There are 28 attendants and 5 female nurses on duty on the male side of the asylum during the day, and 32 nurses on day duty on the female side. This gives a proportion on the male side of one attendant to 11 patients, and on the female side of one to 10 patients. There are 12 attendants on night duty, six on each side, being a proportion of one attendant to about 57 patients. The following changes have occurred among the employees:—

	OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.		ATTENDANTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Engaged, . . . . .	0	4	12	14	30
Resigned, . . . . .	0	4	11	7	22
Dismissed, . . . . .	0	0	2	4	6

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

It is learned with approbation that, of the 34 male attendants in the service of the institution, 21 are married. The employment of married men as attendants in asylums not only tends towards stability of service, but it also ensures to a considerable extent a more kindly and judicious supervision of the patients. The five nurses on the male side are in exclusive charge of the hospital section, in which, at the time of the visit, there were 48 inmates. These patients, though chiefly belonging to the infirm class, included a fair proportion of restless and excited cases, whose management by the nurses was in every respect admirable. It was abundantly evident, in this instance at anyrate, that female attendants are not only capable of efficiently supervising infirm male wards, but that the patients under this form of care receive benefits which they could not otherwise possibly obtain.

It is recorded with regret that Dr. Clark was, owing to illness, absent from duty. The asylum was under the charge of Dr. Kerr, the senior assistant medical officer.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health. Twenty-eight of them, 14 of each sex, were confined to bed in the hospitals on account of physical ailments or debility. There were no patients in bed in any other part of the asylum, and no cases of purely mental disease were being treated by rest in bed. In addition to the sick cases in bed there were upwards of 30 patients in the male hospital and upwards of 60 in the female hospital. The latter hospital is under the charge of a trained nurse who has the title and position of ward "Sister." So far as could be observed, the nursing and care of the patients in this division were entirely satisfactory. In the ordinary wards of the asylum there was a general tone of quietness and contentment, and there was no noisy excitement even in those wards which are set apart for acute cases. In one of the male wards several patients complained of unnecessary detention and other things, and each man so complaining was granted a private interview. It was, however, apparent that these patients were all insane and properly detained. The dinner of the inmates on the two days of the visit was seen being partaken of. The food was properly cooked, and served in an orderly and expeditious manner. The personal clothing of the inmates of both sexes was universally suitable, neat, and well-fitting.

Every part of the institution was clean and in excellent order. After the inspection of the female side, which was found in an unexceptional state of good order and cleanliness, it was scarcely anticipated that the male division could come up to the same standard, but it must be admitted, after allowing for those evidences of taste and brightness which are exclusively feminine, that there was little to choose between the two departments in this respect. It is not often that a large institution is found, throughout, and in every section, so carefully and scrupulously kept.

The *post-mortem* registers and the case books, for the keeping of which the assistant medical officers are responsible, were examined and were found to contain very fully the usual clinical and pathological records. The various books and registers of the asylum were also examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
19th February 1900.

There are 254 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 4 males and 12 females are private patients, 127 men and 110 women are paupers, and 1 man is a voluntary inmate. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit except 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation. Since the 9th October 1899, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	0	0	18	12	30
Discharged recovered . . . . .	0	0	4	2	6
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	0	1	2	3	6
Died . . . . .	0	0	2	1	3

The mortality is remarkably low. The 3 cases of death are registered as due to phthisis, cerebral hæmorrhage, and brain softening. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 of the cases of death.

The Register of Accidents contains no entry. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 42 entries referring to the seclusion of 11 individuals on account of noise, excitement, or violence.

Eleven attendants and servants—3 men and 8 women—have resigned, and corresponding numbers have been engaged.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory state of bodily health and nutrition. They were seen partaking of a plentiful and well-cooked dinner, consisting of Scotch broth, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. Their personal clothing was in good repair and neatly fitting. Thirty-two patients were confined to bed at this date, and, owing to the limited hospital accommodation and the structural alterations in progress within the building, a considerable proportion of the sick and infirm cases were placed in single rooms. It is hoped that the accommodation in the new hospitals will permit, so far as possible, of such cases occupying the sick wards. The record of the industrial employment of the patients showed that 150 of them—84 men and 66 women—were working at the time of the visit. Of that number only 29 men are returned as being engaged in outdoor work, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

On account of the overcrowded state of the asylum and of the building operations which are proceeding, the work of administration is being carried on under circumstances of exceptional difficulty and inconvenience. Notwithstanding these facts, there was very little excitement among the patients, and every part of the institution occupied by them was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. Both the dayrooms and dormitories were comfortably heated, and although the beds in the latter were far too numerous for the size of the rooms, there was no indication of the presence of any of the defects or disorder usually associated with overcrowding.

The recent additions to the farm-steading, which are nearly completed, and the new cottages for attendants and servants were inspected, and a special report on these buildings and upon the proposed sewage purification scheme for the asylum will be submitted to the General Board of Lunacy.

Great progress has been made in the construction of the new building and additions to the asylum, but it is evident it will be many months yet before they are ready for occupation. The arrangements for lighting the institution with electricity are almost completed; the buildings have been wired, and the engines, dynamos, and accumulators are in position. In addition to lighting the asylum, it is understood that the plant is to be used for driving the laundry machinery and the ventilating fans throughout the buildings.

The books, registers, and case-books were examined and were all found carefully and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
29th September 1900.

There are 251 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 man is a voluntary inmate, 2 men and 13 women are private patients, and 122 males and 113 females are paupers. Two men and 6 women are absent on statutory probation in order to test their fitness for domestic care before being finally discharged. The number resident is 243, all of whom were seen during the visit.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since 19th February 1900, the date of preceding entry:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	0	1	17	20	38
Discharged recovered . . . . .	0	0	10	5	15
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	1	0	7	5	13
Died . . . . .	1	0	5	7	13

The number resident has decreased by 10 since the date of last visit—a satisfactory fact in view of the congested condition of the wards.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 5 cases, to cardiac affections in 3 cases, and to enteritis, pleurisy, cancer, progressive anæmia, and senile decay each in 1 case. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in 7 instances, or in about 54 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 49 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 16 patients. Two casualties are recorded—a fracture of the neck of left femur due to accidental slipping on the floor, and an attempt at suicide by means of a blunt dinner knife which the patient had secreted. Three escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants and servants consist of 7 resignations, 2 dismissals, and 12 engagements. The attention of the District Board is drawn to the inadequacy of the night staff. There is only 1 night attendant on each side of the house, or 1 to 122 males and 1 to 120 females—a proportion which is considerably lower than the average in Scottish asylums. The number of wet beds last night was 10. There are at present no dormitories under constant night supervision. For the safety, the comfort, and the training of the patients in cleanly habits and sane conduct the night staff should be increased. It will then be possible to have the suicidal, the epileptic, and those of uncleanly and destructive habits under constant night supervision. The beneficial results of a thorough and efficient system of night nursing are now fully recognised in institutions for the insane.

Considerable delays have been experienced in completing the new buildings and in laying the pipes for the new heating arrangements of the wards. The asylum is overcrowded to a dangerous extent, and it is therefore urged that no time be lost in furnishing the two new dayroom dormitories, which otherwise appear fit for occupation. The present sick-rooms could then be used as ordinary wards, and in this way relief obtained for No. 1 dayrooms, where the evils of overcrowding are very apparent.

The kitchen is in process of being re-equipped with two sets of triple boilers. It is understood that the present division wall between the kitchen and scullery is to be removed, but it is evident that this removal will not create sufficient space for the new boilers and for the increased amount of work in this department being carried on in comfort by the patients and the kitchen staff. Though the institution is practically being doubled in size, yet the area of the kitchen is not being enlarged. Additional kitchen accommodation is required, and it is to be regretted that it was not undertaken before these new boilers were erected.

The electric plant is now in full working order, and the substitution of the electric light for gas is an improvement which possesses hygienic advantages of great value. The efficient ventilation of all parts of the asylum can now be secured by erecting Blackman fans worked by electricity. It is suggested that one be put in the roof in gable of the wash-house, which at the time of the visit was full of steam, and a fan has been found in other institutions an effective method of removing it.

Good progress is, it is understood, being made in laying the pipes and in constructing the tank and bacteria beds for the purification of the asylum sewage.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients, except for the overcrowding, well provided for. The state of the clothing and the personal neatness of both sexes were very satisfactory. The number of patients confined to bed, especially in single rooms, was very large, but it is understood that this practice will largely cease when increased accommodation is available. The dinner, which has at present to be served in the wards, consisted of broth, bread, and pudding. Of the men, 73, and of the women, 78 per cent. are usefully employed. Thirty-six men are daily engaged at either farm or garden work. Religious services and associated amusements are at present in abeyance on account of the halls being in the hands of workmen.

The case-books are well kept, and the registers were found correctly written up to date.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
29th and 30th March 1900.Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

On the 25th July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 682 patients on the registers of the asylum, who were classified as follows:—Two were voluntary inmates, 100 were private patients, and 580 were paupers. Since that date the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Montrose Royal Asylum.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. Certified Patients—						
Admitted . . . . .	7	13	34	44	98	
Discharged recovered . . . . .	8	8	15	20	51	
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	1	3	9	17	30	
Died . . . . .	4	3	16	17	40	
II. Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted . . . . .	2	0	0	0	2	
Left . . . . .	2	0	0	0	2	

There were 659 patients resident on the 29th inst. Of these, 1 male and 1 female were voluntary inmates, 96—42 males and 54 females—were private patients, and 561—252 males and 309 females—were paupers. All these patients were resident and were seen during the visit. The number of pauper patients is less by 19 than when the institution was last visited. This is partly due to the removal of some of the patients chargeable to parishes in Orkney; it is understood that a further considerable number of these patients are to be immediately transferred to other asylums.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 9 cases, to gross disease of the brain and spinal cord in 7 cases, to tubercular affections in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, to Bright's disease in 2 cases, to exhaustion following acute mental affections in 2 cases, and to pleurisy and chorea in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 of the 40 cases of death.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 52. No less than 42 of these entries refer to the restraint of 1 man, partly on account of violence and excitement, and partly to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Nine patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The number of pauper patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 372—165 men and 207 women. One accident of a slight nature is recorded.

The number of attendants and servants who have been engaged is 19—5 men and 14 women; 4 men and 13 women have resigned, and 1 man and 2 women have been dismissed. It is satisfactory to observe that the majority of these changes occurred among servants and not among the nursing staff. The total number of male and female ordinary attendants on day duty is 60, or 1 attendant to 11 patients. The number of night attendants is 10, or 1 attendant to 66 patients.

So far as concerned their physical comfort the condition of the patients as a whole was very satisfactory. They were well clothed, and the meals which were seen during the visit were substantial in quantity and quality and well cooked. The beds and their coverings throughout the institution were in good order and beautifully clean. The nursing of the sick and infirm in the hospital section, so far as could be judged from the appearance of the patients and the wards, was fully abreast of the standard of the best modern institutions. There was very little noise or excitement among the inmates in any part of the asylum, and the patients who were conversed with or who demanded interviews expressed themselves, with few exceptions, as contented with their treatment.

The state of cleanliness and good order prevailing in all parts of the institution occupied by patients attracted favourable notice. Some of the dormitories in the main building contain more beds than the superficial floor space justifies, and some of the dayrooms in the same division were evidently overcrowded. According to measurements in the possession of the General Board the number of patients which the main asylum and the hospital should properly accommodate is 484, while at the date of the visit there were 614

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Royal and District Asylums.  
 Montrose Royal Asylum.

patients occupying these buildings. The Directors have taken effective measures for rectifying this state of matters by calling upon the Orkney parishes to remove their patients and by erecting a villa in the immediate vicinity of the asylum for the accommodation of about 60 male patients. The latter building is being as quickly as possible constructed, and is now roofed in. It is understood that the kitchens in the main asylum are to be renovated and slightly altered in form. Their present condition is not creditable to the institution and must tend to retard rather than facilitate the proper working of this department. Carnegie House, the new establishment for private patients paying the higher rates of board, was found in excellent order. The furnishings and decorations are new and attractive in colour and design, and the heating, lighting, and ventilation have been planned and executed so as to afford the maximum efficiency. An appreciative description of the building and its amenities will be found in the immediately preceding entry, and everything said there concerning it is entirely homologated.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
 25th and 26th October 1900.

There were on the registers of the asylum on the 25th instant 654 patients. Of these, 4 are voluntary inmates, 47 males and 59 females are private patients, and 249 males and 295 females are paupers. Since last visit 2 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list. One female patient was absent by escape. The number resident was 653, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 29th March 1900, the date of the previous entry, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted, . . . . .	13	13	41	45	112
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	4	10	17	36
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	18	31	51
Died, . . . . .	2	1	16	13	32
II. Voluntary Patients—					
Admitted, . . . . .	2	2	0	0	4
Left, . . . . .	2	0	0	0	2

Of the 86 paupers admitted, 34 were chargeable to Forfarshire parishes, exclusive of Dundee, 21 to the parish of Dundee, 13 to parishes in Caithness, 11 to parishes in Shetland, and 7 to Kincardine parishes. Among the 49 paupers discharged unrecovered were 30 chargeable to Orkney parishes, who were transferred to other asylums. Of the 544 paupers resident at this date, 248 are chargeable to Forfarshire parishes exclusive of Dundee, 80 to the parish of Dundee, 99 to Caithness, 60 to Shetland, 56 to Kincardine, and 1 to Orkney. This Orkney patient is, from physical infirmities, unfit for removal.

Since last visit the number of private patients has increased by 10, and the number of paupers has decreased by 17. There is an increase of 2 in the number of voluntary patients. The total population has decreased by 5 since 29th March 1900.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 10 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and other forms of tubercular disease in 6 cases, to senile decay in 6 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to peritonitis and intestinal obstruction each in 1 case. In 21 instances these causes were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examinations, or in 65·6 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 32 entries. They refer in 21 instances to the restraint of 4 patients to prevent self-injury or violence to others, and in 8 instances in one case for surgical reasons. Three entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of one patient. No accident is recorded. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for



at least one night before being brought back. One patient is absent by escape. Appendix B.

The changes in the staff are as follows :—10 attendants and 5 servants have resigned, 4 attendants have been dismissed (1 for intemperance and 3 on account of incompetence), and 11 attendants and 7 servants have been engaged. It is recorded with satisfaction that the arrangements for night nursing in the male division of the main building have been made more efficient. The large dormitories on the second floor are now used as observation dormitories, the patients, 80 in number, being under continuous night supervision by 2 attendants. These patients are greatly benefited by this systematic night nursing; their conduct and habits are improved, and their comfort and safety receive constant attention. The use of single rooms for restless and noisy patients has in consequence been reduced to a minimum. Only 3 occupy these rooms on account of noisiness and restlessness. The rest of the single rooms are given to patients as a privilege. It is urged that similar effective arrangements be made for the female division. Commissioners' Entries.

The patients are distributed as follows :—In the main building 460, in the hospital 146, in Carnegie House 35, and in Gate Lodge 13. The main building and hospital contain 122 patients more than they can properly accommodate. The removal of the 30 Orkney patients has, in consequence of the high admission rate, caused a decrease of only 8 in the number resident in these two buildings since last visit. The Managers have for some time fully recognised the overcrowded condition of these two sections, and resolved to provide villas for the accommodation of 60 males and 60 females. The villa for the men is now approaching completion, and it is understood that the erection of a villa for women will be begun directly it is seen what alteration or improvement in construction may be desirable from the occupation and working of the men's villa. The internal arrangements of this villa were inspected, and they appear to be in a high degree satisfactory. Royal and District Asylums.

Carnegie House was found in admirable order. The excellence of its accommodation is more and more evident at every visit. The surroundings of the patients are replete with every comfort, and these, coupled as they are with skilful treatment and considerate care, cannot fail to be attended with gratifying results. A large croquet and tennis green has been constructed south of the house, an approach has been made from the public road, and a lodge has been built at the entrance of the approach. The field to the south of the tennis ground is to be converted into a flower and fruit garden. Belts of trees have been planted so as to secure the privacy of the grounds. Montrose Royal Asylum.

The patients in the hospital, main building, and Gate Lodge bore every evidence of being well cared for. With few exceptions they were quiet and orderly in behaviour, and free from complaint except of detention. Their condition as regards dress and personal neatness was satisfactory. The dinner in the main hall consisted of broth, stewed meat, and potatoes, and was a well-cooked, liberal, and orderly served meal. All queries regarding the food elicited favourable answers. The dinner in the private dining-hall to patients paying the intermediate, and some even the lower rates of board, was of three courses, and the table equipage attracted favourable notice. Industrial employment is well attended to—34 private patients and 344 paupers are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Three hundred patients were present at Divine service last Sunday. Associated amusements and entertainments are regularly provided, and are attended by 35 per cent. of the inmates. The supply of books, newspapers, and indoor games is liberal.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in good order. The day-rooms are comfortably furnished and well supplied with plants and objects of interest. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was satisfactory. The kitchen in the main building is being renovated and re-equipped with the newest kind of cooking appliances. The electric light has been extended to the laundry and the corridors in the main asylum. It is understood that the electric plant is to be doubled in order to meet the increased amount of lighting required, and to provide against any breakdown of the existing machinery. The dairy is to be improved so as to bring it up to the required sanitary standard.

The general administration of the institution continues to be efficient and successful.

The registers were examined and found to be kept with care and accuracy.

## Appendix B.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
4th June 1900.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Murray's  
Royal Asylum,  
Perth.

There are at this date 130 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 67 gentlemen and 53 ladies are certificated patients, and 7 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Five ladies at present reside at the seaside villa at Elie, 68 gentlemen and 49 ladies are resident in the main asylum, 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies in Kincarrathie, and 3 gentlemen in a cottage in the immediate vicinity of the institution. All, with the exception of the five ladies at Elie, were seen and interviewed in the course of the visit.

The following changes have taken place since 14th November 1899, the date of last report:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
I. Certificated patients—			
Admitted, . . . . .	13	9	22
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	1	6
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	4	12
Died, . . . . .	1	3	4
II. Voluntary inmates—			
Admitted, . . . . .	4	1	5
Left, . . . . .	3	1	4

All the deaths were due to influenza; in 2 cases it was complicated with inflammatory lung affections, and in 1 case with acute mania. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 64 entries, referring to the use of restraint in the form of locked gloves to prevent the removal of dressings in the case of a patient suffering from severe and extensive eczema. Two accidents are recorded; one was slight in character, and the other involved fracture of the humerus, due to a struggle with the attendants when violently excited. No blame was attached to those in charge of the patient. There has been no escape.

The following changes have occurred in the staff:—10 attendants and 15 servants have resigned, 1 male attendant has died, and 1 female servant has absconded. The duration of service among the nurses and attendants is as follows:—2 have completed 25 years in the service of the asylum, 1 over 20 years, 2 over 10 years, 1 over 5 years, 7 over 2 years, 9 over 1 year, and 16 have been under 1 year.

A novel feature in asylum administration has been introduced by Dr. Urquhart. It consists in placing the staff nurses in charge of the kitchen in rotation, and so far the results have been very satisfactory. The work in the kitchen is being better and more promptly done, the service of the food is neater, discipline among the kitchen servants is being better maintained, and the cook's attention to her work is not distracted. This arrangement also trains the staff nurses in household management, and permits the matron to devote more of her time to her duties in the wards.

The patients have every evidence of being kindly and efficiently cared for. The records in the case-books show that the nature of each patient's mental condition is studied with completeness, and that the medical treatment is of a high standard. The general requirements of the inmates are liberally met, and it was apparent that everything possible is done to promote their happiness, contentment, and physical well-being. Parole outside the grounds is enjoyed by 9 gentlemen and 7 ladies, and 18 gentlemen and 11 ladies are on parole within the grounds. During the year from 20 to 30 patients are sent in parties of five to the seaside villa at Elie, and reside there for several weeks. This change of scene and air must be beneficial in many ways.

All sections of the institution were found in admirable order. The gallery on the basement floor in the male division has been completely reconstructed, and its lighting made satisfactory by means of a large oriel window at the end and by two smaller ones at the side. It has been comfortably furnished and most tastefully decorated. A similar reconstruction of the corresponding gallery in the ladies' division is in progress.

The institution continues to be managed by Dr. Urquhart in an able and successful manner. It is prospering in all directions. Its accommodation is fully taxed, especially on the male side. It is understood that the Directors

and Dr. Urquhart are considering in what manner additional accommodation can be provided. Appendix B.

The registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
17th December 1900.

Royal and District Asylums.

The following changes in population have occurred since the institution was last visited :— Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Inmates—			
On Register 4th June 1900,	67	53	120
Admitted since, . . . .	11	10	21
Discharged recovered, . . . .	2	0	2
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	4	0	4
Died, . . . . .	5	1	6
On Register 17th December 1900,	67	62	129
Voluntary Inmates—			
Resident at last visit, . . . .	7	3	10
Admitted since, . . . . .	1	0	1
Left, . . . . .	4	0	4
Resident at this date, . . . .	4	3	7

These figures show a total population of 136, or 6 patients more than in June of the present year. All the patients on the register were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths were registered as due to the following diseases :— Phthisis (2 cases), suicide by hanging, exhaustion, general paralysis, and senile debility. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 of the 6 cases of death. The suicide referred to was that of a gentleman labouring under melancholia, who on account of his tendency towards self-destruction was placed both day and night under close personal supervision. Unfortunately he succeeded early one morning, during the absence of his attendant for a few minutes, in suspending himself, by means of a piece of sheeting, from the hinge of the window shutter in his room.

Three accidents are recorded—namely, a fractured rib, the result of violent excitement, a self-inflicted wound with a needle, and a cut with a table knife. None of these accidents was followed by serious consequences. There are 6 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

The general health of the patients was good, only 4 of each sex being confined to bed, and these chiefly for the treatment of acute mental affections. Useful employment is provided for 51 gentlemen and 40 ladies, or about 70 per cent. of the inmates, which for a population composed of private patients is an exceedingly high and creditable proportion. Sixteen patients, 9 gentlemen and 7 ladies, enjoy unrestricted parole, and 18 gentlemen and 11 ladies are on parole within the grounds. These figures may be instanced as one of the many indications of the liberal and enlightened views which characterise the administration of the institution.

There are 19 male and 16 female attendants on day duty and 2 male and 2 female attendants on night duty. The number of day attendants is exceptionally high, being in the proportion of 1 to 3·5 patients. Since last visit 5 male and 4 female attendants have been engaged, 3 of each sex have resigned, and 1 man has been dismissed. Great attention appears to be devoted to the training of attendants, not only in the special work of the care of the insane, but also in such important work as housekeeping and cookery. An endeavour is also made to provide as many as possible of the nurses with a course of training in a general hospital in addition to their asylum experience.

There was very little noise or excitement among the patients at the time of the visit, and the absence of all complaints bearing on the subject of treatment may be regarded as an indication of their general contentment: even



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

the proportion of them that demanded release was smaller than is usually met with. Positive evidences of sufficient care were presented in the good physical appearance of the patients, the uniform neatness of their dress, and by isolated remarks in the course of numerous conversations which pointed to an appreciation of the manner of their treatment. These and similar things too numerous to detail can only result from a system of uninterrupted individual attention to the wants and idiosyncrasies of each patient.

The newly-constructed male ward on the ground floor is now in use, and the corresponding female ward is nearly ready for occupation. Both wards have been refloored, panelled with wood, tastefully decorated, and fitted with new windows, lavatories, fireplaces, and other adjuncts of modern and artistic design. Each ward has a door which opens directly on to the lawn at each extremity of the building. Notwithstanding the additional space which these wards afford, it is doubtful if the asylum can continue much longer to accommodate without further extension the yearly increasing number of patients who are sent there for treatment. It is understood that the Directors and Dr. Urquhart are now considering the best means of carrying out this necessary extension.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY,  
5th June 1900.

There are 366 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 187 are men and 179 are women. All were resident and were seen during the visit.

The following changes have taken place since 15th November 1899, the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	28	30	58
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	13	23
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Died, . . . . .	19	17	36

The rate of mortality has been high. During the spring months influenza prevailed in the asylum, and 61 patients suffered from the malady. Serious lung affections, chiefly pneumonia, complicated the disease in many cases, and when this occurs among the debilitated insane, the issue is generally a fatal one. The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 14 cases, to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to senile exhaustion in 2 cases, and to intestinal perforation, cystitis, drowning, erysipelas, Bright's disease, and acute bronchitis in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. Two accidents are recorded. One was a dislocation at the right shoulder due to a fall from slipping on the polished floor, and one was a case of suicide from drowning. This patient was taken by her nurse to the banks of the river to gather flowers, and threw herself in. The nurse bravely attempted to rescue her, but as the river was running fast at the time, her efforts were unavailing, and both were drowned. Full enquiry was made into the circumstances attending this unfortunate accident by the Procurator-Fiscal.

One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff are as follows :—10 attendants and 2 servants have been engaged, 9 attendants and 2 servants have resigned, and 1 attendant has been dismissed. These changes have, with 2 exceptions, occurred among the female staff. The ratio of attendants to patients is 1 to 12 for day duty. The proportion generally accepted as indicating an adequate staff is 1 to 11. There are 4 male and 4 female night attendants, which gives a ratio of 1 to 47 on the male side, and 1 to 45 in the female division. Three dormitories on each side have an attendant constantly in charge. One

contains the sick and acute cases, 1 the epileptic, and 1 those patients who are of defective habits. One attendant on each side patrols the remaining dormitories. There were 5 wet beds last night. These arrangements indicate a well organised and adequate night service.

The dayrooms in the main asylum are greatly overcrowded. These rooms have been measured by Dr. Bruce, and it is found that, according to present requirements as to floor space, they can properly accommodate only 95 patients in each division. At this date there are 137 men and 131 women in the main asylum, or 42 men and 36 women in excess of its dayroom accommodation. The oriel windows in the sickroom corridors may be said to afford accommodation for a few patients, but otherwise corridors are not accepted as dayroom space. The dormitories and single rooms in the main asylum can properly accommodate 126 men and 124 women. There are at present in the dormitories 11 men and 7 women in excess of these numbers. The attention of the District Board is seriously directed to these facts. In view of the annual increase in the admission rate, which has been pointed out in previous entries, and of the overcrowded condition of the main asylum, it is hoped that the District Board will lose no time in considering in what manner increased accommodation can be most suitably provided.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The dayrooms are comfortably furnished and present a bright and pleasant appearance owing to the abundance of flowers and plants and other tasteful decorations. The dormitories were scrupulously clean, and the condition of the bedclothing very satisfactory. The dining and recreation halls have been much improved by being refloored and repainted. The kitchen is the only department which is not satisfactory; it should be remodelled and provided with modern cooking arrangements. The store has been enlarged and reconstructed internally. A separate meat store is much required. The water supply is ample at all seasons of the year. The sewage is being successfully utilised; it irrigates about 4 acres of land, which produced last year about 90 loads of grass.

The patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and contented. There was evidence of careful and kindly consideration of their individual requirements on the part of Dr. Bruce. The clothing both of the men and women was varied in material, well made, and in good order. The dinner at this date consisted of pea soup, bread, and pudding. It was neatly served and relished by the inmates.

There are 57 patients on parole within the grounds, and 2 men are allowed parole beyond the grounds. Seventy men are employed on the farm and garden, 33 assist in the work of the wards, 20 are engaged as artisans, 2 assist in the store, and 1 acts as a clerk. Of the 179 women, 123 are daily engaged in useful occupations. Twelve female patients under the charge of 3 nurses are employed at pulling fruit during the season, an occupation which is greatly enjoyed. The number who attended Divine service last Sunday was 100 men and 92 women.

It is recommended that a small isolation hospital be erected. If an infectious disease were to appear in the asylum it is not seen how the affected patient or patients could be isolated.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and accurately kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY,  
18th December 1900.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register at 5th June 1900, . . . .	187	179	366
Admitted, . . . . .	20	14	34
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	12	12	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	4	9
Died, . . . . .	6	10	16
On Register at this date, . . . . .	184	167	351

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Perth District Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

The decrease of 15 patients in the numbers resident during the period under review is due to a slight decrease in the number of patients admitted and to the comparatively larger number discharged. With the exception of one man, who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The assigned causes of the 16 deaths are as follows:—5 cases died of phthisis, 3 of heart disease, 2 of bronchitis, and 2 of cancer, and the deaths of the remaining 4 cases are attributed respectively to cerebral apoplexy, senile decay, general paralysis, and epilepsy. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 instances.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion, for short periods, of 4 female patients on account of violent excitement. A male patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains one entry, descriptive of the manner in which a resistive female patient who had to be forcibly undressed at bed-time sustained a fracture of the arm. There is no reason to suppose that undue force was exercised by the nurses in charge at the time the accident occurred.

Two hundred and thirty-seven patients, 68 per cent. of the population of the asylum, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The number of patients attracted to Divine service last Sunday was 177, or 50 per cent. of the inmates—a creditable proportion.

There are 11 male and 4 female attendants on duty in the male wards, and 19 female attendants in the female wards. This gives, over all, a day staff of 1 attendant to every 10 patients in the asylum. There are 8 night attendants, 4 on each side, a proportion of 1 attendant to about 44 patients. The numerical strength both of the day and of the night staff is quite satisfactory, and ought not only to ensure thorough supervision, but also to benefit in many ways the mental state of the patients. Especially is this the case with regard to the larger night staff, which permits of the more troublesome patients being supervised in associated dormitories, instead of being locked into single rooms as formerly, a change which has admittedly operated very favourably on the mental condition of such patients in every asylum in which the system has been properly carried out.

Eleven attendants, 5 men and 6 women, have resigned, and corresponding numbers have been engaged. It was observed with approval that all the nurses now have their meals in a detached villa nicely furnished as a "Home." Fourteen of them sleep in this home. It would add to their comfort and to the stability of their service if this villa were enlarged so as to accommodate the whole female staff, and such a measure would also tend to postpone the necessity which may arise for increasing the accommodation for female patients.

With one or two exceptions the patients were orderly in their demeanour and free from excitement. Their personal clothing was suitable, and there was every indication in their appearance of an adequate dietary and of sufficient attention to their wants and requirements. Complaints of any kind were few, and such as were made were either evidently the outcome of insanity or of such a nature as to make it impossible to deal with them. The dinner to-day consisted of soup with bread and suet pudding.

All parts of the institution were in excellent order, bright and well ventilated. The recreation hall has been decorated and furnished with chairs instead of benches. This change is an undoubted improvement, not only on account of the facility it affords for the egress and ingress of patients, but also because it permits of the ready adaptation of the hall to any of the various purposes for which it is used. Estimates have been received for the tiling of the main kitchen and for equipping it with a new cooking apparatus, and it is understood that the work is to be immediately proceeded with. The accumulator battery in connection with the electric-lighting installation is now in use and giving satisfaction.

The more purely medical work of a scientific kind which is being carried on by Dr. Bruce and Dr. Alexander is deserving of recognition. Some of it has been already published, and has added facts of the greatest importance to the knowledge of certain clinical forms of mental disease. The work seen in



progress justifies the hope that further interesting and useful information may result from these investigations. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th June 1900.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

The asylum was last visited on the 27th November 1899, at which date there were 310 patients on the registers. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum :— Roxburgh District Asylum.

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	3	18	11	35
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	1	6	5	13
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	1	4	5	10
Died, . . . . .	1	1	12	6	20

There are at this date 302 patients on the register, of whom 16 men and 14 women are private patients and 123 men and 149 women are paupers. The private patients have increased by 1 and the pauper patients have decreased by 9 in number since last visit.

The mortality is somewhat high, but this is partly due to an epidemic of influenza which caused the death of 5 patients. Four deaths are registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, heart disease is assigned as the cause of death in 4 cases, softening of the brain in 2 cases, and cancer, general paralysis, and exhaustion from mania in 1 case each. Two patients committed suicide. The first of these, a female patient, while doing house-work under the charge of an attendant, succeeded, unperceived by the latter, in drinking a quantity of carbolic acid lotion which had accidentally not been locked away. Although instantaneous and vigorous measures were taken by the medical officers to avert the consequences, the patient, who suffered from heart disease and other ailments, died within 30 hours after swallowing the poison. The other case was that of a male patient who was working in the grounds under the immediate charge of an attendant. The attention of the attendant was temporarily diverted, and during that interval the patient disappeared behind some bushes. The attendant went in search of him almost immediately, but unfortunately in an opposite direction to that taken by the patient. Before he had discovered his mistake and retraced his way, so much time was lost as to give the patient the opportunity of hanging himself to a fence with a piece of rope. When he was cut down he appeared to be lifeless, and every effort failed to restore animation. Both cases were reported at the time of their occurrence to the Procurator-Fiscal, who held an enquiry into the circumstances. In each instance the attendant in charge of the patient at the time of the accident was dismissed. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 of the 20 cases of death.

Besides the cases of suicide just referred to, the Register of Accidents contains 6 entries referring to various injuries sustained by patients, but which were not attended by any serious consequences, and for which no blame attached to those in charge of the patients.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 2 persons.

Two hundred and seventeen (71 per cent.) of the patients were industrially and usefully employed at the time of the visit.

Fifteen attendants have been engaged, 11 have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed. Six of the non-nursing staff have resigned and six have been engaged.

The general health and nutrition of the inmates, judged by their appearance and by the small number (6) confined to bed, was satisfactory. The patients were remarkably contented, their demeanour was quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made by any of them. The relations existing between Dr. Johnstone and his patients were apparently of a very harmonious and friendly nature. The personal clothing worn by the patients was quite suitable and, on the whole, tidy. The beds and bed coverings so far as examined were comfortable, clean, and in good repair.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The main portion of the asylum was found in as good order as the numerous structural alterations now in process permitted. The dining-hall is not yet ready for use, and the patients take their meals in the dayrooms, which arrangement necessarily causes a certain amount of confusion. The recreation hall, which has been doubled in size, is practically finished, and is a well-lighted, spacious room capable of seating about 300 persons. A large and well-constructed stage has been erected at one end. At the end farthest away from the stage is a glass door leading to an outside staircase, intended as a means of escape in case of fire. The dining-hall, situated immediately underneath the recreation hall, is rapidly approaching completion. The main part of the kitchen, although still in the hands of the tradesmen, is now in use, and the work of reconstructing the accessory rooms, such as sculleries and storerooms, is being proceeded with. Those parts of the kitchen which have been finished are excellently designed, and the fittings and arrangements are of the most modern and most approved pattern.

The various wards and rooms in the hospital were found in excellent order, bright, cheerfully decorated, and comfortably furnished. The adaptation of this building, in every respect, to the needs of the class of patients occupying it is a striking and commendable feature in its construction.

The books and registers were examined and were found carefully and regularly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th December 1900.

There are at this date 307 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 17 males and 11 females are private patients and 126 men and 153 women are paupers. One male and 1 female have since last visit been transferred from the private to the pauper list. There are 7 men and 3 women absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman absent on pass. The number resident is 296, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 13th June 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	0	12	14	29
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	2	3	3	8
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	0	6	4	11
Died, . . . . .	0	0	1	4	5

The number on the register has increased by 5, but owing to 11 patients being absent on probation or pass, in order to test their fitness for domestic care, there is a decrease of 6 in the number resident. Constant efforts are being made by Dr. Johnstone to keep down the growth of the population by the discharge of patients who have ceased to require care and treatment in the asylum and who can safely be provided for in their own homes.

The rate of mortality has during the last six months been low. Of the 5 deaths, 4 are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis, complicated in 2 cases by heart disease, in 1 case by kidney and heart disease, and 1 as due to old age and heart disease. In 2 instances the cause of death was ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination, and in 3 instances the sanction of the relatives for such an examination was refused. The careful manner in which the records of these autopsies, as well as the records of the case books, are kept clearly indicates the highly satisfactory way in which the duties of the medical staff are performed.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains two entries, referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. Three casualties are recorded—(1) incised wounds of scalp, (2) fracture of left radius, and (3) incised wounds on forehead. The two first were due to accidental falls, and the last to being pushed off a chair by a fellow-patient. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3.

The staff consists of 11 male attendants and 14 nurses for day duty, giving a ratio of 1 attendant to about 12 patients in the male, and of 1 to about 11

in the female division. There are 2 male and 3 female attendants for night duty, the proportion being 1 to 63 in the male, and 1 to 53 in the female division. There is one dormitory on each side in which there is continuous night supervision. The changes in the staff are as follows:—18 have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 19 have been engaged. It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to build three cottages for married members of the male staff. Nothing conduces so much to securing the permanent services of trustworthy male attendants as providing them with suitable and convenient houses.

The enlargement of the kitchen, which has been completed, constitutes an important improvement. It is now a spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and excellently equipped department. The cooking appliances are of the newest and best description, and the cook's store, the mess-rooms for the kitchen servants, lavatory and other conveniences which have been provided, add to the orderliness and comfort of the kitchen. The vegetable scullery, and the stores for milk, bread, and meat, have been enlarged and greatly improved. The extension of the dining and amusement halls is completed, and each has been well furnished and suitably decorated. The patients were seen during the visit at a well-cooked dinner consisting of broth, bread, meat, potatoes, and cabbage, and the ample space in the enlarged hall allowed of the meal being served in a most orderly manner. The contrast to the overcrowding and confusion which formerly prevailed in the old hall was very great. The building of the new laundry is making satisfactory progress.

It was pointed out in a previous entry that means of communication between the centre and the wings of the asylum were required in order to obviate the use of No. 1 male and female dayrooms as passages to the wings. The constant traffic through these dayrooms is disturbing to the inmates. The matter is at present under the consideration of the District Board.

The male division of the asylum contains 12 more patients than it can properly accommodate. It is understood that plans for the erection of a male hospital section to contain about 60 patients are being prepared by the architect in consultation with Dr. Johnstone.

Plans for the building of a separate boiler-house are being prepared. It is to be of adequate size to hold three boilers. It is hoped that accommodation will be provided in this house for electric plant. The electric light is now almost universally used as the illuminant for institutions for the insane. It is healthier, cleaner, and cooler than gas, and the ease and rapidity with which it can be turned on and off has increased the efficiency of those asylums into which it has been introduced.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, and the evidences of able and careful administration were everywhere apparent.

The comfortable appearance of the patients in the hospital section, and the excellence of the arrangements for the care and treatment of those labouring under physical disease or infirmities, attracted favourable attention. The asylum throughout was in good order, but several sections stood greatly in need of repainting.

The registers were examined and found to be kept with accuracy and neatness.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
7th and 8th June 1900.

Stirling District Asylum.

There were on the 7th instant 645 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 20 men and 19 women were private patients, and 311 men and 295 women were paupers. Two men and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation and 1 man was absent on pass. The number resident was 641, all of whom were seen during the visit. One man and 1 woman have been transferred from the pauper to the private list. Of the 606 paupers, 565 are chargeable to parishes within the Stirling Lunacy District, 4 to parishes outwith the district, 25 to the parish of Edinburgh, and 12 to parishes in Orkney.

The following changes have taken place on the population of the asylum since 12th December 1899:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	6	5	64	45	120
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	2	25	17	48
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	0	8	7	16
Died, . . . . .	5	2	36	28	71



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners',  
 Entries.  
 Royal and  
 District  
 Asylums.  
 Stirling Dis-  
 trict Asylum.

There is since last visit a decrease of 15 in the number on the register and of 14 in the number resident. The accommodation of the asylum has been increased by 24 by a rearrangement of the dayrooms and dormitories, 2 large dayrooms being now utilised as dayroom-dormitories for infirm and senile patients, and two smaller dayroom-dormitories are now used as day-rooms. The accommodation of the asylum is calculated by Dr. Robertson to contain 711 patients. There is at this date vacant accommodation for 70 patients. The average annual rate of increase in the number resident has, during the last ten years, been about 20.

The mortality has been exceptionally high. Influenza prevailed throughout the asylum during the winter, and has continued to recur from time to time. As is well known, this disease, when it attacks elderly persons or those who have chest affections or those otherwise out of health, proves fatal in a large proportion of cases. Thirty-five—or 50 per cent.—of the patients who died were over 60 years of age, 2 were over 90, 10 over 80, 14 over 70, and 7 over 60. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 15 cases, to senile decay in 10 cases, to influenza in 10 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 8 cases, to heart disease in 8 cases, to septicæmia in 3 cases, to acute rheumatism and cancer in 2 cases each, and to erysipelas, kidney disease, syphilis, internal strangulation, septic meningitis, and exposure to cold in 1 case each. The causes of death were ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination in 39 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two accidents are recorded—1 involved a fracture of the left humerus and was due to a fall, and the other was a death from exposure. This patient, who had been on parole for years, wandered away one day, obtained drink, and while sleeping off its effects in a wood during severe weather died from exposure. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 4.

Forty attendants and servants have been engaged, 36 have resigned, 5 have been dismissed, and 1 has died. The day staff consists of 16 attendants and 9 nurses in the male wards, and 32 nurses in the female division. The ratio, which is about 1 attendant to 11 patients, indicates a staff of adequate strength. A trained hospital nurse has recently been appointed as head attendant on the male side. The night staff consists of 6 male attendants and 9 nurses. The ward containing male infirm and senile patients is under the charge of 2 nurses. The whole arrangements for night nursing and supervision are very complete, fully one-third of the patients being under continuous night observation. The results are found to be highly satisfactory. The use of single rooms for restless and excitable patients has been reduced to a minimum. These rooms are for the most part given as a privilege to quiet and deserving patients. There are 39 single rooms not in use at present. The noteworthy feature as regards the staff in this asylum is the large number of nurses engaged in the care of male patients, 9 being on day duty and 2 on night service.

The patients were remarkably quiet and orderly in behaviour, and their general condition bore evidence of efficient care. The clothing of both sexes was excellent, being varied in material, of good quality, and well fitting. The neat and tidy appearance of the women reflects great credit on the female staff. The dinners seen during the visit were well cooked, abundant, and neatly served. No patient made any complaint of a reasonable character, and there was an absence of any signs of discontent. Adequate attention appears to be given to the recreation and amusement of the patients. The number of men registered as industrially employed is 191, or 58 per cent. This percentage is a low one. It is understood that the adjoining farm is for sale, and as it would be a most desirable addition to the asylum estate, the District Board are urged to make every effort to secure it, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price. The possession of additional land would allow of a larger number of male patients being engaged in healthy outdoor work. The grounds and garden of the asylum are kept in admirable order. A considerable piece of land is being used for the cultivation of raspberries and strawberries, which in a year or two will, it is expected, yield a profitable crop.

The dayrooms presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance, being well furnished and liberally adorned with plants and other objects of decoration.

The dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The large kitchen in the succursal block now does the cooking for the whole establishment. This arrangement is working well and is found to be both efficient and economical. The food for the main asylum and the hospital is placed in covered metal dishes and conveyed to each section in closed barrows lined with thick cork linoleum. By this means the food is kept hot. The saving effected by the change is said to be great.

The management of the asylum continues to be conducted with great professional and administrative ability.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept. The case-books were written up to date, and contain careful records of the condition of the patients.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Stirling District Asylum.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th and 14th November 1900.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes in population have occurred:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register 7th June 1900,	20	19	311	295	645
Admitted, . . . . .	4	3	48	49	104
Discharged recovered, . .	2	0	17	15	34
Discharged unrecovered,	0	2	8	11	21
Died, . . . . .	0	1	15	15	31
On Register 13th Nov. 1900,	22	20	319	302	663

The discrepancy in these figures is due to the fact that in the interval a female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

With the exception of 2 men and 2 women, who were absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to the following affections:—heart disease in 9 cases, pneumonia and pulmonary congestion in 5 cases, gross disease of the brain in 4 cases, general paralysis in 3 cases, phthisis in 2 cases, asthenia (accompanied in one instance by rheumatism, and in the other by cellulitis) in 2 cases, and in 6 cases to each of the following diseases—diphtheria, carcinoma, acute delirious mania, kidney disease, bronchitis, and enteric fever. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 18 of the 31 cases of death.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night. One of them, a male patient, remained absent for 28 days, and his name was therefore removed from the register.

One accident with a fatal issue is recorded. A female patient who was assisting at housework surreptitiously swallowed about 4 ounces of methylated spirit used by the nurses for cleaning windows, and died next day with symptoms of acute alcoholism and pulmonary congestion. There is no reason to suppose that this act was done with suicidal intent. The matter was duly reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and was the subject of a judicial inquiry.

The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 390—189 men and 291 women. These numbers are equivalent to about 56 per cent. of the male patients, and 62 per cent. of the female patients. The proportion for both sexes is smaller than the average of Scottish asylums, but it has to be recognised that the active changes in the population of this asylum conduce to a higher residential average of acute, senile, and infirm patients than in many other asylums. The amount of land at the disposal of the asylum for agricultural purposes is small, and this also limits the outdoor occupation of the male patients. It is learned with satisfaction that the District Board have not relinquished the hope of obtaining additional arable land.

The following changes have occurred among the asylum employees since last visit:—

	OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.		NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Engaged, . . . . .	2	4	11	13	30
Resigned, . . . . .	0	2	6	13	21
Dismissed, . . . . .	0	2	4	1	7

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Stirling District Asylum.

There are, not including artisans who act as attendants, 19 male and 41 female attendants on day duty, and 6 male and 9 female attendants on night duty. The disparity in number between the sexes is due to the fact that there are no less than 10 female nurses employed in the male wards. These nurses have under their exclusive charge 82 male patients, of whom 24 are more or less acutely ill and chiefly confined to bed in the hospital, and 58 (23 of whom are in bed) are senile and infirm patients in the infirmary wards in the main buildings. There are 4 nurses in the hospital sickroom, and 6 in the infirm ward in the old asylum. The 23 patients confined to bed in the infirmary are during the night supervised by 2 female nurses. There are thus, in all, 12 nurses on duty on the male side. The system has been in force for over a year; it is said to work well and to be advantageous in many respects. Nothing that was seen during the visit tended to discountenance that opinion; on the contrary it was judged that the change has so far been entirely beneficial. With such a large staff of female nurses attending on male patients, Dr. Robertson considered it advisable, six months ago, to appoint a trained hospital nurse to the post of matron of the male side of the asylum. This step is a novel one in asylum administration, and its results will be watched with interest. The motives which actuated these changes—the desire to introduce among the male insane the gentleness and tenderness of care which female nursing admittedly confers upon the sane inmates in other kinds of public institutions—are entirely laudable, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that Dr. Robertson's efforts in this direction may be successful.

The general health of the inmates was good. Only 34 were confined to bed from any cause, and of those only 2 patients, both of them suffering from chronic bodily disease, occupied single rooms. In this connection two facts were particularly gratifying. (1.) It was observed that several patients suffering from acute mental affections, such as melancholia, mania, and the early stage of general paralysis, were receiving treatment in bed. There can be no question of the decided beneficial effect upon the patients and the corresponding relief to the attendants which a properly conducted system of bed treatment entails. Its extension is cordially commended. (2.) There was no sign that any of the senile or infirm patients were suffering from the want of the opportunity of being in bed during the day when their state of health required it.

The clothing both of the men and women was substantial, well-fitting, and in good repair. Their food, so far as could be judged from the two dinners seen, is plentiful and properly cooked. No complaints of a rational kind were made by any of the inmates, and it was apparent that their wants are suitably attended to. There was, with one or two trivial exceptions, a total absence of noisy excitement throughout the asylum. All the apartments in the institution which were visited were found in excellent order and very clean.

The case books contain useful and uniform information about the patients, and the asylum registers were found carefully and correctly kept.

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 PRIVATE ASYLUMS.
 

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## Private Asylums.

## Mavisbank Asylum.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,  
19th June 1900.

The institution was last visited on the 20th December 1899, at which date there were 46 patients on the registers, of whom 4 were voluntary and 42 were certificated patients.

Since then the following changes have occurred in the population:—



		M.	F.	TOTALS.	Appendix B.
I. Certificated Patients—					—
Admitted, . . . . .		8	3	11	Commissioners'
Discharged recovered, . . . . .		3	2	5	Entries.
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .		1	2	3	—
Died, . . . . .		3	0	3	Private
II. Voluntary Patients—					Asylums or
Admitted, . . . . .		5	4	9	Licensed
Left, . . . . .		4	1	5	Houses.
Died, . . . . .		1	0	1	—
					Mavisbank
					Asylum.

The 4 deaths are registered as due to the following causes respectively :—  
Influenza, general paralysis, senile decay, and broncho-pneumonia.

At this date there are 49 patients on the registers, of whom 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates, and 20 gentlemen and 22 ladies are certificated patients. With the exception of 1 lady who was absent on statutory probation, all the patients were seen and conversed with during the visit. The patients were found in comfortable circumstances, free from excitement, and showing evidence of careful attention. There was no appearance of discontent, and the only complaints made were on the subject of undue detention. Those so complaining were manifestly insane and unfit for discharge. Conversations with some of the more intelligent inmates indicated a very high appreciation by these persons of the medical supervision and of their general treatment. All those sections of the house occupied by patients were found clean and well aired. A certain amount of papering and painting is required in many parts of the building, and it is understood that this is being gradually done.

The medical work of the asylum continues to be carried on with systematic regularity and method. The case records contain very full and complete clinical information concerning each patient. A system of charts ingeniously devised by Dr. Wilson is in daily use. These charts are kept by each charge nurse and attendant, and in them are recorded the weight, hours of sleep, the mental condition, occupation, and variation in the principal bodily functions of each patient. The information contained in these charts is condensed by the medical officers into six-monthly charts, which are inserted into the case-books, and which form valuable additions to the descriptive statements of the latter.

The books and registers were examined and were found correct.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,  
13th December 1900.

At this date there are 54 patients on the registers of the asylum. Twenty-three gentlemen and 23 ladies are certificated patients, and 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies are voluntary inmates. Two gentlemen and 1 lady are absent on statutory probation, and 1 gentleman, a voluntary inmate, is temporarily absent. There were 50 patients resident, all of whom were seen and interviewed during the visit.

Since the 19th June 1900, the date of the preceding entry, the changes among the certificated patients are as follows :—nine gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 3 gentlemen have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen have died. Among the voluntary inmates 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, and 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia, paralysis consequent on cerebral softening, and phthisis pulmonalis.

There are 94 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. In 30 instances they refer to the use of restraint in order to prevent the patient interfering with surgical dressings, and in 64 instances to the use of restraint in the cases of 3 patients in order to prevent injuries to themselves and others. The Register of Accidents contains no entry. No escape has occurred.

The patients were found well cared for, and they appeared on the whole contented and happy. Several voluntarily spoke most favourably of their treatment. A few complained of their detention, which is in no case

Appendix B. improper. One gentleman and 5 ladies were confined to bed. The careful study of each case, as seen in the fulness of the clinical records, gives Commissioners' assurance of the highly satisfactory manner in which Dr. Wilson devotes Entries. himself to his duties. Conspicuous ability is evident in his medical and general treatment of the patients.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

The asylum is maintained in good order; the gentlemen's sitting and billiard rooms, as well as one section of the ladies' division, have been tastefully repainted and redecorated. The heating arrangements of the establishment are satisfactory, all the rooms being of a comfortable temperature.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
18th June 1900.

There are 73 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 gentleman and 6 ladies are voluntary patients, and 23 gentlemen and 43 ladies are certificated.

The asylum was last visited on the 30th November 1899, at which date there were 6 voluntary and 64 certificated patients on the registers. Since then the following changes have occurred in the population:—(1) Certificated patients—2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. The death is registered as due to heart disease. (2) Voluntary patients—1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been admitted and two ladies have left.

No accident has occurred, no patient has escaped, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since the asylum was last visited.

At the time of the visit all the patients, except those confined to the house on account of bodily illness or physical infirmity, were in the open air. A few were engaged in gardening, others were walking in the grounds under supervision, and some were on parole either within or beyond the grounds. Apart from a few patients who were either physically ill or whose mental affection predisposed them to depressed emotion, the great majority of the inmates were cheerful, apparently contented, and in excellent bodily health.

The accommodation both at Saughton and at Balgreen has more of the home than of the institution aspect. The rooms are small and numerous, and thus possess the advantage of affording privacy when desired, and of giving great facility for the classification of the patients. The various apartments were found tidy, substantially furnished, and well ventilated. Every section of the institution was clean, and bore evidence of being systematically and carefully kept in order.

The medical care of the patients continues as hitherto to receive a prominent share of attention. The case-books, which are regularly kept, contain most interesting and detailed accounts of the history and progress of each patient. The cases are not only described, but in addition a large amount of scientific and original observation is appended, which is undoubtedly of much value.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
1st October 1900.

There are 70 patients on the registers of the asylum on this date. Of these, 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies are voluntary inmates and 22 gentlemen and 40 ladies are certified patients. All are resident.

Since last visit, 1 lady has been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death. The changes among the voluntary inmates are as follows:—2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have left. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

One casualty is recorded—a fracture of the neck of the left femur, due to an accidental fall while going upstairs.

The two sections of the asylum, Saughton Hall and Balgreen, present all the aspects of well appointed private mansions. Throughout there is an

entire absence of asylum features in their arrangements, no key being required to visit any part of the establishment. The sitting-rooms and bedrooms are maintained in excellent order, being scrupulously clean, furnished in good taste, and bright and cheerful in appearance.

The requirements of the patients are liberally attended to, and their treatment is evidently both skilful and kindly. Several tables were seen prepared for dinner, and their appointments were suitable for the class of patients received in this asylum. The large number of tables—one in each sitting-room—admits of a proper mental and social classification at meal times, an important matter as regards the comfort of the patients. There was a complete absence of excitement during the visit, and no complaint was made. The case-books are kept in a creditable manner, and show that the history and the mental and bodily condition of each patient are carefully studied.

The staff is a large one, and includes many members who have had hospital training. A library of over 350 volumes has been provided for the use of nurses and attendants.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,      Westminster  
10th May 1900.      Asylum.

There are 17 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 2 ladies are voluntary inmates, and 2 gentlemen and 13 ladies are under certificates.

The only change since last visit is the recent admission of a lady as a voluntary inmate. Her mental condition warrants her remaining as a sane boarder.

The establishment was found scrupulously clean and in admirable order. Every room is most comfortably and tastefully furnished. The patients were quiet and contented, and it was evident that they were treated with kindness and consideration.

The registers were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
10th November 1900.

There are 14 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies are certificated patients and 1 lady is a voluntary inmate.

There have been no admissions to the establishment since last visit. One of the ladies, formerly a voluntary patient, has been certified; another lady, also a voluntary patient, has left. One lady has been discharged not improved, and 1 lady has died. The cause of death is registered as paralysis.

The patients appeared to be in good general health, and their surroundings and treatment are of such a character as to induce comfort and contentment.

The house was found in very good order, and all the apartments were beautifully clean and comfortably furnished.

The registers were correctly kept.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial  
Asylums.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
16th January 1900.

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.

There are 128 patients—69 men and 59 women—on the registers of the asylum at this date, all of whom are resident.

Since 20th June 1899, the date of last visit, 18 men and 3 women have been admitted, 7 men and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 2 women have



Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries. The patients admitted 13 were transferred from the Govan District Asylum, and 8 were admitted under Sheriff's orders. No recent or acute cases have been received since 1st January 1900.

Parochial Asylums. The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 1 case, to cardiac disease in 1 case, to general paralysis in 1 case, and to Bright's disease in 1 case.

Govan Parochial Asylum. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded. One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for one night before being brought back. There have been nine changes among the attendants.

The patients who now consist of the chronic class were found comfortably provided for. They were well and neatly clothed, their physical condition indicated a suitable and liberal dietary, and the alterations and improvements in the dayrooms and dormitories have added considerably to the comfort and brightness of their accommodation. The reconstructed dayrooms, which are now well lighted, adequately heated, well ventilated, and neatly decorated rooms, have been refurnished in a manner suited to the requirements of the patients. The dining hall has been supplied with smaller and more convenient tables, and chairs have been substituted for benches. The serving of the dinner was, in consequence of these improvements, more orderly than at any previous visit. All the dormitories, except one in the female division, have been remodelled, and the results are most satisfactory. The recommendations contained in the previous entry in regard to the blinds for these dormitories is repeated, and it is also recommended that the straw palliasses, when they become worn out, be replaced by spring mattresses.

Now that the requirements of the Govan Lunacy District for the treatment and care of recent and acute cases are adequately and efficiently met by the hospital section of the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead, it is no longer necessary that this class of patients be received into this establishment. It is therefore recommended that its licence should in future be a restricted one. The reconstructed wards in this establishment are calculated to provide accommodation for a hundred of each sex.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
19th January 1900.

There are 239 patients—114 men and 125 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All were seen during the visit.

Of the 239 patients resident, 189 are chargeable to Greenock, 36 to Port-Glasgow, 7 to Cathcart, 5 to Kilmaccolm, 1 to Inverkip, and 1 to a parish outwith the district. The number of patients belonging to Greenock and to the four parishes for which this asylum provides accommodation is rapidly increasing. The number in the asylum chargeable to these five parishes has increased from 118 in 1880 to 237 in 1899—an increase of a hundred per cent. in 19 years. It will be at once evident that if this rate of increase continues, as in all likelihood it will, the question as to how further asylum accommodation is to be provided will have to be seriously considered at an early date. The dayrooms of this asylum are overcrowded. According to present requirements as to floor space for each patient, the male dayrooms can only properly accommodate 122 men, even when the sections of the poorhouse which have been sanctioned for the use of patients are taken into account. One of the sections is not, however, at present in occupation, and consequently there are 84 men in the dayrooms of the original asylum, which have only space for 61. Twenty-three men should therefore be immediately transferred to the unused section. The dayrooms in the female division, which can only properly accommodate 93 women, contain at present 125. The male sleeping accommodation, when it is all in use, can contain 153 patients, or 39 in excess of the number now resident, and the dormitories and single rooms in the female division can only provide for 125 women—the number at present in the asylum. The dining hall is greatly overcrowded; its floor area only gives proper dining hall space for 130 patients.

Since 21st June 1899, the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted . . . . .	33	28	61	Commissioners'
Discharged recovered . . . . .	18	15	33	Entries.
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	2	5	7	Parochial
Died . . . . .	9	7	16	Asylums.

The result of these changes is an increase of 4 in the number of men and of 1 in the number of women.

The recovery rate is a high one, being 54 per cent. on the admissions. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to heart affections in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to senile decay in 1 case, and to suicide in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 110 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients, and to the use of restraint in 4 cases. On 3 occasions restraint was resorted to for surgical reasons, and on 73 occasions the use of muffs was adopted to prevent impulsive attacks of a dangerous character. Four accidents are recorded—1 refers to a fracture of the bone in the forearm, 1 to dislocation at the left shoulder (both were due to falls), and 1 to the suicide of a male patient who ran away from a working party and threw himself under a passing train. The circumstances attending this accident were fully reported to the Board and the Procurator-Fiscal at the date of its occurrence. Three escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff have been numerous. Seventeen attendants have resigned and 3 have been dismissed during the last seven months. The causes which lead to these frequent changes constitute, in the interests of the patients, a matter most worthy of consideration on the part of the Asylum Committee. The conditions of service should be revised in order to see whether any changes can be made which will conduce to the retention of intelligent and trustworthy attendants. Cottages in the asylum grounds for married members of the male staff have, in other asylums, been found very effective in this direction.

The condition of the patients as to personal cleanliness, neatness of clothing, and general health was quite satisfactory. Only 1 male and 4 females were confined to bed. The sick, infirm, and recent cases receive skilful treatment and careful nursing. There were few manifestations of excitement during the visit, and no reasonable complaint was made by any of the patients.

The wards were found clean, in good order, and of a comfortable temperature. The sanitary arrangements in connection with the female sick-room and upper dayrooms have been remodelled and equipped with the latest improvements. The cisterns over the water-closets should be encased with wood. It is understood that the whole sanitary arrangements of the asylum are to be improved in a like manner. The condition of the beds and bedding was found satisfactory, but it is recommended that spring mattresses be substituted for straw palliasses whenever the latter become worn out.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19th July 1900

The number of patients on the register of the institution at this date is 227, of whom 111 are men and 116 are women. There is a decrease of 3 male and 9 female patients since the asylum was last visited on the 19th January of the present year. The recommendation contained in last entry regarding the removal of some of the male patients to an unoccupied section of the poor-house has been given effect to. The accommodation in this newly-occupied section is quite satisfactory, with the exception of the w.c.s., which are of old design and inadequate. These should be renewed and increased in number. It should be recognised that the accommodation for patients in the part of the poorhouse referred to as well as in the detached hospital block is of a temporary nature, and dependent upon unforeseen contingencies. It has also to be again pointed out that the female dayrooms are overcrowded. In view

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

of these two facts the recommendation contained in the previous entry that the question of further asylum accommodation should receive early consideration is repeated.

The following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	24	21	45
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	14	32
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	7	11
Died, . . . . .	5	9	14

The recovery rate is a remarkably high one, being upwards of 70 per cent. calculated on the admissions. The deaths are registered as due to tubercular disease of the lungs in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to gross brain disease in 3 cases, and to abscess of the lung, general paralysis, epilepsy, and cancer in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in the large and creditable proportion of 11 of the cases.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to a fracture of the forearm sustained by a male patient while on parole outside the asylum grounds. There are 40 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 4 persons and to the seclusion of 2 persons. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 168. The changes among the attendants have fortunately diminished very considerably, 6 having resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 9 have been engaged.

The general health of the inmates was found to be very satisfactory. On the female side there were no patients confined to bed on account of illness, and on the male side only 2. With the exception of 2 women who were slightly noisy, there was no excitement in the wards during the visit. A few patients complained of being unjustly confined, but no other complaint of a rational kind was made. An excellent dinner consisting of pea soup, boiled beef, and bread was seen being partaken of. It was evidently appreciated, and several of the inmates who were questioned on the subject expressed unreservedly their satisfaction with the dietary of the institution. The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
8th February 1900.

There are 113 patients—53 men and 60 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. Two men are absent on pass, and 1 man is absent by escape. The number resident is 110.

Since 24th June 1899, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	8	11	19
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	6	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	3	8
Died, . . . . .	1	3	4

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 1 case, to gastritis in 1 case, to influenza in 1 case, and to chronic alcoholism in 1 case. *A post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident. One escape has occurred, and the patient is still absent from the asylum. There appears to be no ground for anxiety as to his welfare.

The changes among the staff continue far more numerous than is desirable in the interests of the patients. Out of a staff of 13, 7 attendants have resigned and 3 have been dismissed. It is recommended that a Committee of the Parish Council should investigate, along with the superintendent, into the causes



which have led to so many changes, and endeavour to ascertain in what ways these changes can be materially reduced in number. Appendix B.

The asylum is becoming overcrowded. The number resident is 12 in excess of the license. There are four shakedowns on the male side and four in the female section. This is an unsatisfactory state of matters, and the fear is that the overcrowding may become intensified at an early date. The population of the asylum was 96 in 1880, and it is 110 at present. Of the 113 patients on the register of the establishment, 70 are chargeable to Paisley, 27 to Eastwood, 7 to Mearns, 5 to Eaglesham, and 4 to Lochwinnoch. Of the 19 admissions since 24th June 1899, 11 are chargeable to Paisley, 7 to Eastwood, and 1 to Eaglesham. The asylum is licensed for 98 patients, and an annual increase of 4 patients chargeable to Paisley would in seven years fill the establishment, and necessitate the removal of all the patients chargeable to other parishes. Commissioners' Entries.

Except for the overcrowding, the patients are well provided for. Their clothing is excellent, and good taste is shown in the way the dresses, cloaks, and hats of the female patients are made or trimmed. The dinner served during the visit was an abundant and wholesome meal, which the patients evidently enjoyed. Seventy-three per cent. of the inmates are registered as daily employed in useful work. Parochial Asylum.

The asylum was found in good order and comfortably heated. New carpeting has been provided for the female sick wards. It is recommended that a shoe-room be built against the wall of the asylum near the entrance door to the male division. At present the boots are kept in a press in the passage, and consequently this corridor is always in an unsatisfactory condition from the mud brought in on the boots of the field and garden workers. A shoe-room at the site mentioned would serve a useful purpose. It is understood with satisfaction that the straw palliasses are to be gradually replaced by wire mattresses. Twenty-seven have already been ordered. Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
16th July 1900.

There are 112 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 49 are men and 63 are women. All the patients were resident, and were individually seen during the visit.

On the 8th February of the present year, the date of last visit, there were 113 patients on the register. Since then 3 men and 10 women have been admitted, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to the following affections:—Senile decay, chronic gastritis, senile gangrene, and heart disease.

Two patients escaped and were absent for 28 days, after the expiry of which period the Sheriff's order for their detention lapsed, and they had to be discharged. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, referring to an unimportant injury sustained by a patient. Three female attendants have resigned, and other three have been engaged in their place. This marked diminution in the number of changes among the staff is very satisfactory.

Eighty-one patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. With the exception of the more aged patients and those confined to bed on account of illness, the physical health and condition of the inmates was good. The majority of them were quiet, contented, and free from excitement; but among the women there were more acute cases of comparatively recent admission than is desirable in a small, overcrowded asylum. It has again to be pointed out that the resident population is considerably in excess of the number for which the asylum is licensed and constructed.

The wards and dormitories were beautifully clean and in excellent order. The new strips of carpeting in some of the latter have added considerably to the brightness of the rooms. The carpeting in the upper male dormitory is old and worn, and it might also be renewed with advantage. A considerable amount of painting has been done by the inmates during the past season in

Appendix B. various parts of the house, and the decorative effect is distinctly pleasing. A new boot-room for the male patients is in course of erection.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,  
5th February 1900.

There are 201 patients—102 men and 99 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 23rd June 1899:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted . . . . .	25	24	49
Discharged recovered . . . . .	14	16	30
Discharged unrecovered . . . . .	5	3	8
Died . . . . .	3	9	12

The population is 1 less than at the date of last visit. It must, however, be kept in view that the number of patients in this establishment has increased from 103 in 1880 to 201 in 1900—in other words, doubled in number in twenty years. If this increase should continue at the same ratio, as in all likelihood it will, the necessity for providing additional accommodation will be obvious. According to present requirements as to floor space per patient, this establishment, when the enlarged male hospital block is taken into account, will provide accommodation for 107 men and 93 women, 200 in all. The number resident is 102 men and 99 women. On the male side there is space for 5 additional men, and on the female side there are 6 patients in excess of the accommodation. Of the 201 inmates, 127 are chargeable to Paisley, 67 to parishes in the county with which the Asylum Committee have contracts, and 7 to a parish in the county with which no contract exists. The present establishment can meet the wants of the Paisley parish for a considerable time, but it will be evident that it cannot continue to receive patients from other parishes without seriously overcrowding the wards. The three establishments for the insane in the Renfrew Lunacy District have little or no spare accommodation, and, as the population in each asylum is increasing, the providing of adequate buildings to meet the requirements of the district has therefore become a matter of considerable urgency and importance.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, to diarrhoea in 1 case, and to heart disease in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One escape has taken place, and the patient was discharged while absent from the asylum. He is reported to be doing well. Two accidents are recorded—one was a fracture of the right humerus, due to a fall on a hot-water pipe while struggling with an attendant, and the other was a fracture of the ascending ramus of the jaw, due to a fall during an epileptic fit. The circumstances attending these accidents were fully investigated at the time of their occurrence and no blame appeared to lie with those in charge of the patients.

Five attendants have resigned, two have been dismissed, and six have been engaged.

The male hospital block is rapidly approaching completion. One of its dayroom dormitories is in occupation, and it has been furnished in a manner suited to the requirements of sick and feeble patients. Sofas and easy chairs have been provided, and the beds are of the most recent design with wire mattresses. This ward presented a bright and pleasant appearance, being well lighted and tastefully decorated. It can now be safely said that due provision has been made for the proper accommodation of the sick, senile, and acute cases in the male division of the institution.

A large amount of painting, especially on the female side, is required in the main building, and it is hoped it will be done during the coming summer. Otherwise the wards were in good order. The temperature of the rooms was

satisfactory. It was noted with satisfaction that the beds have been removed from the upstairs corridor on the male side. The straw palliasses of some of the beds are in a bad condition and should be condemned. They should be replaced by wire mattresses.

The patients were quiet and well behaved, and a general air of contentment prevailed. None made any complaint of a reasonable character. Their condition as regards personal cleanliness was satisfactory, and the dress of both sexes, especially that of the females, was neat and of good quality. The dinner at this date was liberal in amount and well cooked. In the medical treatment of the patients skill and conscientiousness are shown, and there is a judicious liberality in the dietary of the sick and feeble patients. Milk is largely used in the dietary of the inmates, and it is freely given to those whose general health is defective—19 men and 40 women have a pint of new milk daily in addition to their ordinary meals. As will be seen from the previous entry, the cows on the asylum farm are regularly tested, and, as every animal which shows signs of being tubercular is rejected, the milk supply to the inmates may be said to be the purest obtainable.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,  
20th July 1900.

There are 209 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, of whom 106 are men and 103 are women. All the patients were resident and were individually seen during the visit. The asylum was last visited on the 2nd February of the present year, at which date there were 201 patients on the register. Since then 34 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged recovered, 2 have been discharged unrecovered, and 10 have died. Four patients died of exhaustion, in 3 cases subsequent to chronic brain disease and in 1 case subsequent to mania. In 2 cases the cause of death is ascribed to phthisis, and in 4 cases to each of the following diseases:—Epilepsy, senile decay, broncho-pneumonia, and alcoholism. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient escaped and was absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. One accident is recorded, referring to the fracture of a rib in the case of a male patient, caused by falling off a pair of steps. The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 149, which is a large proportion, and indicates either that the services are attractive or that the officials exercise proper care in inducing the patients to attend. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 171, or upwards of 80 per cent. of the population. This number is also indicative of active official supervision. Five attendants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 8 have been engaged. One female servant has resigned and 1 has been engaged.

The number of patients resident is in excess of the number which the asylum can properly accommodate, but it is understood that the question of additional accommodation is receiving serious consideration. The reconstruction and enlargement of the present female hospital is favourably regarded by the Committee as one of the first changes which should be undertaken. That section of the asylum stands much in need of renovation, and its extension would prove beneficial to the institution. The new male hospital is now occupied by 38 patients. It is a one-storeyed building consisting of two large dayroom dormitories, one of which is used for the sick, and the other for feeble, epileptic, or acute cases of mental disease requiring nursing. The hospital contains a sufficient number of well-constructed single rooms, an adequate number of excellently-equipped lavatories and w.c.'s, and an efficient system of artificial heating. The furnishings are modern and substantial. The aspect of the interior of the building is bright, cheerful, and pleasing. The other sections of the asylum were found clean and in good order. On the female side the dayrooms were overcrowded, but there was no noise or excitement among the inmates. Their demeanour was quiet and contented, and their attitude towards the officials was generally friendly. Their physical condition was satisfactory, and those of them who were ill and

Appendix B.  
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Commissioners' Entries.  
—  
Parochial Asylums.  
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Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.



Appendix B. confined to bed were apparently in receipt of very careful and systematic treatment. The case-books are well kept, and from their pages very practical and comprehensive information regarding the patients can be obtained. Commissioners' Entries. The registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen East  
Poorhouse.

### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 9th March 1900.

On the 13th October 1899, the date of the last visit, there were 82 patients—41 of each sex—in the wards. Since then 2 men have been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to bronchitis.

At this date there are 80 patients—41 men and 39 women—resident. All these patients were seen during the visit.

There has been no accident, no escape, and no change in the staff since the wards were last visited.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory, and their physical condition indicated that they are suitably fed. Their personal clothing was sufficiently warm and in good repair, and the beds were comfortable and adequately supplied with coverings. It was observed with satisfaction that fires were lighted in all the dormitories late in the afternoon. Fifty patients—31 men and 19 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. There was no excitement among the patients, and none of them made any complaint indicating discontentment with the treatment they receive. The wards and dormitories were as clean and in as good order as the structure and arrangement of the buildings permit.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 19th October 1900.

There are 83 patients, 43 men and 40 women, in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The cause of death is registered as acute peritonitis. There was no *post-mortem* examination.

Of the 6 patients admitted, 4 were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, 1 was returned from a private dwelling in the country, and 1 was admitted from the care of relatives. Of the 2 patients discharged, 1 was boarded out and 1 was transferred to the Buchan Poorhouse wards.

There has been no accident and no escape. Two attendants have resigned and two have been engaged.

The condition of the patients was in all respects quite satisfactory. They were clean in person, suitably and warmly clothed, and their general health was good. No patient was confined to bed. None had any complaint to make except of undue detention by those who were manifestly unfit for discharge. All capable of employment are daily engaged in useful and active work.

The wards are maintained in good order. Repairs and repainting are well attended to, and the appearance of the dayrooms, dining-halls, and dormitories is thus kept bright and cheerful. The state of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory.

The registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Aberdeen  
West  
Poorhouse.

### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE, 10th March 1900.

On the 12th October 1899, the date of last visit, there were 51 patients in the wards. Since then 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1

woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered .Appendix B, as due to pneumonia.

There are 52 patients—28 men and 24 women, resident at this date, all of whom were seen during the visit. Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to the case of a man who slipped a brass ferule over his penis. The subsequent congestion made it impossible to remove the metal band, and the patient was sent to the Royal Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. Asylum, where it was found necessary to amputate the part. One of the male attendants has been promoted to the post of labour master in the institution, Aberdeen West Poorhouse, and another has been engaged in his place.

Thirty-six patients—20 men and 16 women—were employed in useful work at the time of the visit.

Several of the patients and some of the staff have recently suffered from influenza, but with that exception the health of the inmates was apparently good, and they seemed to be adequately provided for in every respect. The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order.

It is recommended that F. M. C., a boy admitted on the 8th December 1899, should be sent for a definite period to an institution for the care of imbecile children in order to test his capacity for training.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE, 19th October 1900.

There are 30 men and 26 women inmates of the wards at this date. There are vacant beds for four female patients.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death.

The Register of Accidents contains no entry. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent four days before being brought back. The changes among the staff have been numerous, 3 attendants (2 male and 1 female) have resigned, and 3 have been engaged.

The imbecile boy who in the previous entry was recommended to be sent to a training school has been transferred to the Larbert Institution.

The condition of the patients indicated that their care is satisfactory and that their requirements are adequately provided for. Their clothing was in good order, and each inmate has a complete change for Sunday. The dinner at this date consisted of pea soup, salt fish with sauce, and bread. The meal was a liberal and palatable one, and appreciated by the patients. It was observed with approval that special diets were given to those in delicate health. The evening meals consist of tea and bread and butter at four o'clock, and porridge and milk at six. The men have bread and milk for lunch at eleven. Of the 30 men, 19, and of the 26 women, 13, are daily engaged in useful work.

All the patients appeared suitable for care in an establishment of this kind except M. Y. or C., who has become very restless and dirty in her habits both day and night. Her removal to the asylum is recommended.

The dayrooms and dormitories, which were clean and in good order, presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The condition of the beds and bedding was very satisfactory.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 9th March 1900.

Buchan  
Poorhouse.

There are 52 patients—26 men and 26 women—resident in the wards at this date.

It is satisfactory to record that since last visit there has been no change in the population or in the staff, and that no casualty of any kind has occurred among the inmates.

The physical condition of the patients was very good, and none of them were confined to bed. The dinner on the day of the visit consisted of pea-soup, potatoes, and salt fish. The personal clothing of the inmates, the bedding, and the bed coverings were of excellent material and in a most creditable state of order and repair. The wards and dormitories were bright and very clean.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
20th October 1900.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Buchan Poorhouse.

There are at this date 26 men and 26 women as inmates of the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There have been no deaths.

One slight accident is recorded—an abrasion on the forehead caused by a fall during an epileptic seizure. There has been no escape. Two female attendants have resigned since last visit, and two have been engaged. The wages of the female attendant should be reconsidered by the Committee, as the remuneration seems too low to secure and retain an efficient and trustworthy servant.

The condition of the wards was one of scrupulous cleanliness and of excellent order. They are comfortably furnished, and throughout they presented a bright and cheerful appearance. The bed-clothing was clean and ample, but many of the straw palliasses are old and in an unsatisfactory condition. These should be condemned on sanitary grounds and be replaced by wire mattresses.

The patients were quiet and orderly and in good physical health. The condition of their clothing was most satisfactory, and the stores containing spare and Sunday clothing are kept in admirable order. The dinner consisted of broth, beef, and bread, and was a liberal and palatable meal. The land attached to the wards gives healthy outdoor work to 17 male patients, and housework, sewing, and the laundry usefully employ 18 of the female patients. The land grows all the potatoes required by the establishment. Four cows are kept, which for the greater portion of the year afford an adequate supply of milk.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

## Cunninghame Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
26th February 1900.

There are 93 patients—45 men and 48 women—in the wards at this date. There is vacant accommodation for 4 men and 2 women.

Since 4th August 1899, the date of last visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 3 men and 1 woman have died. The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to cardiac failure in 1 case, and to aneurism of the aorta in 1 case.

No patient has sustained any injury from accident, and there has been no escape. No patient was found confined to bed.

There has been no change in the staff, and it is noted with great satisfaction that the duration of service of the head male and head female attendant extends to 18½ years and 5 years respectively. The gardener attendant has been 11½ years in the service of the wards. Two of the other attendants have each served over 1½ years. These facts clearly indicate that the management of the establishment by the Governor and Matron is conducted with tact and ability.

Many sections of the wards, including the dining-hall and staircases, have been repainted and redecorated in a tasteful manner, and now present a bright and pleasant appearance. The female sickroom is at present being repapered and repainted. The dormitories stand greatly in need of similar renovation, and it is recommended that this work be overtaken at an early date.

The carpet in the male dormitories is worn out and should either be renewed or linoleum substituted. It is suggested that when the straw palliasses become unfit for further use they should be replaced by wire mattresses.

The handrail on the staircases affords great assistance to the feebler patients. It is understood that the House Committee are considering what would be the best method of providing egress from the dormitories in case of fire.

It is a matter which calls for an early solution, as escape by the windows is at present impossible owing to their iron casement. The laundry has been enlarged and otherwise much improved; it is well lighted and efficiently ventilated, and the patients employed there now work under healthy conditions.

The inmates are well cared for. Their dietary is a liberal one, and the dinner at this date was an abundant and well cooked meal. A lunch of bread



and cheese is given to the male workers, and tea and bread are given at mid-day to the women in the laundry. It was abundantly evident that the treatment of the patients is kindly and considerate, and that a large amount of liberty is granted them with good results.

Of the 93 inmates only 16—7 men and 9 women—are registered as not daily engaged in useful work, on account of bodily and mental unfitness.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Cunninghame Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
6th October 1900.

These wards were last visited on the 26th February of the present year, and at that date there were 45 men and 48 women resident. Since then 3 men and 3 women have been admitted and 3 women have died. There are now resident 48 men and 48 women, all of whom were individually seen during the visit.

The deaths referred to are registered as due to apoplexy, congestion of the lungs, and phthisis pulmonalis.

There has been no entry in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since the wards were last visited, and no patient has escaped.

Seventy-eight patients—40 men and 38 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of the men, 18 were employed at garden work, 13 pumping water and splitting wood, 6 assisting at housework, 1 as a stoker, 1 as a tailor, and 1 as a joiner. Of the women, 18 were employed in the laundry, 8 at housework, 8 at needlework, and 4 in the kitchen.

Every section of the wards was clean and in good order. One of the male wards has been recently painted, and on the upper floor the dormitories in each wing have been painted, as well as the four single rooms opening off each dormitory. The painting has been carefully done, and the result is pleasant and effective. In two of the dormitories the old carpeting has been replaced by strips of linoleum as recommended in last entry.

Two outside staircases, made of iron, intended for egress in case of fire, have been erected in connection with the dormitory floor at each wing of the building. These staircases were urgently needed to ensure the safety of the inmates, and it only remains now to remark that both their construction and situation are quite satisfactory.

The dayrooms and dormitories were comfortably heated and well ventilated. The beds and their coverings were clean, neatly arranged, and in good order.

The patients were found generally in good health and contented. One man and two women were confined to bed, the former suffering from a bad cold, and the two latter from chronic ailments. On the male side there was no excitement or noise, but in one of the female dayrooms there was considerable noise, caused mainly by a female patient who has been 28 years in the wards, and who is now labouring under chronic mania. She is said to be always noisy at night, faulty in her habits, and requiring a single room.

The single rooms are limited in number, and two of them are used as bedrooms by privileged patients—a commendable arrangement which should not be interfered with. As there is at least one other female patient whose restlessness at night demands the use of a single room, but for whom there is none available, it is deemed advisable to recommend that C. T. or M. should without delay be removed to the District Asylum.

The food prepared for the patients' dinner was inspected and was found to be good and substantial in quality and well cooked.

The personal clothing worn by the inmates, as well as that portion of it reserved in the stores for future use, was examined and found to be of excellent material and in good repair.

The books and registers are neatly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
9th February 1900.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 26 men and 27 women in the wards at this date. These wards are licensed for 30 men and 30 women.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Since last visit, on 11th September 1899, 2 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The cause of death is registered as pneumonia. One woman, who was admitted from her home, was unsuitable for care in the wards and was transferred to the District Asylum.

No accident has occurred, and there has been no escape. No change in the staff has taken place.

The patients were found clean in person, suitably and warmly clothed, and their bodily condition was indicative of an adequate dietary. Dinner was served during the visit. The food was abundant and well cooked. The potatoes were of excellent quality.

The inmates are well employed—the men at out-door work, and the women in the laundry, kitchen, and in sewing and knitting.

The women employed in the laundry have been supplied with waterproof aprons.

The wards were in good order and comfortably heated. The piece of carpet in the female dayroom is worn out, and it is recommended that a square of linoleum be substituted. The dormitories, referred to in previous entry as badly lighted, have been supplied with gas pendants with two lights.

The drainage of the establishment has been overhauled, new drains have been laid, and the efficiency of the whole sanitary arrangements has been proved by the smoke test.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
1st August 1900.

There are 25 men and 28 women in the wards at this date. Since the last visit on the 9th February of the present year 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to stomatitis.

The Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes, and of Accidents contain no entry. There has been no change in the staff. Thirty-nine patients were industrially employed at the date of the visit.

The patients were found quiet and free from excitement, and their wants appeared to be adequately supplied. The dayrooms and dormitories, which have been recently painted, were found clean and in very good order. The floor of the female dayroom has been partially covered with linoleum. The personal clothing of the inmates was neat and substantial, the beds were comfortable, and the bed-coverings clean and in good repair. Spring mattresses have been substituted for the worn-out straw palliasses in 18 beds, 9 on each side of the house. It would add to the comfort of the older patients if a few more arm or easy chairs were added to the furniture of the dayrooms.

There are vacancies for 5 men and 2 women in the wards. As some of the present inmates are getting old and unfit for work, it is hoped that the new patients who may be admitted will be physically vigorous and capable of employment.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
23rd January 1900.

On the 3rd July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 99 patients in the wards, of whom 43 were men and 56 were women. Since then 7 men and 5 women have been admitted, 7 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to syncope in 1 case and to cancer in 2 cases.

There are at this date 98 patients—42 men and 56 women—on the registers. All these patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

There is no record of accident, of escape, or of restraint or seclusion.

Seventy-eight patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The largest number of each sex engaged in any one kind of work was 15 men at garden and field work, and 25 women in the laundry.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been as follows:—Appendix B.  
1 man and 2 women have been engaged, 1 man has resigned, and 1 woman  
has died. Commissioners' Entries.

With the exception of 4 patients who were ill and confined to bed, the  
general state of the physical health and nutrition of the inmates was excellent,  
and attracted particular and favourable attention. One or two of the women  
were noisy, but all the other patients were quiet, free from excitement, and  
apparently contented. Their personal clothing was of suitable material,  
commendably neat, and in proper repair. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The wards, dining-rooms, and dormitories were clean, bright, and in good  
order. Exception must, however, be taken to the floor of the female dining-  
room, the wood of which is so worn that it is found impossible to keep it so  
clean as other parts of the house. Dundee East Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and  
correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
5th September 1900.

There are 100 patients—44 men and 56 women—resident in the wards at  
this date.

Since last visit 6 men and 8 women have been admitted, 4 men and 5  
women have been discharged, and 3 women have died. Of the 9 patients  
discharged 8 were boarded out in rural districts.

The deaths are registered as due to senility and bronchitis in 1 case and  
to bronchitis and heart failure in 2 cases.

One accident is recorded—a patient fell from a garden seat and fractured  
his left humerus. He made a good recovery. There has been no escape.

The changes among the staff, which have been numerous, are as follows:—  
3 men and 3 women have resigned and 3 men and 3 women have been  
engaged.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order, and the repainting  
which has been done by the artisan-attendant, assisted by two patients, has  
greatly improved the appearance of the dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors.  
The aspect of the whole establishment is now bright and cheerful. The floor  
of the female dining-room should be either relaid or revarnished and waxed,  
as its present condition is very unsatisfactory. It contrasts most unfavour-  
ably with that of the male dining-room.

The state of the patients as regards physical conditions, healthy personal  
cleanliness, and neatness of clothing was very satisfactory. They were, with  
a few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. The good extent of land  
belonging to the establishment affords healthy and interesting outdoor work  
to 14 men. Of the 100 inmates, 76 are registered as engaged in useful occu-  
pations. The night supervision of the patients is found to promote their  
comfort and safety. There was only one wet bed last night.

The registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly  
kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
23rd January 1900.

Dundee West  
Poorhouse.

On the 6th July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 76 patients—38 men  
and 38 women—in the wards. Since then 6 men and 2 women have been  
admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 1  
woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. The death is  
registered as due to atheroma.

There are at this date 78 patients on the registers, 40 men and 38 women.  
All these were resident and were seen during the visit.

Four patients were confined to bed, 3 of them suffering from minor ailments.  
The fourth, a man named D. L., refuses to get out of bed; he is said to be  
impulsive and violent in his conduct, and for these reasons is evidently not a  
suitable patient for care in an institution with a limited staff of attendants.  
His removal back to the asylum is recommended.

There are no entries in the Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escape,  
or of Accidents. No changes have occurred among the attendants or servants.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

Fifty-six patients—29 men and 27 women—were industrially employed at the date of the visit. Of these 15 men were engaged in teasing hair for mattresses and 6 men were working in the garden. The women were chiefly employed in the laundry and in household work.

The patients were in a good average state of physical health, and, on the whole, free from excitement. Their personal clothing was suitable in every respect. A substantial and well-cooked dinner, consisting of broth, bread potatoes, and boiled beef, was served to the inmates during the visit.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The beds and their coverings, so far as examined, were quite satisfactory. The work of reconstructing the water-closets adjoining the shoe-rooms on the male side has been begun, and will, when completed, be a decided improvement.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
5th September 1900.

There are 73 patients—38 men and 35 women—in the wards at this date. There are vacant beds for 2 men and 3 women.

Since last visit on 23rd January 1900, 2 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, and 3 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death, accident, or escape.

The changes among the male staff have been numerous—4 men have resigned, 1 has been discharged as unsuitable, and 4 have been engaged. The male side is at present in charge of one attendant, but another is engaged and will be on duty at an early date.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. The clothing, except that of two or three of the men, was in good repair and neat in appearance. The dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of pea-soup, bread, and pudding, and was well cooked and pleasant to taste. Various articles of food were examined and found of excellent quality, especially the butter, meal, and bread.

The employment of the inmates in useful work is well attended to. It is recommended that wood-splitting and bundling be substituted for rope-teazing as an indoor occupation for the men. At this date 18 men were engaged in rope-teazing in a room far too small for such a number and for such an occupation. The air of the room was thickly laden with fibrous dust, which, when breathed, cannot but be inimical to lung health. Wood-splitting is a healthy employment at all seasons.

The wards were in good order. The reconstructed water-closets on the male side are a decided improvement. The bathing arrangements in each division are most satisfactory; they easily allow of each patient having clean water when bathed.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Edinburgh  
Poorhouse,  
Craiglockhart.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
15th February 1900.

There are 152 patients—80 men and 72 women—in the wards at this date. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

Since the 27th September 1899, the date of last visit, 14 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 6 men and 3 women have been discharged. There have been no deaths, no accidents, and no escapes since the date mentioned.

Four attendants have been engaged, 2 have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed.

At the time of the visit 70 of the male patients were employed as follows:—44 as garden and field labourers, 20 assisting in house work, 3 as joiners, 2 as messengers, and 1 as a baker. Of the women, 16 were engaged in sewing and knitting, 13 in the kitchen and laundry, and 11 in house work.

In all 110 patients, or 72 per cent. of the population, were industrially employed.

The patients appeared to be, speaking generally, in a very satisfactory state of bodily health.

Their personal clothing was sufficient, and that of the female patients was in addition neat, well fitting, and in good repair. Appendix B.

One or two patients of each sex were noisy, but the others were quiet and orderly. Commissioners' Entries.

W. M. and J. J. are faulty in their habits, and their return to the asylum, where they can be supervised at night, is recommended. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

J. W. was violent and excited at the time of the visit, and it is understood that she is frequently so. From what was seen of her conduct it is judged that she is not a suitable patient for an institution with a limited staff of nurses, and her removal back to the asylum is also recommended. Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. The beds were comfortable and amply supplied with coverings.

The weather was stormy at the time of the visit and some of the dormitories were very cold.

On the male side fires were kindled in the afternoon in these rooms, but there was no heating in the female dormitories.

The books and registers were examined and were found carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
24th August 1900.

There are 150 patients—79 men and 71 women—inmates of the wards at this date.

Since last visit on 15th February 1900, 10 men and 5 women have been admitted, 8 men and 6 women have been discharged, and 3 men have died.

The causes of death are registered as pneumonia in 2 cases and influenza and cardiac disease in 1 case. No *post mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded. One escape has taken place, and the patient was absent from the wards for three days before being brought back.

Three male attendants and 1 female have resigned, 1 male was dismissed for intemperance, and 4 males and 1 female have been engaged. Two of the resignations among the male attendants were due to promotion to better paid appointments in the service of the poorhouse.

In view of the fact that there is a number of patients who from wet and dirty habits require supervision and care during the night, it is recommended that an attendant be engaged on each side of the house for night duty. This arrangement would provide efficiently for the care of such patients during the night, and prevent the necessity of returning them to the asylum. The number of those of faulty habits will, it is feared, be increased when the wards have to be filled to supplant the easily-managed patients, who will in the near future be transferred to Middleton Hall.

This mansion-house, which is close to the village of Uphall, has been leased by the Parish Council for a term of ten years, and is calculated to accommodate 50 male and 10 female patients.

The wards were in good order and presented a bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance. The bedding was clean, and the coverings sufficient for the season.

The patients were on the whole quiet and well-behaved, and their condition was highly satisfactory. The dress of both sexes was good and clean, and that of the women attracted favourable attention on account of its neatness and pleasing variety. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, fresh fish, and bread. The broth was well made, and bread was given without restriction. The general health of the inmates is good, only one patient being confined to bed. Sixty men and 39 women are daily employed in useful work. Fifty-eight men and 47 women attended Divine Service last Sunday, and a considerable number attend morning prayers in the general dining-hall.

The registers and books were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
13th July 1900. Govan Poorhouse.

There are at this date 152 patients on the register of the establishment, of whom 84 are men and 68 are women. On the 16th January of the present year there were 128 patients on the register. Since then, which was

Appendix B. the date of last visit, 22 men and 16 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 5 women have been Commissioners' discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

Entries. The causes of death were, respectively, general tuberculosis, chronic Lunatic Wards meningitis, and pulmonary phthisis. *Post mortem* examinations were made of Poorhouses. in every case. There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 person on account of violence and excitement. One accident of an unimportant nature is recorded in the Register of Accidents. The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 125. Five attendants, 3 men and 2 women, have resigned, and their places have been filled by the engagement of corresponding numbers.

Govan  
Poorhouse.

Since the institution was last visited the conditions of its licence have been altered so as to restrict it to the reception and care of the quieter chronic class of the insane. The opening of the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead has rendered the existence of two curative institutions within the district unnecessary. In anticipation of this step, the recent extensive alterations of the wards have been so planned and executed as to meet the requirements of the class of patients referred to. These alterations have been already commended in previous entries, and it need only be stated here that the aspect of the wards and dormitories now occupied by the patients produced a very favourable impression, and that the sanitary arrangements, the wood-work, especially the floors, and the new furnishings, are of excellent quality and design, and appear to have been selected with knowledge and judgment.

It is understood that it is proposed to remove the high stone walls projecting into the male and female exercise courts, to pull down the present formidable iron railing surrounding these courts, and to replace the latter with a low ornamental fence. These changes will be an undoubted improvement in many respects.

Everything seen in connection with the care of the patients pointed to a systematic supervision of their requirements and to a kindly and liberal treatment. They were apparently contented, free from excitement, and in a good average state of health. The dinner this day consisted of rice soup, boiled beef, and potatoes. The meal, which was well cooked, was quietly and expeditiously served, and notwithstanding the fact that, owing to being too fat, some of the butcher meat was left uneaten, the quantity of food on the table was ample for the wants of the patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Hamilton  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
10th February 1900.

There are 27 patients, 9 men and 18 women, in the wards at this date.

Since last visit on 23rd August 1899, 1 woman has been admitted and 2 women have died. The causes of death are registered as senile decay and epilepsy.

No casualty is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Three female attendants have resigned and 3 have been engaged. The present male attendant is under notice to leave. Seeing that the staff consists of 1 male and 1 female attendant, these changes are very numerous. It is earnestly hoped, in the interests of the patients, that every effort will be made to retain trustworthy attendants in the service of the wards.

The new heating arrangements do not appear to be working in a satisfactory manner. Complaint was made of the coldness of the dayrooms during the forenoon. Good fires should be put on in these rooms in the morning, if the heating arrangements cannot be set going at a sufficiently early hour. Even at mid-day at this date, when the weather was inclement, the hot-water pipes were not of an adequate temperature.

The condition of the patients in regard to personal cleanliness and clothing was satisfactory. Several of the more intelligent inmates expressed contentment with their food and general treatment. Eight men and 14 women are regularly employed in useful work.

The wards were found in good order. The floor of the male dayroom has



been relaid with pitch-pine, which is a great improvement. New iron beds with wire mattresses have been provided for the male dormitories, and the straw palliasses in the female dormitories are gradually being replaced by wire mattresses. These changes are recorded with satisfaction, as they add to the comfort of the patients and the healthiness of the wards.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE.  
3rd August 1900.

The number of patients in the wards is the same as at last visit—9 men and 18 women. Since the 10th February of this year, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted and 2 have died. The deaths are registered as due to heart failure and senility in the one case and to influenza with pneumonia in the other.

One man and 1 woman were ill and confined to bed. With these exceptions, the inmates were in excellent health, and they bore evidence of being well fed and kindly treated. Their personal clothing was neat and suitable, and their beds comfortable and clean. There was no appearance of excitement or discontent, and those who were conversed with expressed themselves in terms which left no doubt as to their appreciation of the manner of their treatment.

There are no entries in the Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes, or of Accidents. A male attendant has left and another has been engaged in his place.

It is understood that the wards are soon to be closed, and that the patients will probably be removed before the end of this year. As this may, therefore, be the last statutory visit to the institution by an official of the Board of Lunacy, it is proper to acknowledge that the personal care of the inmates by Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet has always been kindly and judicious, and that thereby the comfort and happiness of the patients have been greatly promoted. The medical treatment of the patients has also been invariably approved by the Board.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
6th March 1900.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

There are 26 patients, 13 men and 13 women, resident at this date, which is 6 below the number for which the wards are licensed.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death, no accident, and no escape. No change has occurred in the staff.

The physical condition of the patients was satisfactory, and they have the appearance of being suitably fed and properly cared for. Their personal clothing was of suitable material, and the bedding and bed-coverings were in good order and sufficient for the season of the year. Two female patients were confined to bed suffering from ailments which, it is understood, are not of a serious nature. None of the inmates were excited, and those spoken to indicated that they were satisfied with the treatment which they receive.

The dayrooms and dormitories were bright and clean. The floors of the female dormitories have been recently stained and varnished, and the male dormitories are now being painted.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
29th August 1900.

There are 16 men and 16 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted. There has been no discharge, death, or accident. One escape has occurred, but the patient was brought back safely after being absent for one night.

The wards were in their usual good order, and scrupulously clean throughout. The patients bore every evidence of being comfortably provided for and of being treated in a kindly and judicious manner. A well-cooked dinner, which was evidently enjoyed by the patients, was served during the visit. The clothing of both sexes was very satisfactory.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

Additional storage for water has been provided, but the bathing arrangements are not yet what they should be, as it is not possible to give each patient clean water when bathed.

The registers are regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
10th March 1900.

On the 24th July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 42 patients—21 of each sex—in the wards.

Since then 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged, and 1 man and 5 women have died. This is a high mortality, but an inquiry into the causes of death shows that while 1 case died of heart disease and 1 of phthisis, the remaining 4 cases succumbed to pneumonia or pulmonary congestion following influenza, a severe epidemic of which recently occurred in the institution.

There are at this date 37 patients—19 men and 18 women—resident, all of whom were seen during the visit. With the exception of 3 patients, 1 man incapacitated through old age, and 2 women suffering from phthisis who were confined to bed, the general health of the inmates was good, and they bore evidence of being well fed and well cared for. Twenty-six patients—14 men and 12 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

The personal clothing of the inmates was of suitable material, and neatly fitting. The beds were comfortable and, together with the bed coverings, were in a creditable state of order and repair. The state of cleanliness of the wards, dormitories, and accessory rooms was quite satisfactory. M. A. G. A. is an imbecile of faulty habits, whose mental condition is so feeble that she is unable to dress or undress herself. She consequently requires an amount of care and attention, which it is impossible to give her in an institution with only one attendant. Her immediate removal to an asylum is recommended.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
20th October 1900.

There are as inmates of the wards at this date 21 men and 22 women.

Since last visit, 5 men and 6 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The causes of death are registered as general debility in 1 case, disease of the kidneys in 1 case, and tuberculosis in 1 case. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

The 2 patients discharged unrecovered were returned to the asylum as unsuitable for care in an establishment of this character.

A female patient admitted on 19th instant was when received severely bruised about the face, and it is understood that the person guilty of this ill-usage has been apprehended. No accident is recorded, and no escape has occurred.

There has again been a change of attendants in each division of the wards. Should the present attendants prove satisfactory every reasonable inducement should be offered them to remain. The wages appear to be lower than what are given in similar establishments. The patients continue to be comfortably provided for and to be kindly and judiciously treated, and the general health of the inmates is very satisfactory. Only one patient is confined to bed.

The wards were in good order, the bed clothing was clean and ample in quantity, and the dayrooms and dormitories have an appearance of comfort and brightness.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
5th June 1900.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

There are 32 patients, 17 men and 15 women, in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death is registered as cardiac irregularity with bronchial catarrh.

The register of accidents contains one entry referring to a dislocation of the left shoulder sustained by a female patient from slipping and falling while at work in the laundry. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The female attendant, who has been in the service of the wards for over ten years, has on account of ill-health been granted leave of absence, and one has been temporarily engaged in her place. The patients were found well cared for; they are treated in a very kindly and considerate manner, and are happy and contented. They are well and neatly clothed, and the good taste shown in the selection of material and in the way the clothing is made calls for special commendation. Praiseworthy attention continues to be paid to the industrial employment of the inmates. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Linlithgow Poorhouse.

The wards were scrupulously clean, well aired, and comfortably furnished. Repainting is in progress in the male division, and the work is being tastefully done. It is understood with approval that the two male dormitories are to be thrown into one. This structural alteration was effected many years ago on the female side, and has proved a success. When this change is being made in the male dormitories, the recommendation contained in last entry as to the removal of attendant's bedroom should be kept in view.

The grounds of the institution are kept in excellent order, and their aspect at this date was most pleasant.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
25th October 1900.

When the wards were last visited there were 32 patients—17 men and 15 women—resident.

Since the 5th June last, the date of last visit, 4 women have been admitted, 1 woman has died, and 1 has been sent back to the District Asylum.

The numbers resident at this date are 17 men and 17 women—total, 34.

The death was due to pernicious anæmia.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion or in the Register of Escapes. The only accident recorded is of an unimportant and trivial nature and was attended with no bad consequences. There has been no change in the staff. The temporary nurse is still on duty, and the permanent female attendant, who is absent on leave owing to ill health, is understood to be recovering.

With the exception of 1 man who is not regularly employed on account of mental weakness and 1 woman who does not work owing to physical incapacity, all the patients were industrially and usefully employed at the time of the visit.

All the patients were seen and conversed with. Those who were questioned expressed cordially their satisfaction with the dietary they receive and with their treatment in general. None of them made any complaint.

The general health and condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They showed unmistakable signs of considerate treatment and of a regular and nourishing dietary. The personal clothing of all the patients was in good repair, carefully selected, and of suitable material. The beds were perfectly clean, very comfortable, and amply supplied with coverings. It was observed with approval that, as the day was damp, a fire was burning in the female dormitory. The dayrooms, dormitories, lavatories, and bathrooms were found clean, in very good order, and properly ventilated. Everything seen during the inspection indicated an active and thoughtful consideration for the care of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE, Old Monkland  
Poorhouse.  
7th June 1900.

There are 48 patients, 23 men and 25 women, in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 men and 8 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to pneumonia.



Appendix B. No casualty has occurred among the inmates, and there has been no escape. One male attendant has resigned, and one has been appointed in his place.

Commissioners' Entries. Two female patients, J. S. or S. and M. H., are unfit for care in these wards. They are noisy and restless during the night, disturb the other inmates in the dormitories, and are otherwise unsuitable for an establishment in which the staff is a minimum one. Their removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. Except these patients, all were quiet and orderly in behaviour, neat as to clothing, and clean as to person. They bore every evidence of being well cared for and liberally treated. An excellent dinner was served during the visit; the broth was well made, and the meat and bread were of good quality and abundant in amount. The orderly manner in which the meals are served is most creditable to the management. It is recommended that, in lieu of porridge and milk for breakfast, tea, bread and butter be given to those patients who prefer it. It was noted with approval that special dinners were given to those whose physical condition required them.

Old Monkland Poorhouse. The dayrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in good order. It is understood with satisfaction that the beds are to be provided with wire mattresses in lieu of straw palliasses. This change will be beneficial in many ways. The present stores for the clothing are too small, and it is recommended that the unused surgery be allotted to the female division for this purpose. It would be a great improvement if the supply of hot and cold water to the baths were increased, so as to admit of each patient having clean water when bathed.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and neatly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
30th November 1900.

There were at this date 47 patients—24 men and 23 women—resident in the wards. Since last visit, on the 19th June of the present year, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to apoplexy.

There is no record of restraint or seclusion, of escape, or of accident having occurred in the case of any of the inmates since last visit. One of the male attendants has resigned, and another has been engaged in his place.

Thirty-four of the patients were usefully employed at the time of the visit in the following manner:—

	M.	F.
Assisting in housework, . . . . .	3	1
Working in garden, . . . . .	13	0
„ „ laundry, . . . . .	0	8
Sewing and knitting, . . . . .	0	5
Wood-cutting, . . . . .	4	0
Total, . . . . .	20	14

The general appearance of the patients indicated a satisfactory state of bodily health, and they were free from excitement and restlessness. A good dinner was provided to-day, and was generally appreciated by those partaking of it. The clothing of the women was suitable and neat; the men were seen immediately on their return from work, and therefore at a comparative disadvantage in this respect.

It is learned with approval that leggings have been ordered for the men who work outside; this will protect their clothing and add to their comfort. Waterproof capes have also been obtained for the use of those men who are, by the nature of their work, more exposed to wet weather. Samples of these capes were seen and approved of.

Every part of the building in which the insane inmates are accommodated was found clean and in excellent order. The spring mattresses recommended in a previous entry have been fitted into the beds in the male dormitories. It is recommended that in every instance in which a spring mattress is in use a piece of canvas or felt should be placed over the wiring and underneath the

hair mattress, for the better protection of the latter, and that a blanket should be inserted between the under-sheet and the hair mattress for the comfort of those occupying the beds. A capacious cupboard for keeping the clothing of the female patients has been erected. It is understood that estimates have been accepted for the efficient supply of the baths with hot and cold water, and that the work is to be immediately proceeded with.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
28th April 1900.

Perth  
Poorhouse.

There are 38 patients—20 men and 18 women—in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to chronic bronchitis and congestion of the brain and meninges. The cause of death was verified in one case by *post-mortem* examination.

No casualty has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape. A male attendant, a reservist, had to resign on being called out for service. One has been appointed in his place. The female attendant has been over 11 years in the wards—a very satisfactory record of service.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. They were clean in person, their clothing is suitable and neat in appearance, and their physical health is indicative of an adequate dietary. All who are capable of work are usefully employed.

Many improvements were observed in the wards. The floors of all the dormitories have been covered with linoleum, new beds with wire mattresses have been provided, and rugs or carpeting have been laid at the side of each bed. Several of these dormitories have been repainted and redecorated, and their appearance is one of brightness and comfort. The corridors on the ground floor have also been laid with linoleum. The walls of the exercise courts have been raised in order to prevent children climbing them and annoying the patients, which they had been in the habit of doing. It is understood that the dayrooms are to be repainted this summer. The condition of their walls contrasts unfavourably with the clean and bright appearance of the rest of the wards.

The management of the establishment continues to deserve commendation.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
19th December 1900.

There are 40 patients, 20 men and 20 women, in the wards at this date. There has been no death, accident, or escape since last visit. One man and two women have been admitted and one man has been discharged.

The physical health of the patients was satisfactory, only one woman being confined to bed, and she on account of old age and infirmity. The patients were found free from excitement and contented, and no complaints were made by any of them. Their personal clothing was suitable and in good repair, and their general appearance indicated that adequate attention is paid to their wants.

E. M'C., aged 13 years, does not appear to be a suitable inmate for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. If she is mentally deficient she should be sent to a training school for imbeciles. If she is not insane, of course she should not remain where she now is. In either case no time should be lost in obtaining special medical advice regarding the affection of the eyes from which she suffers, for there is said to be a danger that her eyesight may be permanently impaired.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the bright appearance of the dayrooms and dormitories and on the good order in which the wards are kept. It was satisfactory to observe that newspapers and illustrated magazines are regularly supplied to the patients. A new washing machine has been erected in the laundry and is said to be working efficiently.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
1st March 1900.

There are 19 men and 15 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted. There have been no discharges and no deaths. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape.

An investigation has been made into the high mortality among the inmates during 1899, referred to in previous entry. The ages of the 6 patients who died were 69, 66, 63, 53, 43, and 31. Their terms of residence in the wards were respectively 26½ years, 23 years, 15 years, 2 years, 1½ years, and 8 months. Of the 3 patients whose residence ranged from 26 to 15 years, the cause of death in each case was heart disease, which came on gradually during the later years of their lives. Of the other 3 patients who were in the wards from 2 years to 8 months, 1 was the subject of diabetes, and the medical officer is of the opinion that the patient suffered from that disease previous to admission, 1 died of consumption, after suffering from an affection of the glands, and in whom there was an hereditary tendency to phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 who died from sub-acute rheumatism had, previous to admission, suffered from this disease, his joints being enlarged and distorted when admitted to the wards. None of these diseases point to any insanitary condition in the wards, and all are of a serious and organic character which sooner or later terminate fatally.

Great care should be exercised by the medical officer as to the class of patients retained in the wards. The staff is a minimum one, and consequently patients who are found to require a great amount of attention should be transferred to the asylum. Patients who are very old or of uncleanly habits, or who are found to be suffering from serious diseases, are unsuitable for treatment in the wards. A. S., who is 84 years of age, of uncleanly habits, and otherwise requiring a large amount of attention, should, if fit to travel to Dumfries, be removed to the asylum. S. B. is of uncleanly habits both night and day, and his removal to the asylum is recommended.

The general care of the patients was found satisfactory. Several of the more intelligent inmates expressed themselves quite satisfied with their food and general treatment. Their dietary was carefully investigated, and, except in regard to the butter allowance, it appeared adequate. Half an ounce of butter should be given to each patient with their bread at supper. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, beef, and bread. The broth was well made and abundant, and the meat served to several of the patients was weighed and found to be over 4oz. The clothing of the patients is ample, of good quality, and tidy and neat in appearance. The store of Sunday and spare clothing is kept in excellent order. Thirteen male and 10 female patients are registered as daily engaged in useful work.

The wards, which have been greatly improved in recent years, were clean, in good order, and of a comfortable temperature. The bed clothing is ample, each bed being provided with three pairs of blankets, sheets, and a coverlet. It is recommended that wire mattresses be substituted for straw palliasses whenever these become worn out.

The Medical Journal and the registers continue to be well kept. The journal contains full reports on the mental and bodily condition of each inmate. The impression left by the visit, both as regards the care of the patients and the management of the establishment, was of a satisfactory kind.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
5th October 1900.

When the wards were last visited on the 1st March 1900 there were 19 men and 15 women resident. Since then the only changes in the population have been the admission of 1 man and the discharge of 1 man. The numbers, therefore, remain the same as at last visit.

There has been no death, no accident of a serious nature, no escape in which the patient was absent for a night, and no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. A male attendant has resigned and one has been engaged in his place.



Twenty-four patients were found at work. Twelve men were working in the garden, 1 was employed as a painter, and 1 was doing house-work. Five women were employed at needlework, 3 in the kitchen and laundry, and 2 at ordinary house-work. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The general physical health and condition of the inmates was apparently quite satisfactory. Both males and females looked robust and healthy. None of them made any complaint regarding the manner of their care or treatment, and those of them who were questioned readily expressed their satisfaction with the treatment they receive. Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.  
Wigtown  
Poorhouse.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in excellent order, and the personal clothing and bedclothing of the patients was suitable, sufficient, and in good repair.

The medical record of the cases is very carefully written, and contains full information regarding each patient in the wards. The books and registers were also examined and were found carefully and correctly kept.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
25th January 1900. Institutions  
for Imbeciles.

On the 3rd July 1899, the date of last visit, there were 96 pupils in the institution, of whom 2 girls were private pupils and 60 boys and 34 girls were supported by parishes. Since then the following changes have taken place in the population :— Baldovan  
Institution.

### PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	0	2	11	3	16
Discharged, . . .	0	0	3	0	3
Died, . . .	0	0	4	2	6

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to psoas abscess, bronchitis, progressive atrophy, and epilepsy in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 of the cases of death.

At this date there are 103 children on the registers of the institution, of whom 4 girls are private pupils and 64 boys and 35 girls are chargeable to parishes. All the children were resident and were seen during the visit.

The matron, Miss Butter, was unavoidably absent at the time of the visit, and her place was taken by the senior governess. The impression produced by the inspection of the wards was that the institution is so overcrowded that the administration is being conducted under very great difficulties. Also that the number of helpless and congenitally feeble children is proportionally large, and that for the nursing and proper care of these more extensive and more varied accommodation is urgently required.

The progress of the building of the new asylum is said to be satisfactory. In the meantime, with an increasing population, every effort is being made to take advantage of all the available accommodation procurable, and with this object the rooms in the lodge near the gate have been converted into dormitories, which six of the older girls occupy at night.

The pupils who were found in the schoolroom, and who, physically and mentally, form the superior part of the institution, were apparently in a state of good health and well nourished. These children were bright and cheerful-looking, and their personal clothing was neat, clean, and in good repair. In addition to the usual elementary education, in the different branches of which many of them are proficient, the girls and some of the boys were engaged in sewing and knitting.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Institutions  
for Imbeciles.Baldovan  
Institution.BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
12th September 1900.

There are 105 children in the institution at this date. Of these, 1 boy and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is an elected pupil who is maintained out of the funds of the institution, and 64 boys and 36 girls are paid for by parish councils.

The election of a pupil to be maintained out of the funds of the institution is an incident worthy of note. Hitherto all pupils have been paid for either by parents or relatives or by parish councils. There is, however, a considerable number of imbecile children in Scotland whose parents, owing to limited means, cannot afford to pay the rates charged by the institution, and who either shrink from making their children paupers in order to obtain care and training in the institution, or are in such circumstances as not to warrant their obtaining parochial aid for this purpose. In these circumstances, the charitable function of the institution would be shown by either partially or wholly maintaining such children out of its funds. To do this the institution must be provided with an increased income, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that when the charitable public are made aware of this new development of the institution they will freely subscribe towards its success. To bestow the benefits and advantages of the care and training of the institution on this class of children is an object most deserving of the charity of the public.

Since 25th February 1900, the date of last visit, 10 boys and 7 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 3 girls have been discharged, and 5 boys and 4 girls have died.

The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, to hydrocephalus and coma in 1 case, and to bronchitis in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

There is an increase of 2 in the number of children resident. The applications for admission continue numerous, and the number at present under treatment, 105, is the largest in the history of the institution. Overcrowding was everywhere apparent, and relief for the congested condition of the dayrooms and dormitories is urgently required. The gate lodge is being utilised as dormitory accommodation for 8 girls, a governess, and a nurse. Good progress is, however, being made with the building of the new asylum, and it is hoped in the interests of the children that it will be made fit for occupation at the earliest possible date.

In spite of the difficulties occasioned by the overcrowding, the care of the children was found quite satisfactory. They were clean in person, and their clothing was warm, suitable, and tasteful in appearance. The great attention bestowed by Miss Butter on the clothing of the children deserves the warmest recognition. The large proportion of helpless inmates makes heavy demands on the energies of the present nursing staff, and it is recommended that when additional accommodation is available the staff should be increased. There are at present 8 nurses, or 1 to 13 children, a ratio which is low in these circumstances. An additional night attendant is also desirable in order to lessen the number of wet beds and to diminish the work of the laundry. With an adequate night staff much can be done to train the children in cleanly habits. The teaching staff has been increased by the appointment of a second governess. The training of the children in industrial and domestic occupations receives constant attention, with the result that many will become useful members of the household when they return to their homes.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Larbert  
Institution.LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
28th June 1900.

There are 284 pupils on the register of the institution at this date. Of these, 27 boys and 19 girls are private pupils, 52 boys and 41 girls are elected pupils, and 89 boys and 56 girls are maintained by Parish Councils. All were seen during the visit except 3 boys and 3 girls who were absent on holiday.

The following changes have taken place since 21st December 1899, the date of last visit :—

	Private.	Elected.	Pauper.	TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Admitted . . . . .	3 3	2 0	10 7	25	Institutions for Imbeciles.
Left . . . . .	0 1	1 1	4 2	9	Larbert Institution.
Died . . . . .	2 1	1 0	4 1	9	

The number resident has increased by 7 since 21st December 1899. There has been an increase of 4 in the number of private pupils, a decrease of 3 in the number of elected pupils, and an increase of 6 in the number paid for by Parish Councils. The accommodation for private pupils is fully occupied; the number of these pupils is increasing annually, and it is understood that applications for admission are numerous. It will therefore be evident that either these applications must be refused except when vacancies occur, or an extension of the private accommodation be made. The dormitories in the other sections of the institution are overcrowded. It was pointed out in a previous entry that the dormitories can only properly accommodate 250 children. There are at this date 34 children resident in excess of this number. It is, however, expected that about 20 children chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow will this year be transferred to the Home erected for juvenile patients in connection with the District Asylum at Woodilee, Lenzie. The deaths are registered as due to scarlet fever in 2 cases, to epilepsy in 5 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, and to tuberculosis of the lungs in 1 case. In no instance was the cause of death ascertained or verified by *post-mortem* examination. There is no room with the necessary appliances for making these examinations, nor is there a suitable mortuary in which the relatives of a child who has died can assemble previous to the removal of the body. It is recommended that these rooms be provided in a building erected on a suitable site.

The Register of Accidents contains no entry since the institution was last visited. The institution continues to be managed by Mr. Skene with ability, energy, and success. Every department bore evidence of careful supervision, and the condition of the wards was one of scrupulous cleanliness and excellent order. The general care of the children is highly satisfactory. Their clean and smart appearance is a feature which always deserves commendation. Great attention is paid to their clothing, as its tidiness and tastefulness have a beneficial influence on their habits and conduct. The teaching of the children was examined, and it was apparent that no effort is spared in developing as far as possible the capacity of each child. The progress made by a considerable number of the children is most creditable to the teaching staff. The training in practical usefulness, in self-help, and in orderly habits is also carried on in a thorough manner. Useful occupations, such as gardening, tailoring, household duties, laundry work, knitting and needlework, are systematically taught with most gratifying results. A most desirable improvement, and one which has been repeatedly pointed out in previous reports, is the provision of a detached and fully equipped hospital. The two wards which now serve as sick-room accommodation are without cross ventilation, and a passage runs between the wards, through which the children have to pass to and from the covered playground. The children at this date made a great deal of noise while marching through the passage, and it is not desirable to check it. It must, however, be very prejudicial to the children in the wards who are acutely ill. The appointment of a trained hospital nurse is recommended, as it would constitute an important improvement in the arrangements for the care of the sick.

The covered playground is completed, and is now being used by the children. It is a hall of handsome proportions, being 170 feet long and 60 feet broad. Its design, both externally and internally, is pleasing, and it is in every way admirably adapted for the purpose it is intended to serve. It provides ample covered space for the free and full play and exercise of the children in wet and cold weather. The Directors are to be congratulated on the completion of this important and unique adjunct to the resources of the institution; one which, it is certain, will add greatly to the reputation and prosperity of the institution.



Appendix B. An office for the Superintendent, a reception-room for visitors, which can also be used as a Board-room for the meetings of the Directors, and a sitting-room for the nurses are in course of erection. These buildings, which are much required, fill in the remaining portion of the verandah, and their site is a suitable and convenient one.

Commissioners' Entries. . . . .  
Institutions for Imbeciles.

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Larbert Institution.

It is understood with satisfaction that a committee of the Directors has been appointed to enquire into the purity of the milk supply to the institution. It is recommended that a veterinary surgeon be engaged to accompany the committee when the dairy is visited. Tuberculous udders have been proved by scientific authorities to give milk of a highly infective character. Milk from such a source would seriously endanger the health of the children, fully two-thirds of whom are liable to tubercular disease.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
14th and 15th November 1900.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes in population have occurred :—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident 28th June 1900,	27	19	52	41	89	56	284
Admitted, . . . . .	2	3	14	7	9	6	41
Discharged, . . . . .	2	2	7	8	22	12	53
Died, . . . . .	0	1	0	3	2	1	7
Remaining resident, . . . . .	27	19	59	37	74	49	265

The transference in the interval since last visit of 1 boy from the private to the elected class, and of 4 boys from the elected to the pauper class, has had the effect of altering the above classification, and the actual arrangement of pupils in the institution on the 15th inst. was as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident 15th Nov. 1900,	26	19	56	37	78	49	265

The deaths are registered as due to Addison's disease in 1 case, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to tuberculosis in 4 cases.

From the statistical statement given above it will be seen that there is practically no change in the numbers of the private and elected pupils, and that the pauper pupils have decreased by 18. This decrease is due to the removal of a portion of the Glasgow children to a new Home in connection with one of the District Asylums there. The removal of these children has not had a material effect in reducing the population of the institution. So far from there being any prospect of a further decrease, the indications are in favour of a still further increase. The number for which the institution is licensed and which it can properly accommodate is 250, and the present resident number is 265. This matter has been so frequently referred to in previous entries that, were it not for the statutory obligation requiring that such a state of the population shall be enquired into at each visit, its repetition here might well be regarded as superfluous. It may possibly be urged that a charitable institution doing indisputably good work cannot be expected to limit too strictly the sphere of its usefulness without the risk of injury to itself and to those whom it undertakes to succour. Such an argument can, however, scarcely apply to the private section of the institution, where there are several pupils for whom high rates of board are paid. In this department the institution has outgrown what may be termed its local reputation, for pupils were seen there from all parts of the British Isles, and it therefore seems as if the time had come when it is necessary for the Directors to decide whether they are to respond to this indication of public confidence by an extension of the present accommodation. Such an extension would of course imply a corresponding relief in the accommodation for non-private pupils. It should also, properly, imply the purchase of

additional land to the west of the existing site, which, if available, as it is understood to be, should in any case be secured for the future good of the institution.

In connection with the subject of additional accommodation it is necessary to state that plans for the alteration of the present hospital were seen. The proposed scheme possesses not only the disadvantage of providing hospital wards on an upper floor, but it does nothing to remove the objections which have been raised against the position of the existing wards. On the contrary, it adds a defect by superimposing a structure on a one-storeyed building designed originally as a hospital. Of the proposed scheme, as illustrated by the plans mentioned, the General Board has no official cognisance, and the reporter must therefore submit to the Board a separate memorandum on the subject. In the meantime it is hoped that the Directors will not proceed further with the proposed alterations.

The block of buildings containing the superintendent's office, a combined reception-room and board-room, and a sitting-room for nurses is nearly finished. These rooms will form valuable adjuncts to the institution.

On the second day of the visit an opportunity was afforded of seeing the children during their recreation hour occupying the new covered playground. The interior of the building, which was well ventilated and comfortably heated, presented a very pleasing aspect. The day was wet, and the great advantage of the new building in providing a suitable place for the exercise of over 200 of the inmates during the winter months was at once apparent. The children, who would formerly in similar weather have been confined to their rooms, dispersed themselves voluntarily over the whole of the floor space and engaged in a variety of games and pastimes. The building is used for drill and gymnastic exercises at stated hours, and for the proper conduct of these exercises a new musical instrument, either a piano or harmonium, is much required.

The education and training of the children continues to receive prominent attention. No less than 242 pupils were receiving instruction in the school-rooms at the time of the visit. Of these, 134—84 boys and 50 girls—receive ordinary elementary school teaching, and manifest a decided interest in their studies. Three boys and a girl were able to work complicated sums in compound multiplication with rapidity and accuracy. It was interesting to observe that some of the pupils whose articulation is defective are trained in pronunciation with very gratifying results.

The following statement shows the number of pupils who are usefully employed and the manner of their employment:—

	Boys.	Girls.
In household work, . . . . .	40	46
In garden work, . . . . .	12	0
As storekeeper, . . . . .	1	0
As messengers, . . . . .	4	0
As tailors, . . . . .	4	0
In kitchen, . . . . .	0	3
In laundry, . . . . .	0	3
At needlework, . . . . .	26	32
At knitting, . . . . .	30	24
Total, . . . . .	117	108

The sewing and knitting classes for boys and girls were inspected. Much of the work seen would be highly creditable if done by young persons of the same age outside the institution.

The general health of the inmates was apparently excellent. Only 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls, were confined to bed, chiefly on account of chronic constitutional affections. The institution is at present, fortunately, free from epidemic or prevalent sickness of any description. The wants of the children in respect to diet, clothing, exercise, training, and employment are most conscientiously and successfully attended to by Mr. Skene. It was specially noticeable that in every instance the clothing of the children was nicely fitting, clean, and in good repair.

A number of children who are restless at night and whose habits are faulty

Appendix B.  
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 Commissioners'  
 Entries.  
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 Institutions  
 for Imbeciles.  
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 Larbert  
 Institution.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

are now placed under constant night supervision, with, it is said, very beneficial results. The extension of this excellent system, so as to include all cases in the institution who may require it, is cordially recommended.

Every section of the establishment was found, as usual, in excellent order. The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 18th July 1900.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited at this date the Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison.

There are at present 39 men and 5 women as inmates of the department. Since 21st November 1899, the date of last visit, 5 men have been admitted, 8 men and 1 woman have been sent to asylums, 2 men have been conditionally liberated, and 3 men have recovered and been transferred to the penal department.

The dayrooms in the male division have been greatly improved in appearance by repainting, reflooring with pitch pine, and by laying down strips of linoleum. The sleeping accommodation was clean and in good order. The new lavatory, bathing, and water-closet arrangements are a great improvement from a sanitary point of view. The cisterns and pipes in the water-closets are not covered in, and the exposed pipes afford every facility for a suicidal inmate to hang himself. The risk of such an accident would be obviated if these cisterns and pipes were encased in wood.

It was evident, from the satisfactory condition of the inmates, that the department is administered with great ability. There was no complaint from any inmate as to care and treatment; in fact, many recognised the kindly consideration they at all times received. The general health and physical condition of the inmates are good. The dietary has been analysed by Dr. Crawford Dunlop, and has been found to have a large energy value, and in excess of the standard required for men and women doing a moderate day's work. Industrial employment is systematically attended to, and is encouraged by immediate rewards in the shape of special articles of diet, tobacco, snuff, etc. Thirteen men work in the garden, 4 assist in the wards, 1 is working as a carpenter, and 1 is engaged in basket-making.

The female department was found as usual in excellent order.

PERTH, 19th December 1900.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited at this date the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are 45 inmates, 37 men and 8 women, at present in the department. Since the last visit, on the 18th July 1900, 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 3 men have been transferred to ordinary asylums, 1 man has been conditionally liberated, and 1 man has been removed to the penal department. There has been no death.

With the exception of 1 man and 1 woman who were passing through periods of recurrent excitement and 1 man who labours under chronic mania with hallucinations of hearing, the patients were all quiet and orderly in demeanour. Beyond the usual applications for release there were no evidences of restlessness or discontent. The general physical health of the inmates was excellent, and they exhibited in their appearance and dress every indication of good care and efficient medical supervision. Only one patient, who had undergone a slight surgical operation, was confined to bed. The wards were found, as usual, in good order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated.



## APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

## REPORT BY DR. JOHN MACPHERSON.

Report by Dr.  
John Macpher-  
son.

I have to report that during the year 1900, I visited the patients boarded in the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness and in the Isle of Skye. The following statement shows the number in each county.

	M.	F.	T.
Caithness,	39	42	81
Sutherland,	12	22	34
Skye,	24	27	51
Total,	75	91	166

A separate report was, as usual, transmitted to the Board upon the condition of each patient immediately after the patient was visited. In no case was a call for interference to any important extent necessary. In a few cases recommendations were made with a view to effect improvements, and all these recommendations were complied with. The impressions produced by the visitation of these patients were particularly favourable to the system of boarding out in the counties visited. There are two reasons why the care of patients in private dwellings in the remote northern and western parts of the country is free from some of the objections urged against the system. In the first place, the large majority of the patients reside with relatives, and in the second place there is, with almost no exception, only one patient in each house. The following statement shows the proportion of related to unrelated guardians:—

Districts Visited.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Caithness, . . . . .	31	31	8	11
Sutherland, . . . . .	9	16	3	6
Skye, . . . . .	14	19	10	8
	54	66	21	25

From this it will be seen that less than 28 per cent. of the patients reside with strangers. The patients who live with relatives appear in the great majority of cases to receive not only a full share of the family life and society, but also to be the object of especial care and tenderness, and so far as could be judged, those patients residing with strangers were also everywhere admitted as members of the family circle. No doubt in some areas within the districts visited the conditions of life are more severe, and there is less evidence of abundance and comfort, than in more favoured parts of the country, but the general health of the patients would compare favourably with that of any similar class of the insane in Scotland, and there was no ground for discontent, because their food and manner of life are the same in all respects as that of their guardians.

## Appendix C.

## REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
land.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report, and accompanying statistical returns, bearing upon the work accomplished by me during 1900, in the visitation of the private and pauper insane in private dwellings, resident in the counties specified in the subjoined Tables.

TABLE I.

Showing the Total Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1900.

Counties.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Patients.									Total of B and C.	Total of A, B, and C.
		A. Private and Curatory Patients.			B. Single Patients.		C. In Specially Licensed Houses.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
Argyll, - - -	31	3	6	9	55	46	101	20	18	38	139	148
Banff, - - -	17	2	2	4	27	29	56	2	8	10	66	70
Berwick, - - -	10	1	2	3	11	12	23	2	2	4	27	30
Clackmannan, - - -	3	-	1	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	8
Dumbarton, - - -	8	4	4	8	4	6	10	1	-	1	11	19
Forfar, - - -	25	4	6	10	28	42	70	5	20	25	95	105
Haddington, - - -	10	4	1	5	7	7	14	-	-	-	14	19
Lanark, - - -	19	16	15	31	47	91	138	27	69	96	234	265
Linlithgow, - - -	6	1	-	1	3	4	7	-	-	-	7	8
Peebles, - - -	3	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	6
Renfrew, - - -	12	5	5	10	5	9	14	1	7	8	22	32
Roxburgh, - - -	7	2	4	6	10	10	20	-	4	4	24	30
Ross, - - -	27	1	4	5	62	62	124	-	-	-	124	129
Selkirk, - - -	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	6
Stirling, - - -	16	6	12	18	19	18	37	61	96	158	195	213
Sutherland, - - -	13	1	-	1	11	24	35	-	-	-	35	36
Western Isles— (Lewis, Skye, Uist, &c.)	13	1	-	1	63	66	129	-	-	-	129	130
Totals, -	223	52	64	116	354	440	794	119	235	344	1138	1254

From the foregoing returns it will be apparent that in the course of the year 1254 patients (private and curatory 116, lunatic poor 1138) have been visited. To these 1470 visits were paid. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 9 patients among the lunatic poor, and an increase of 1 in the private class. One hundred and twenty-six of both classes were seen and examined for the first time, 22 being private and 104 pauper.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the moment of taking leave of that half of Scotland which for six years I may say I have visited continuously, in order to take up the visitation of the other half, it seems fitting that I should give expression in general terms to the reflections founded upon a considerable experience which naturally arise in my mind in regard to one or two of the more important aspects of that phase of lunacy administration which concerns itself in making provision for a large section of the insane in comfortable and respectable homes in villages and country districts—homes in which the strong as well as the feeble among the mentally afflicted will find a variety of outlets in domestic and farm work suited to their varying energy, capacity, and taste, and in which they will spend their lives free from anything approaching institutional restraints and usages, while enjoying a large measure of domesticity, and freedom which is rarely misused.

It has been often stated and abundantly proved by my predecessors in previous reports, that the practice in Scotland of providing for a large number of harmless and chronic insane in this way has been beneficial to the patients themselves, beneficial and safe for the families and communities in whose midst they reside, and economical to parishes, and specially parishes with a stationary or dwindling population and a high poor-rate.

Setting out with a proposition such as this, one would be disposed to think that there was every reason for an extension of the system not merely *pari passu* with the growth of lunacy as a whole, but in advance of it; for it cannot be said that with a mean for Scotland of 20 per cent., and with large parishes reaching 33 per cent., that the *ne plus ultra* in this direction has been reached.

So far, however, from this being the case, there has in recent years been either a slow growth or even in some years a falling off in the numbers thus disposed of. One is accordingly forced to the conclusion that there is a lack of united effort on the part of the two local authorities jointly concerned, the parish council and the asylum authority, in arranging for a freer use of the private dwelling for those who no longer need asylum care, and a lack of interest on the part of many inspectors of poor in regard to what is best for the insane themselves, and for the ratepayers who have to meet the increasing burden of lunacy.

The counties of Renfrew, Linlithgow, Argyle, Peebles, and Selkirk show a marked falling off in the number of patients provided for in private dwellings. The position is practically a stationary one in the counties of Stirling, Berwick, Haddington, Roxburgh, Ross, and Sutherland. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record that the position is improving in Banff, Forfar, Lanark, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, more especially in the last three counties.

In examining the figures relating to boarding-out in any county, the finger cannot be laid on the weak spots in parish administration, for one finds that in the same county one set of parish officials are active in removing suitable patients from asylums to private care, while another set do absolutely nothing in this direction, and it is the inaction of these which leaves certain counties in an unsatisfactory and unprogressive position. There is no good or valid reason why matters should remain so, for it may be accepted without question, as justified by long experience, that, given a large number of insane, a certain proportion, varying from 20 to 40 per cent., are to be met with whose mental condition and conduct fit them for private care. I have alluded briefly to certain counties in the hope that if these observations should come under the eyes of parish councillors or officials, some action will be taken which will give a different complexion to the relative number of insane in and out of institutions.

An examination of the attitude of the twenty largest parishes in my district in 1895 and 1900 reveals curious anomalies. Glasgow, the largest parish in Scotland, has advanced from 270 to 347, Govan from 98 to 130, Paisley from 19 to 35, Old Kilpatrick from 3 to 17, Hamilton from 4 to 12, Arbroath from 10 to 14, Forfar from 9 to 12, Hawick from 5 to 8, and Alloa from 3 to 7. The position taken by Old Kilpatrick is praiseworthy. The officials of all these parishes, and others which could be mentioned, are not only doing an excellent work on behalf of the insane and of their ratepayers, but are setting an example to others which might with advantage be followed.

The following parishes have remained stationary or receded slightly, Edinburgh with 308 in private dwellings, Dundee with 124, Greenock with 14, Eastwood with 7, Lanark, Dunoon, and Falkirk each with 3.

The following parishes have materially receded, Stirling, Galashiels, and Old Monkland.

Everything, it should be observed, is done by the officials of the General Board to encourage and develop the system, and nothing so far as I know to make the selection of guardians and homes a matter of difficulty. Both are to be found, and suitable localities all over the country are not wanting. What one is entitled to consider indispensable in regard to the provision is that each patient shall have a considerate guardian, a comfortable bed, food taken with the guardian's household and such as they use themselves, and a reasonable amount of family life.

One would imagine that in Scotland energetic inspectors of poor would not find it a matter of much difficulty to find respectable persons with a

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knowledge of the essential requirements to take the care and supervision of patients more or less helpful in the house or in the field at the rate for alimant of 7s. weekly. But it is only fair to say that inspectors whose zeal in the interests both of the insane and of the ratepayers need not be called in question do not always find it easy, and it occurs to me that an increased weekly alimant might facilitate the finding of good homes and guardians.

It cannot be urged in days when the cost of living is rising that 7s. per week, the maximum rate paid, is a high one, or one admitting of much profit to guardians. The addition of another sixpence or one shilling per week in cases where the labour of patients is of little or no value would operate beneficially in increasing the number of possible applicants for patients. There is this to be said further in favour of the addition, that it would still be much less than the cost of maintenance in asylums, and little more than one-half of that cost if to maintenance be added the interest on buildings. The point is, I think, worthy of the consideration of parish councils and inspectors of poor whose efforts are in many cases unremitting to do what is best for patients, and for the communities taxed for their support. Were the rate raised from 7s. to 8s. the imperial grant-in-aid would contribute what practically amounts to one-half of the increase, and the extra local burden would thus be only 26s. per annum.

TABLE II.

Showing Forms of Mental Deficiency and Derangement met with in 1900.

Counties.	1. Imbecility, Congenital or Setting in in Early Life.	2. Acquired Insanity.				Total in Column 2	Total in Columns 1 and 2.
		Dementia.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Delusional Insanity, Paranoia, Degeneracy, &c.		
1. Western Isles -	88	18	12	8	3	41	129
2. Sutherland -	24	4	4	2	1	11	35
3. Ross -	72	23	16	7	6	52	124
4. Banff -	40	13	9	3	1	26	66
5. Argyll -	58	47	22	7	5	81	139
6. Lanark -	122	68	20	7	18	112	234
7. Stirling -	61	82	24	6	22	134	195
8. Linlithgow -	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
9. Renfrew -	12	5	3	-	2	10	22
10. Dumbarton -	6	3	1	-	1	5	11
11. Clackmannan -	5	2	-	-	-	2	7
12. Forfar -	55	24	10	4	2	40	95
13. Haddington -	12	1	-	-	1	2	14
14. Roxburgh -	14	4	3	1	2	10	24
15. Selkirk -	4	-	2	-	-	2	6
16. Peebles -	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
17. Berwick -	15	5	2	3	2	12	27
<i>Percentage</i>	598 52·4	299 26	128 11	48 4·2	66 5·8	541 47·6	1139 ...

From the tabular analysis of the 1139 cases which I submit, it would appear that imbecility, congenital or setting in in early years, accounts for 52·4 per cent. of the whole, and acquired insanity 47·6. Dementia is credited with 26 per cent., mania 11, melancholia 4·2, delusional insanity, paranoia, degeneracy, etc., with 5·8. Imbecility and dementia combined account for 79 per cent. of all the cases.

When in 1895 I made a somewhat similar analysis of 1155 cases met with in an area of Scotland only slightly different from the present one, congenital imbecility and imbecility acquired in early years accounted for 50 per cent. of

the whole, and acquired insanity for the other 50. The difference in the two main divisions of congenital and acquired between the two analyses, made after an interval of six years, is insignificant, dementia being credited with 25 per cent., mania 17·6, and melancholia 5·8. The slight increase in dementia may be safely set down to the somewhat larger number of senile cases finding their way to the register of the insane in private dwellings.

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TABLE III.

Showing the Number and Sex of Pauper Lunatics in Village and Rural Districts in Stirlingshire, and the Percentages to Population.

Parish.	Stirlingshire Districts.	1891 Popula- tion.	Patients.			Percentages of Patients to Population.
			M.	F.	T.	
Kippen	Kippen Village	472	—	12	12	2·5
	Buchlyvie	310	—	7	7	2·2
	Kippen Rural	700	15	4	19	2·5
Drymen	Drymen Rural	1510	19	9	28	1·2
Killearn	Killearn Village	354	—	4	4	1·1
	„ Rural	826	3	—	3	·3
Fintry	Fintry Village	204	1	18	19	9·3
Balfron	Balfron Village	840	4	27	31	3·7
	„ Rural	360	16	7	23	6·3
	Total for Parish and Village	5574	58	88	146	2·6
	Total for Village	2180	5	68	73	3·3
	Total for Rural Districts	3394	53	20	73	2·1

In the five parishes of Kippen, Drymen, Killearn, Fintry, and Balfron, adjoining each other and covering an area of sixteen square miles (*circa*), homes have been found by the officials of the urban and burghal parishes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Govan, Old Kilpatrick, etc., for 146 patients, one half, mostly females, being located in the villages, and the other half in the rural districts. Males are to females in the ratio of 100 to 151, and the proportion to population is 2·6 per cent. The rural ratio over all is 2·1, the maximum being reached in Balfron rural district with 6·3. The mean village ratio is 3·3, with a maximum of 9·3 at Fintry, where 18 of the 19 patients are females. While it is true to say that the village patients are almost exclusively females, the proportion being 1 male to 13 females, the reverse is the case among the patients boarded with small farmers, where males are in the proportion of 2½ to one. This is, as experience has shown it ought to be, farms affording more scope and more congenial employment for the male patients. And in Balfron rural district, with 6·3 per cent. to population, there is not the suggestion of contiguity, the patients seldom or never seeing their fellow patients, the farm-houses being considerable distances apart—nor coming in contact, except in the most casual way, with the general population.

Compared with five years ago, when I made a somewhat similar analysis, the numbers have increased from 130 to 146. For the most part, the increase is among males, and in the rural districts, where the numbers have risen from 48 to 73. The numbers in Balfron village have fallen from 45 to 31, the percentage now being 3·7. In Fintry village they have risen from 11 to 19, but it has been decided by a recent circular of the Board to the parishes sending patients there that the maximum has been reached.

Appendix C. The following table shows number and disposition of houses containing Pauper Lunatics in the five parishes and villages mentioned, distinguishing the sex of the patients accommodated :—

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Parish.		Houses containing								Total.
		Four.		Three.		Two.		One.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Kippen	Kippen Village	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	5
	Buchlyvie „	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
	Kippen Rural	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	3	14
Drymen	Drymen Rural	-	1	-	2	7	2	2	1	15
Killearn	Killearn Village	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	„ Rural	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Fintry.	Fintry Village	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	9
Balfron	Balfron Village	-	-	-	5	1	6	2	1	15
	„ Rural	-	1	1	-	5	2	2	1	12
Total Number of Houses		-	3	1	9	19	27	12	7	78

Among the specially licensed houses included in this table—that is, houses authorised to receive from 2 to 4 patients—there are at present some which do not contain the full number for which they are licensed.

After six years continuous visitation I take leave of this group of 146 patients with the feeling that, except in very few instances, the provision made is in all essential respects satisfactory. During these years no untoward accident has occurred to patients or to guardians and their families.

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Sex of the Pauper Lunatics in Village and Rural Districts in Lanarkshire, and the Percentages to Population.

Parish.	Lanarkshire Districts.	Popu- lation.	Patients.			Percentages to Population.
Lanark	Lanark Urban	7,110	M.	F.	T.	
	Lanark Rural	4,580	5	14	19	·2
Lesmahagow	Kirkfieldbank Village	828	6	9	8	·1
	Hazelbank „	200	14	24	38	4·5
	Lesmahagow Rural	8,724	-	9	9	4·5
	Lesmahagow Rural	8,724	7	13	20	·2
Total Urban, Village, } and Rural, }		21,442	32	62	94	·4
Total for Urban and } Village }		8,138	19	47	66	·8
Total for Rural		13,304	13	15	28	·2



In the two parishes of Lanark and Lesmahagow homes have been found for 94 patients, of whom 32 were males and 62 females, or nearly two males to one female. The percentage to population is '4, being '8 in the village districts, and '2 in the rural. The maximum of 4'5 is reached in the villages of Kirkfieldbank and Hazelbank, and this figure may be accepted as one which in no wise lends complexion to the idea that the insane boarders are in undue proportion to the sane population. Indeed, a much larger percentage could be provided for in the rural districts, there being not the semblance of contiguity between patients themselves, or between patients and farmers who receive or do not receive patients into their houses. In the rural districts males are to females in about the like proportion; in the villages of the two parishes, as elsewhere, females greatly preponderate over males, the proportion being 2½ to one. Compared with five years ago, there has been an increase of six in Kirkfieldbank village and of five in Hazelbank village.

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The following table shows the number and disposition of houses containing Pauper Lunatics in the parishes and villages named, distinguishing the sex of the patients accommodated :—

Parish.	Colonies.	Houses containing								Total.
		Four.		Three.		Two.		One.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lanark	Lanark Town	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	3	13
	Lanark Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Lesmahag'w	Kirkfieldbank									
	Village	1	3	-	1	4	4	-	3	16
	Hazelbank Village	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	5
	Lesmahagow Rural	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	3	12
	Total,	2	5	-	3	10	16	4	10	50

As in the case of the group formerly mentioned, there are among the specially licensed houses some which do not contain the full number they are authorised to receive.

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TABLE V.

Changes during 1900 among the Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings in the Counties enumerated *infra*, including (a) Deaths, Recoveries, Removals, &c., and (b) Admissions.

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Counties.	(a)				Total.	(b) Admissions.		Total.	+ or - Balance
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylum.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Argyll . .	5	...	1	...	6	6	3	9	+ 3
Banff . .	2	...	2	...	4	3	8	11	+ 7
Berwick . .	4	...	1	...	5	5	2	7	+ 2
Clackmannan	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	- 1
Dumbarton .	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	+ 1
Forfar . .	11	...	4	1	16	5	7	12	- 4
Haddington .	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	4	+ 2
Lanark . .	12	1	12	5	30	22	12	34	+ 4
Linlithgow .	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	- 3
Peebles . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renfrew . .	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	- 2
Ross . . .	9	...	2	...	11	2	8	10	- 1
Roxburgh . .	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	- 3
Stirling . .	5	2	8	1	17	16	5	21	+ 4
Selkirk . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	- 1
Sutherland .	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...
Western Isles (Lewis, Skye, Uists, &c.)	13	...	1	2	16	1	5	6	- 10
	69	6	34	11	120	64	55	119	- 1

The total of the increases amounts to 23, of the decreases to 15. The *minus* balance shown is due to the unusually large number of deaths which occurred in the Western Isles. Indeed, the number of deaths among patients in private dwellings was unusually high throughout the district under my inspection both in the year 1899 and 1900, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Removals.				Admissions.			+ or - Balance
	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Removals to Asylum.	Removed from Roll.	Discharges from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.	Total.	
1895 . . .	63	17	60	9	133	88	221	+ 72
1896 . . .	54	20	54	14	91	71	162	+ 20
1898 . . .	38	5	29	9	60	64	124	+ 44
1899 . . .	63	7	43	6	67	59	126	+ 7
1900 . . .	69	6	34	11	64	55	119	+ 1
Total, . .	287	55	220	49	415	337	752	+ 144
Average . .	57	11	44	10	83	67	150	+ 29

The following tabular statement gives the mental defects and derangements met with among the admissions during the present and the two preceding years in the district under my inspection :—

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Form of Mental Disorder.	1900.	1899.	1898.	Total.
Imbecility . . . . .	46	48	40	134
Dementia . . . . .	39	32	32	103
Mania . . . . .	4	10	13	27
Melancholia . . . . .	4	8	3	15
Paranoia and Delusional Insanity .	5	11	4	20
General Paralysis of the Insane .	2	...	1	3
Degeneracy . . . . .	4	...	2	6
Other forms . . . . .	...	5	...	5
Total . . . . .	104	114	96	314

The following figures give the number of patients in each of the divisions into which the ages of patients naturally and conveniently divide :—

Under 15.	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Above 80.	Total.
4	10	22	17	23	9	7	8	4	104

An analysis of the ages of those admitted during the year to private dwellings, who were visited, shows that the ages of 18 per cent. exceeded 60 years, and 11 per cent. 70 years. There need be little doubt in regard to a majority of such cases that in former times, if relief were asked for, it was given in the form of ordinary pauper relief, and amounted probably to about one-half of what is allowed to the lunatic poor.

The following tabular statement gives the age periods of four years' admissions, and refers to 428 patients. Fourteen per cent. were above 60 years and six per cent. above 70 :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1896.	Total.
Under 15 . . . . .	4	7	9	8	28
15-20 . . . . .	10	11	9	8	38
21-30 . . . . .	22	18	12	28	80
31-40 . . . . .	17	25	23	21	86
41-50 . . . . .	23	21	16	20	80
51-60 . . . . .	9	18	15	11	53
61-70 . . . . .	7	12	10	8	37
71-80 . . . . .	8	...	2	10	} 26
Above 80 . . . . .	4	2	...	...	
Total, . . . . .	104	114	96	114	428





amiss, took the initiative in the steps which led to the granting of certificates of recovery. Appendix C.

#### REMOVALS FROM THE ROLL.

Of these there were 11, carried out by minute of parish councils, save in a case in which the patient, a female, disappeared and had not been found. Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings. Report by Dr. J. F. Sutherland.

#### ACCIDENTS.

There has been a singular immunity from accidents such as burnings and fractures. The only accident calling for mention is that of a young woman living with her mother and stepfather who became *enceinte*. The case was reported to and investigated by the Procurator-Fiscal, who failed to discover the criminal offender.

#### PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

The number of patients in this category visited by me was 116, of whom 52 were males and 64 females. Twenty-one were seen for the first time. There were ten deaths among them.

The position of all of those visited may be regarded as satisfactory.

## REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

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I have the honour to submit the following report of the work accomplished by me in the visitation of single patients and specially licensed houses during the year 1900.

The district visited includes sixteen counties, and the number and distribution of the cases is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen . . .	51	7	7	14	38	62	100	8	9	17	131	131
Ayr . . .	26	3	7	10	33	27	60	18	67	85	155	188
Bute & Arran . .	6	9	1	10	10	19	29	9	7	16	55	89
Dumfries . . .	17	2	4	6	12	9	21	—	2	2	29	29
Edinburgh . . .	18	23	45	68	25	48	73	2	14	16	157	161
Elgin . . .	13	4	5	9	15	19	34	2	2	4	47	47
Fife—Markinch & Kennoway } . .	2	—	—	—	9	16	25	46	86	132	157	297
Fife — Other Parishes } . .	44	6	13	19	20	37	57	75	172	247	323	498
Inverness . . .	19	2	6	8	48	83	131	10	22	32	171	171
Kincardine . . .	10	4	—	4	3	5	8	5	9	14	26	26
Kinross . . .	4	1	—	1	3	1	4	21	29	50	55	90
Kirkcudbright . .	12	1	5	6	5	18	23	—	—	—	29	29
Nairn . . .	3	1	—	1	5	4	9	—	—	—	10	10
Orkney . . .	14	—	1	1	18	21	39	—	—	—	40	40
Perth . . .	50	12	22	34	52	47	99	85	91	176	309	386
Shetland . . .	13	2	—	2	21	26	47	—	—	—	49	49
Wigtown . . .	10	—	—	—	9	16	25	—	—	—	25	25
Total, . . .	312	77	116	193	326	458	784	281	510	791	1768	2266

As the table shows, 193 private patients, 784 single pauper patients, and 791 patients residing in specially licensed houses were visited in the course of the year. A second visit was paid to all the districts where there are any aggregations, and several special visits were paid, making together a total of 2266 visits. Reports in each individual case were forwarded to the Board immediately after the visit. It is right to note that the 193 private patients include not only those who are certified and on the Board's register, but also those who for various reasons have been placed under curatory, and who are reported to the Board by the Accountant of Court.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It has long been fully recognised that many cases of insanity can be treated as well, and in some cases better, in private dwellings than in asylums. I need not discuss the arguments for and against private treatment of acute cases, as none such are included amongst the single patients under the cognisance of the Board. All of whom we have any official knowledge are either (1) congenital idiots and imbeciles, or (2) demented, suffering sometimes from mild



forms of mania and melancholia, some of them with occasional periods of excitement. These cases cannot be expected to benefit to any appreciable extent from constant medical care and treatment, and, therefore, looked at from the point of view of their probable recovery, there is no advantage to be derived from their prolonged residence in an institution. The important questions then are—Is it necessary in the public interest that these patients should be detained in institutions? And is it to their personal advantage on the score of health, happiness, and comfort? The first question is disposed of by the fact that during the forty-three years in which the system has been in operation there has only been one serious assault committed by a boarded-out patient—a record of success which no asylum can equal. Of course, this success resulted from most careful selection of patients, and much credit is due to asylum superintendents for the careful manner in which this selection has been made. As regards the other question: whether it is to the personal advantage of the patient to remove him from an institution and place him in a private house, we have the testimony of the patients themselves—when they are capable of giving it—in at least 90 per cent. of the cases, that they much prefer their life in the country, and we have the evidence, all through these years, of the Deputy Commissioners whose duty it was to visit them testifying to marked physical and mental improvement in many cases, even in cases boarded in very humble homes where the dietary was inferior to that of the asylum. The freedom from irksome discipline, and the social advantages of mixing with sane people of their own rank in life, and on a footing of equality, has a wonderfully beneficial effect, and has resulted in not a few cases in complete recovery. It has been recently said that the numbers provided for in private dwellings have been steadily decreasing for years, and that this can only be taken as indicating that the authorities interested in making provision for the pauper insane are losing confidence in this particular plan. There has, however, been no steady decrease. This year's returns show some decrease, and there has always been a certain amount of fluctuation. But the cause of the diminution of numbers is not due to any loss of confidence in the system on the part of the parochial authorities. From conversations I have had with inspectors of most of the larger parishes which have always been most active in boarding-out, I learn that their only difficulty is in getting superintendents of asylums to discharge patients who might, as they thought, be very suitably provided for in this way. Many of them informed me that they had plenty of homes arranged for, but could not get patients for them. This is a condition of matters very much to be regretted. There must be in every asylum a considerable number of patients who might be suitably provided for outside, and the growing tendency of recent years to discharge few unrecovered patients is causing overcrowding of many institutions, and making necessary—at very great expense—the provision of additional accommodation.

A very important question is—are the arrangements for the supervision of the boarded-out insane such as to form a reasonable guarantee that they are sufficiently protected from ill-usage or mismanagement on the part of the guardian? Many years ago objections were taken to the system by some asylum superintendents on the grounds of (1) the insufficiency of the supervision, (2) the difficulty of getting good guardians, as evidenced by the fact that it was difficult to secure the services of suitable persons as attendants in asylums, and (3) the difficulty of selecting suitable patients from among congenital idiots and helpless imbeciles, who at that time seem to have been regarded as the only suitable cases for boarding-out. It is now over thirty years since these objections were formulated, and time has shown that they are not so real as doubtless they then appeared. As to the first objection, I think the general results show that it is unfounded. Of official inspection there is just the same now as then, namely, four visits in each year by the parish doctor, two by the Inspectors of Poor, and one or two, as the case may be, by the officials of the General Board. But the best supervision of all, that of the general public, was not then taken into account. All the patients are daily and hourly seen by many of their neighbours. In however remote districts they may reside there are always some families within sight of them and coming frequently into contact with them. The life of people living in villages and in the country is much better known to their neighbours than it ever is in towns

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and thus no case of gross ill-usage or neglect could occur without its being known and coming, sooner or later, to the ears of some official. Cases of rough usage do occasionally occur, but none of long-continued ill-usage, and no amount of supervision can ever guard against such occasional cases. There is no doubt, however, that they are as well protected in this respect as they are in asylums—indeed, I may say better—for no patient in a private house has ever been subjected to such treatment as the records of the Criminal Court recently proved to be possible in an asylum.

As regards the second objection—the difficulty of getting suitable guardians—I am often told of that difficulty by Inspectors of small parishes, but seldom or never by those of the larger ones. Experience has shown that training is not necessary; that in fact the trained asylum attendant is not generally by any means the best guardian. What is wanted is ordinary intelligence and kindness, and if these are got a guardian with no asylum training is, in my experience, quite as satisfactory as one with such training. I do not wish to be understood as in any way disparaging the asylum trained attendant. But I believe that, for the class of patients one wishes to see provided for in country houses, the more intimately they are associated with the family life and the less they are reminded of their insanity the better. It must always be difficult for an asylum trained attendant to regard an insane person from any point of view but that of a patient, and consequently to be treated as much as possible on the lines which have been found necessary in an institution where, owing to the enormous proportion of insane to sane resident, anything like a family life is quite impossible. I could point to a few such houses—houses where the patients are well fed, comfortably housed, and kept very clean, but where they are not allowed to associate on equal terms with the sane members of the household, and in these houses I have never known any marked mental improvement to occur.

The third objection—the difficulty of selecting patients from among the idiot and imbecile class, so as to ensure that they will be kept as clean in their habits as they have been trained to be in the asylum, will always be a very real one. There are some cleanly and useful imbeciles who in no sense require or would be benefited by confinement in asylums; but there are others who, unless under the charge of exceptionally good guardians, tend to relapse into dirty habits, and for patients who are not only defective in habits but useless there will always be a difficulty in getting suitable guardians, even if it were desirable to board them out with strangers. But it is not desirable in their own interests to do so. A very large proportion of them are doubtless better left at home with their relatives. But if they have no relatives who will keep them, and have once been sent to an institution, they become accustomed to institutional life, and no good object is to be served by boarding them out, as such degraded idiots are quite incapable of appreciating the advantages of life in a private dwelling. The class of cases which experience has shown to derive the greatest benefit from a change from asylum to a family life are the chronic insane, who have passed the stage of acute excitement and have become more or less demented. Many of these can and do appreciate their freedom, and derive much pleasure from a life in a family occupying much the same social position as they did themselves before their mental trouble changed the course of their lives. We constantly see examples. Men, working in the garden or fields, or farm offices, alongside of their guardians, evidently thoroughly enjoying life and looking healthy and robust; women, doing all sorts of household work, and proving useful and active members of the family. True, it may be said that now, when asylums have mostly considerable farms attached to them, the same opportunities of healthy outdoor work exists there. But it is different. There they are one of a squad of patients working under the eye of an attendant. Here they are mingling with sane men, women, and children, practically on a footing of equality, and all their surroundings tend to make them forget that they are different from other people. To this fact I principally attribute the undoubted improvement which has not infrequently ended in recovery, and in the patient ceasing to be a burden on the public funds.

It would be impossible in the limits of this report to enter into detail regarding the boarded-out insane generally; but I think it might be interesting and instructive to give here shortly some account of one parish where the boarding-out system has been intelligently carried out for some



time, and for this purpose I have selected the parish of Inverness, because it has probably a larger percentage of its pauper insane so provided for than any other among the larger parishes in Scotland. There can consequently be no suspicion of excessive care in the selection of cases for boarding out, and it will present a fair example of what can be accomplished in this way. In this report I do not take into account the patients living in the town of Inverness, mostly with related guardians, and whose provision does not differ in any important respect from that of similar patients in other towns in Scotland. The cases I wish to attempt to give some description of are those boarded with unrelated guardians, crofters, farming small patches of land on the hillside to the north of the Caledonian Canal. The larger number of the houses are within a distance of from one to three miles from the town, but a small group of five houses is fully seven miles out, situated on very high ground above Loch Ness. In this district there are altogether twenty-two houses, providing accommodation at present for thirty-four patients. To avoid repetition I may say here that in every case the patients take their meals at the guardian's table, along with the family, and get exactly the same food as the sane inmates of the house. They each have a separate bed and sufficient bedclothing. The body clothing is supplied by the Parish Council, is ample in quantity, of good quality, and the outer garments are of such variety of pattern as to exclude all idea of a uniform.

Taking the houses in the order in which they would be most conveniently visited, driving from Inverness, No. 1 is a comfortable slated house of three apartments. The occupants are the guardian, his wife, three young children, and one female patient. The patient, a middle aged woman, occupies, as her sleeping apartment, a fair sized comfortable attic room. She has been here for four years, is a good field worker, and assists in household work and in the care of the children. Though excitable and inclined to scold at times, she is easily managed and is attached to the children. She would be quite worth her keep to anyone who had suitable work for her without further remuneration. No. 2 is an old thatched house, to which an addition has been made of one good sized room, with a felt covered roof. The family consists of guardian, his wife, four children, and two female patients. The patients sleep in the newer room and have clean comfortable beds. They have both been here for over six years. One is a congenital imbecile, but can do ordinary housework and knit fairly well. The other has been insane for ten years and was under asylum care for about four. She had grand delusions and an almost intolerable temper. Under her present care she has improved in a marked degree, is now usually pleasant and agreeable, and a useful woman about the house and croft. No. 3 is one of the old type of Highland houses, a long narrow gabled one of three rooms with a thatched roof. It is kept watertight by frequent repair and is scrupulously clean. In this house there are the guardian (an old woman), her sister, and two male patients. One has been here for twenty years, the other for twelve. The first is a dement who can do any sort of farm work under supervision. He requires a good deal of watchful care to keep him clean. The second is a stout healthy dement, is a willing worker, and has improved much in intelligence since I first saw him five years ago. As one would naturally expect from the length of time they have been here they are quite at home and would not be nearly so happy elsewhere, even in very superior surroundings. No. 4 is a house with a felt covered roof, and contains three good sized rooms—the largest of which is occupied as a bedroom by three female patients. The other occupants are guardian, her daughter, and occasionally a son. It is an old and rather dilapidated house with an earthen floor, but the floor in the patients' room is partly covered with matting. I have warned the guardian that certain structural improvements must be made if she wishes to continue in charge of patients. But poor as the house is there is a look of home about it, and two of the patients who can give an intelligent statement speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of the guardian. One of them has been here for 30 years and regards herself as the housekeeper; the other two have been in the house for several years. No. 5 is a thatched house of four apartments. The household are guardian, one son, one daughter, and two middle aged male patients. The house is a very clean and tidy one. Both patients have been in the asylum. One has been here for eight years, and before he became insane was in a better position. He is demented and occasionally noisy at

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night, but is polite, obedient, and useful about the croft. The other has been here for six years, and has been insane for twenty. He has been frequently in and out of the asylum, and when formerly under the care of relatives was quarrelsome and difficult to manage. He is now more demented, but is clean, tidy, easily humoured, and a fair worker under supervision. No. 6—a thatched house of four apartments—is occupied by guardian, his wife, four children, and two male patients, aged respectively 34 and 44 years. Both have been in the asylum. The first became insane in early childhood. He has been here for three years, looks very healthy and happy, can go simple messages, break sticks, etc. The second is a more doubtfully suitable case for private care. He has been out of the asylum for over two years and so far has done fairly well, but he has many delusions and occasional attacks of irritability. He is a good worker—if allowed to take his own way—and has reclaimed a considerable piece of waste land for his guardian. He has so far been managed with tact and kindness; but for this I believe he would have been returned to the asylum long ere this as unmanageable. No. 7 is a thatched house of three rooms, the inmates of which are guardian, his wife, three or four children, and one female patient, aged 42. Patient had been twice in the asylum, was last discharged in a condition of deep dementia, eight years ago, and has been in her present home about four years. She has brightened up very much, is now cheerful and talkative, kind to the children, and willing to be useful. She still has delusions, but causes no annoyance or anxiety. No. 8 is a thatched house of three apartments, in excellent repair, and is kept very clean and tidy. The inmates are guardian, his wife, and one daughter, and three female patients, all elderly women. One—after 13 years of asylum life—has been here for 23 years. She was a maniac with delusions of suspicion. These are not at all prominent now, and she can converse for a time in a fairly sensible way. Another has been here for 22 years, is congenitally imbecile, a great chatterer, and comparatively useless. The third, an old woman of 80—after 14 years in the asylum—has been here for 9 years. She has hallucinations of hearing, but is quite well behaved and industrious. Two of them share a room, the third occupies a bed in the kitchen. They are always found in the company of the guardian, and evidently live a pleasant family life. No. 9, a slated house of modern build containing five apartments, is occupied by guardian, his mother and sister, and one male patient, who has been here for 12 years. He is a good natured dement whose mental condition has undergone no change since I first knew him. He is subject to bronchial attacks, and though he can do some outdoor work when in the company of sane people, he is oftener to be found sitting in the most comfortable chair at the kitchen fireside. No. 10—a slated house of three apartments—is occupied by guardian, his son, his son's wife, two young children, and one male patient, aged 42 years, who has been here for about 6 years. He was sullen and suspicious when I saw him first, but for the last year or two has been more talkative and agreeable and has been working a good deal. When last visited he was confined to bed with a severe attack of measles—which was epidemic in the district—and he was being most carefully nursed by guardian's daughter-in-law. No. 11—a thatched house of four rooms—is occupied by guardian, two daughters, a man servant, and two male patients. One of them, after 5 years in the asylum, came here 16 years ago, had delusions of persecution, heard voices and was often violent. Though still sometimes noisy at night he is quiet and sensible in his conversation by day, goes freely about, and goes frequently shopping to Inverness. The other, a stout elderly dement, who had been a shepherd, has been here a year and a half. He is sulky at times, but so far has been quite manageable. The house is in good repair, and is kept very clean and comfortable. No. 12—a thatched house of two apartments—is occupied by guardian, her two daughters, and one female patient, aged 67. When first discharged from the asylum—eight years ago—after 20 years' residence there, she was excitable and extravagant in her conduct, dancing on the public road, etc. She is now quiet, polite, and well behaved, and might almost be regarded as a case of complete recovery. Unfortunately she has developed recently a disease which renders necessary a surgical operation. No. 13—a superior five-roomed house—is occupied by guardian, his wife, one son, one daughter, and a male patient, aged 52. He has been here 7 years, and prior to that was 15 years in the asylum. He is very demented and very childish. He has great freedom, wanders about the neighbourhood, herds the

cow, and does various odd jobs. He thoroughly enjoys his freedom. No. 14—Appendix C.  
 a slated house of three rooms—is occupied by guardian, his wife, and two boys,  
 besides one female patient, aged 65. She has been here for 6 years, and was Reports on  
 very emotional and melancholic. She has been quite free of any insane excite- Patients in  
 ment for a long time, but suffers much from rheumatism and is much in bed. Private  
 Although thus practically useless she is treated with much kindness and speaks Dwellings.  
 gratefully of it. No. 15 is a four-roomed house with a corrugated iron roof Report by Dr  
 over wood. It is occupied by guardian, his wife, one son, one daughter, and Charles  
 a young female imbecile, both of whose parents died of phthisis. She has only Macpherson.  
 been here a little over a year, but the country life and better food have already  
 had markedly good effect. She is plumper and healthier looking, and along  
 with the physical improvement she has become more intelligent. She is now  
 beginning to be useful, and the guardianship is evidently most carefully  
 attended to. No. 16 is a three-roomed house which has recently undergone a  
 complete repair. It has now a corrugated iron roof and the rooms have all  
 been floored and lined with wood. The occupants are guardian, his wife, and  
 one male patient, and the house is licensed for two. The patient has been here  
 for 7 years, and prior to that was 5 years in the asylum. He works at times  
 fairly well but is demented, often becomes excited and gesticulates and lectures  
 in a loud voice in Gaelic. He would never do for outdoor care in a thickly  
 populated district, as his antics and speech-making would be a nuisance,  
 and would also expose him to annoyance and teasing by the youth of the  
 district; but his home is an isolated one where he can cause no annoy-  
 ance and he enjoys his liberty. No. 17—a four-roomed thatched house—  
 is occupied by guardian, her daughter and son-in-law, besides two female  
 patients. One of these is an elderly imbecile, cleanly and domesticated, who  
 can be trusted to take charge of the house in the temporary absence of the  
 guardian. The other is about forty-two years of age, came here five years ago,  
 and has been several times in the asylum. She has always been very reticent,  
 but was more communicative at my last two visits, and has been fairly active,  
 principally at outdoor work. Guardian, however, informs me that she has  
 been more irritable lately, and it is not improbable that, during climacteric  
 changes, she may become more excited and again require asylum care for a time.  
 No. 18 is a five-roomed slated house, rather in a state of decay. It is occupied  
 by guardian, his wife, four children, and two female patients. It is a roughly-  
 kept, untidy house, and is not so clean as it should be, but there is always an  
 abundance of good food, and the patients' beds have been found clean. One of  
 the patients has been here for ten years, and is evidently much attached to the  
 family. The other only came recently. There are many good points about  
 this home, and, as the result of remonstrance, there seems to be some attempt  
 at greater tidiness. It is, however, still the most unsatisfactory house in the  
 whole colony, and unless the improvement is very decided at my next visit I  
 shall recommend that the license be cancelled. No. 19 is an old thatched house  
 of three rooms. It is in fair repair, and is kept very clean. The occupants are  
 guardian and his wife, one orphan pauper child, and one female patient, aged  
 42. She has been here for several years, but has not improved mentally. She  
 has hallucinations and confuses identities. She is generally quiet and con-  
 tented and interests herself in the work of the house. No. 20—a three-roomed  
 house—is occupied by guardian, her son, an orphan pauper child, and one  
 female patient, aged fifty-two. She has been in her present home for nine  
 years, and prior to that was for three years in the asylum. She is demented,  
 and at first was haughty and overbearing in her attitude to the guardian. She  
 now works well about the house and croft, though she occasionally grumbles  
 about being sent as a servant to a farm. She is the only patient in the colony  
 who does not sleep alone, and she shares her guardian's bed at her own request.  
 No. 21—an old three-roomed thatched house—is occupied by guardian, one son,  
 one daughter, and one female patient, aged 69, a chronic maniac, who has been in  
 her present home eleven years, but has been boarded out for over twenty years,  
 after twelve years' residence in the asylum. She was described in the early  
 years of her residence in a private dwelling as being very demented and in-  
 coherent. She still mutters to herself a good deal when alone, but she answers  
 questions correctly and quickly, has a good memory, does a good deal of house-  
 work and knitting, and lives on the most friendly terms with her guardian.  
 No. 22—the last house in the colony—is a four-roomed one with a corrugated  
 iron roof over thatch. It is warm and comfortable, and is kept clean. The



Appendix C. occupants are guardian, his wife, four children, and two female patients. One of these has been here twelve years, and prior to that was nine years in the asylum. She has improved very much in physical condition and to a less extent mentally. She likes the life, and works about the house and croft as if it were her own. The other is a blind idiot, who has been here for five years. She has never been a suitable case for private care, and latterly has been becoming more degraded in her habits. Not many unrelated guardians would have been troubled with her, and her long retention here says much for the kindly disposition of the guardian. I have recommended her early return to the asylum, as she requires more attention than can reasonably be expected, except where there are special attendants.

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I hope I have partially succeeded in making it as evident to others, as it is to myself, that the life these patients lead is a much more homely one, and consequently a happier one, than they could have in the best appointed institution. All the patients, with one exception, and one doubtful one, have proved themselves suitable for private care, have caused no annoyance to the public, and many of them have improved much both mentally and physically. From the patients' point of view, therefore, the system of treatment has been a decided success. The advantage to the ratepayer is also very great. Each of these patients is boarded for the modest sum of 5s. per week—£13 per annum. Extras in the way of clothing, medical attendance, etc., may amount to £3 10s. per annum, certainly not more. The total cost is thus £16 10s. per annum. The net cost of maintenance in the Inverness District Asylum was last year £26 3s. 5d. per head. The saving to the ratepayer by the boarding-out system is thus £9 13s. 5d. for each patient, or an aggregate saving in the one colony of £328 16s. 2d. per annum on maintenance alone. This takes no account of the value of the bed, which in the case of the Inverness Asylum costs the ratepayer at present more than £9 per patient yearly. The rate of board is a small one, but boarded as they are with people who have most of the necessaries of life growing on their small holdings it is, after all, not unremunerative. The money paid by the parochial authorities pays the rent of their holdings, and goes a long way in providing such things as tea, sugar, etc., for the household.

#### CHANGES.

During the year there have been 101 deaths. Forty-three patients have been returned to the asylum, 7 have been discharged recovered, 6 have been removed from the roll, 128 have been admitted. There is thus a decrease this year in these counties of 29.

#### DEATHS.

The mortality during 1900 was larger than last year, and amounts to 5·7 per cent. of the cases visited. The increase is largely due again to influenza and complications resulting from it. The average age of those whose ages could be ascertained (80 in number) was 63·9 years.

1 was 100.	18 were between 50 and 60.
1 was 90.	10 were       "      40       "      50.
8 were between 80 and 90.	2       "      "      30       "      40.
23       "      "      70       "      80.	1 was       "      20       "      30.
16       "      "      60       "      70.	

The causes of death, as certified by the medical attendants, may be grouped as follows, viz. :—

#### 1. Cerebral Affections :—

(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	16
(b) Epilepsy and Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	4
(c) Spinal Disease	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 21

#### 2. Thoracic Affections :—

(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	-	-	4
(b) Pneumonia or Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	3
(c) Disease of Heart	-	-	-	-	-	16
						— 23



## 3. Abdominal Affections :—

(a) Inflammatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(b) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(c) Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(d) Tumour of Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								— 11

4. Influenza - - - - - 11

5. General Debility and Senile Decay - - - - - 12

6. Neurasthenia - - - - - 1

7. Injuries from a fall (probably accidental) - - - - - 1

Total - - - - - 80

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It is worthy of note that the mortality directly due to influenza is set down at 13·7 of the total number. The last-mentioned death was that of an old woman who had been for many years in a private dwelling. She was found in the early morning lying below her bedroom window on the road, and died a few minutes after she was so found. The case was investigated by the Procurator-Fiscal, and no blame was attached to anyone. It is thought to have been accidental. Patient was very demented, and probably opened the window and went out, imagining that she was going down stairs to the kitchen. There never was any reason to suspect her of suicidal tendencies.

## REMOVALS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

These have been fewer than usual, numbering only 43. Most of these removals were due to patients having become unmanageable, noisy, dirty in their habits, etc.; others for medical or surgical reasons, or for want of suitable guardians.

There are no special circumstances to note regarding the recoveries or removals from the roll.

## APPENDIX D.

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### (1.) CIRCULAR TO COUNTY CLERKS, TOWN CLERKS, AND CLERKS TO DISTRICT LUNACY BOARDS.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,  
EDINBURGH, *26th July 1900.*

#### ELECTION OF DISTRICT LUNACY BOARDS.

SIR,—Representations have been made to the Board that it would be desirable that the election of District Lunacy Boards by County Councils and Magistrates of Burghs should take place towards the close of each year, with a view to bringing the time of their election into harmony with the triennial election of County Councils, and the annual election of Town Councillors.

The Board are of opinion that it is desirable to alter the time of annual election of District Lunacy Boards accordingly, and they have been advised that they have power to make such an alteration by postponing till towards the close of the year the time of annual election, which has hitherto been usually in May. They have accordingly determined that they will not require a fresh election in April or May next of the District Lunacy Boards recently elected, and these Boards will therefore remain in office till a new Board is elected in the manner following:—

Members of District Lunacy Boards elected by County Councils shall be elected at the Statutory Annual General Meeting of the County Council in December of 1901, and at the said General Meeting in December of each subsequent year. Members elected by Magistrates of Royal Burghs shall be elected at the Statutory Annual Meeting of the Magistrates held on the third lawful day after the first Tuesday of November in each year, or at a Meeting on some subsequent day not being later than the third Tuesday of December in each year.

The usual Notices in regard to the election of Members of District Lunacy Boards, and in regard to the first meeting of such Boards after election, will be issued in November 1901. It will be understood that no election of Members of District Lunacy Boards, beyond what may be necessary to supply vacancies caused by death or resignation, is to be made in December 1900, or in April or May 1901.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*

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### (2.) CIRCULAR TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,  
EDINBURGH, *30th November 1900.*

#### INFORMATION TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,—The Board have received a letter of the 17th ult. from the Postmaster-General stating that, in connection with the disposal of pensions awarded to officers of that Department who retire from the service on account of infirmity of mind, it is frequently necessary to obtain from Asylums certificates of incapacity; and that for furnishing such certificates a fee is sometimes charged by the Medical Officer of the Asylum concerned.



The Board are of opinion that this is not a matter in regard to which they are empowered by the Lunacy Acts to make any regulation; but it appears to them that Government Departments should be furnished by the Medical Officers of Asylums with information free of cost regarding the condition of insane persons under their care who are or who have been connected with such Departments.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*

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(3.) CIRCULAR TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,  
EDINBURGH, 14th January 1901.

PROTECTION OF THE INSANE FROM MALTREATMENT.

SIR,—The Board have had under their anxious consideration the question of the treatment of patients by attendants, and the best means of securing the protection of patients from rough usage. Though it may be hoped that the ill-usage of patients by attendants even in its minor forms is not generally prevalent, events which occur from time to time show that it would be a mistake to assume in the case of any Asylum that it does not exist. It is, however, so difficult of detection, and its gravity, when it does occur, is so great, that the Board do not doubt that all concerned with the care of the insane in Asylums will be ready to co-operate with them in taking every step which will be likely to prevent its occurrence, and to ensure as far as possible that when it does happen it shall not remain undiscovered. It seems to the Board that the carrying out of the following suggestions would be likely to tend towards the accomplishment of this end, and the Board recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Administrators and Superintendents of Asylums:—

1. The Board have had frequently impressed upon them the great importance of a *post mortem* examination being made of every patient who dies in an Asylum whenever the consent of relatives or others empowered to give it can be obtained. They regard such examinations as important not only in the interests of science, but on account of the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death such examinations will be made. Instances have occurred in which patients have been found after death to have had serious injuries inflicted upon them which left no external trace, and in which, but for such examination, the patient's death would have been attributed to natural causes, and the violence to which it was really due would have remained undetected. The practice in respect to making such examinations is different in different Asylums, and in order to keep the Board correctly informed as to how this matter stands they request that, in every case in which no *post mortem* examination is made, a statement may be written on the Notice of Death of the reason which prevented the making of such an examination. A similar statement should be recorded in the Register of Deaths.

2. Such occurrences as are referred to take place generally, if not always, among patients who are difficult to manage. It would therefore be desirable that the attendants put in charge of such patients should be specially selected for their long experience, good temper, and general trustworthiness, and also that specially vigilant supervision should be exercised by the higher officers of the Asylum over the wards in which such patients are cared for.

3. Attendants in charge of patients who use irritating language, or who are resistive, or apt to strike, or otherwise difficult to manage, should have it constantly impressed upon them that such language or acts are merely symptoms of the insanity from which the patient suffers, and that provocation from such conduct on the part of the insane constitutes no excuse whatever for retaliation in any form. Attendants should further be encouraged to speak freely to the Medical Officers and the Head Attendant or Matron of the difficulties experienced in the management of such patients, with a view to the adoption of any remedial measure which may be found possible. Even in cases where nothing can be done, such discussions will have the good effect of leading attendants to regard



the case of such patients from the medical aspect, and will tend towards making them realise that the patients are under hospital care and are wholly irresponsible for their actions.

4. In April 1870, the Board issued a Circular Letter with the view of preventing injury to patients from the efforts of attendants to enforce compliance with discipline, and they recommended the adoption of a rule on the subject. The Board recall that Circular, and recommend the adoption of a rule in the following terms:—

“Should any patient refuse to submit to the Regulations of the Asylum or to special treatment that may have been ordered, or under any other circumstances should offer resistance or behave in a manner which renders force necessary, such force shall not be applied except with the sanction of the Superintendent or a Medical Officer, and except in the presence of the Superintendent or of the Medical Officer or of the Head Attendant or Matron, unless under circumstances where delay would involve danger to the patient or to others. In such last-named contingency, no force shall be applied to the patient beyond what is strictly necessary to ensure his immediate safety or that of others, and the Superintendent or a Medical Officer or the Head Attendant or Matron shall be at once summoned, and if the Head Attendant or Matron is present the facts shall be at once reported by them to the Superintendent or to a Medical Officer. When such forcible control of a patient becomes necessary, and the incident is over before any of the officials named can be summoned, the facts shall at the earliest opportunity be reported to the Superintendent or to a Medical Officer by the senior attendant present when the occurrence took place, and neglect to do so shall be regarded as a grave fault, warranting immediate dismissal.”

5. All instances of struggles and of forcible control or compulsion, such as are referred to in the preceding paragraph, and all complaints by patients of ill-usage which are not in the opinion of the Superintendent obviously the outcome of insanity, should be carefully investigated by the Superintendent, and such occurrences and complaints, when they relate to matters which do not call for entry in the Register of Accidents, should be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, with the names of attendants concerned, and a record of the result of the investigation following thereon.

6. Care should be taken that patients making complaints of ill-usage, whether the charges are substantiated or not, are not subjected to the risk of retaliative measures.

7. A careful record should also be made in the Register of Accidents of minor accidents, such as bruises and black eyes, in which the probable cause of the injury, the name of the attendant in charge, and other incidents should be recorded.

The Board believe that in many Asylums these suggestions are already wholly or partly given effect to, but even in such cases they think this Circular will be useful as a reminder of the necessity for renewed and constant watchfulness.

It is not to be inferred from anything said above that the Board fail in any way to sympathise with the position of attendants on the insane, or to appreciate the devotion, tact, and self-control exercised by attendants under very trying circumstances; but they do not doubt it will be recognised that whatever tends to prevent the ill-usage of patients by attendants who are unworthy of the trust reposed in them must tend towards the best interests of the many attendants who perform their duties with kindness and humanity.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*

GLASGOW:

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